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HISTORY OF DUBUQUE COUNTY IOWA

Being a General Survey of Dubuque County History,
Including a History of the City of Dubuque and
Special Account of Districts throughout the
County, from the Earliest Settlement
to the Present Time

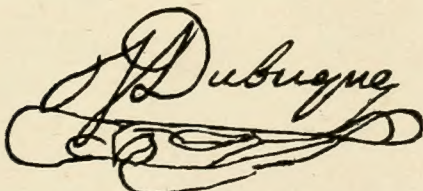
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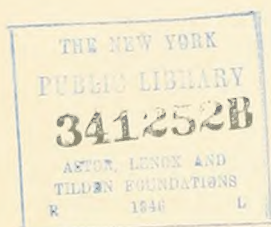
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A stylized, cursive facsimile signature of Julien Dubuque, featuring large, flowing loops and a prominent 'D'.

FACSIMILE SIGNATURE OF JULIEN DUBUQUE

GOODSPEED HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

1911 P
EN



PREFACE

AN examination of this volume by subscribers will reveal that a vast extent of original research for material has been made in newspaper files, public documents and private records of various kinds. The object has been to compress into the pages, even at the partial expense of finished literary style, interesting and valuable data concerning the county so far as space would allow. In addition, though the subscription list is small, the number of pages has been extended over two hundred beyond what was contemplated at the outset, in order still further to save from permanent loss thousands of interesting items usually overlooked or disregarded by local historians. Thus a permanent foundation for a future perfect historical work, which can be elaborated and improved by subsequent writers, has been laid. Generally, statistical tables have been avoided and a narrative form has been adopted. The book necessarily contains errors, though it is believed they will be found comparatively few. The publishers stand ready, as is their custom, to correct all such by a special errata sheet to be sent to subscribers to be pasted in the books. As a whole we feel confident that subscribers will appreciate this fine volume.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF DUBUQUE COUNTY

GEOLOGY, LEAD MINING, ETC.

DUBUQUE COUNTY lies only partly within the driftless area of this region; this area extends down from the north along the Mississippi in varying widths to about seven miles below the city of Dubuque, where it runs to a point. It extends up the Catfish some ten or twelve miles and up the Little Maquoketa about twenty miles. This region is represented by the Pre-Cambrian system and the remainder of the county by the Ordovician system.

The valley at Dubuque lies about 600 feet above the sea, and above the valley tower the bluffs a few hundred feet higher. The plain back of the bluffs is an important feature of the county. This plain is cut by abrupt ravines and valleys, the principal streams draining Dubuque county being Turkey, Big and Little Maquoketa and Tete des Mort rivers and Catfish creek. The Mississippi flows through a narrow valley bounded by steep bluffs or mounds. This narrow valley and high bluffs are exceptional. Between two long tributaries of one of the smaller streams the upland reaches out in a long, finger-like promontory; between two tributaries of the Mississippi there is instead a sharp canyon wall, as if there had existed promontories which later were truncated half or three-quarters of a mile back from the main stream. Thus the valley reverses the normal habit of rivers, becoming narrower here than farther up stream. Certain other streams show this same tendency in a less marked degree, and in addition Maquoketa river and Catfish creek now join the Mississippi through new valleys up stream, having deserted old open valleys having the normal downstream course usual for tributary valleys. These and other peculiarities are unusual in the formation of water courses.

"This region is one of unmetamorphosed, little disturbed, sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic age and there are no igneous rocks in it or recent ones near it. It has been at least once worn down by erosion to mature topographic development and afterward uplifted and is now being redissected. The rocks have a very gentle dip to

the southwest, superimposed on which are numerous shallow folds of local extent. Within the ore-bearing district only Ordovician and Silurian beds occur." The principal exposures of rock at Dubuque are the Galena formation. The Maquoketa shale and Niagara dolomite are seen elsewhere in the county. The lead and zinc deposits lie within the well-known driftless area.

GENERAL SECTION OF ROCKS AT DUBUQUE.			FEET IN THICKNESS.
SYSTEM.	FORMATION.	CHARACTER.	
Quaternary	.....	{ Alluvium Terrace deposits Loess Residual clays	.... 5-70
Silurian	{ Niagara	{ Dolomite	{ 150
	{ Maquoketa	Shales	.... 160
	{ Galena	Dolomite	.... 240
	{ Platteville	Limestone and dolomite	.... 55
	{ St. Peter	Sandstone	.... 80
Ordovician	{ Prairie } { Shakopee	Dolomite	.... 50
	{ du } { New Richmond	Sandstone	.... 10-40
	{ Chien } { Oneota	Dolomite	.... 200
Cambrian	{ Potsdam	{ Sandstone with minor shale and dolomite	.... 800
Pre-Cambrian	.....	{ Quartzite with various igneous rocks	Not determined

The Pre-Cambrian rocks lie 1,000 to 1,500 feet below the surface; they do not outcrop in Dubuque county. The Cambrian rocks are represented by about 1,000 feet of sandstone with minor portions of shale and dolomite. The Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian rocks slope gently toward the southwest. The Ordovician rocks

are the only ones of importance in the mining operations of Dubuque county. Where this formation is fully developed it embraces (1) a dolomite at the base; (2) a sandstone in the middle; (3) a second dolomite. Above the latter lies the St. Peter sandstone; then the Platteville limestone; then the Galena dolomite, and then the Maquoketa shale. Above this are the quaternary deposits.

Lead ore was discovered at Dubuque by the Indians as early as 1780, and about four years later Julien Dubuque, then at Prairie du Chien, was informed of the existence of that mineral at Dubuque by the Fox Indians. From 1788 to 1810 he worked these mines with hoe, shovel, crowbar and pick, but sank no shafts. He had a furnace at the mouth of Catfish creek and another at Eagle Point. In 1805 Lieutenant Pike learned that Dubuque mined from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of lead annually.

After his death the Indians burned Dubuque's house and fences and destroyed all traces of his mining operations so far as possible in order to keep out other white men. The Indians themselves continued to work the mines intermittently and sold the ore to traders who had furnaces on the islands in the river. In 1830 J. L. Langworthy and others, having previously obtained the consent of the Indians and the Dubuque heirs, crossed the river and began work in the mines. The Eagle Point crevice, it is said, was located at this time. Troops drove out the miners and burned their cabins. Evidently the Durango diggings were worked before 1820, because Schoolcraft, who visited this locality in 1820, says they were known and called "Mine of Maquanquions."

"Very likely Dubuque himself worked these mines, because so far as known no others were permitted to do so. The ore in this locality is the common sulphuret of lead, with a broad foliated structure and high metallic luster. It occurs massive and disseminated in a reddish loam, resting upon limestone rock. It generally occurs in beds or veins which have no great width and run in a certain direction 300 to 400 yards. . . . The lead ore at these mines is now (1820) exclusively dug by the Fox Indians, and as usual among savage tribes the chief labor devolves upon women—also old and superannuated men; they use hoe, shovel, pickax and crowbar. . . . When a quantity of ore has been gotten out it is carried in baskets by the women to the banks of the Mississippi and then ferried over in canoes to the island, where it is purchased by the traders at the rate of \$2 for 120 pounds, payable in goods. The traders smelt the ore upon the island in furnaces. Formerly the Indians were in the habit of smelting the ore themselves, upon log heaps, by which a great portion was converted into what are called lead ashes and thus lost. Now the traders induce them to search about the sites of the ancient fires and carefully collect the lead ashes for which they receive \$1 per bushel delivered at the island payable in merchandise."—(Schoolcraft.)

When the Blackhawk Purchase was made in 1832 the settlers again crowded into this county, but again they were forced to leave by the soldiers because the treaty had not been ratified. After June, 1833, they were no longer opposed.

The first geological survey of this region was made by D. D. Owen in 1839. In 1846 the system of leasing mineral land by the government was abolished and much of the mining land was thrown into market.

The early mining at Dubuque was for lead ores. Pockets of this ore are yet found and individual pockets sometimes contain over 500 to 1,000 tons. Since 1880 zinc carbonate or "dry bone" has been more extensively mined than galena or lead ore. Neither has been mined except above high water of the river. In 1898-00 mixed carbonate and sulphide of zinc were worked at the Alpine mine. At the same time several carloads of mixed blende-galena-marcasite ore were taken from the Pike's Peak mine just below water level by the Dubuque Lead Mining Company. The ore at Dubuque occurs almost entirely in crevices and openings and within the corporate limits of the city. It is also found at Durango and in Jefferson, Table Mound and Mosalem townships. The crevices are vertical and are nearly always found extending east and west and in the long, finger-like ridges reaching out toward the river. There are "top," "middle" and "third" openings. The first is worked at West Dubuque. The "middle" is forty to fifty feet farther down. The "third" is twenty-five to thirty feet below the "middle." The richest deposits have been found at the crevice crossings.

There was no market for zinc ore previous to 1860, in which year the La Salle smelter began operations; later the ones at Mineral Point, Waukegan and Peru were built and buyers were sent here. The rise in the price of zinc ore in 1887 caused miners here to begin operations.

John P. Sheldon, register of the Dubuque District previous to 1838, in his report to the General Land Office said: "The mining country on the west side of the Mississippi in the Wisconsin Territory was opened to the miners in June, 1833, under my superintendence as sub-agent; the duties of which office I continued to perform until the month of September, 1834, during which time rent lead to the value of about \$30,000 was collected. The regulations were in all respects like those which had been in force on the east side of the river, and permits were given to those who had subscribed to them, to mine, to build cabins, to make gardens, and in several instances to enclose and cultivate fields and raise grain for their teams. The number of permits given I cannot recollect, but they were numerous, perhaps over a thousand. . . . On the west side of the Mississippi lead ore has been discovered in the tract of country extending north and south about thirty-five miles and

lying between the waters of Turkey and Big Maquoketa rivers. The main diggings, however, are adjacent to the Mississippi and near the towns of Dubuque and Peru." He further said that the mining lots embraced ten acres each, had been more or less dug up and cultivated, and now the claimants wanted the benefits of pre-emption. "When the act of June 24, 1834, was passed, there were many valuable mining lots in the possession of miners who had a legal vested right in them, because they had complied with the terms required by the government; and in law this right could not be invalidated unless it could be shown that the President had no right to suffer the lots to be occupied. In the eye of justice certainly the rights of the miners were sacred. These lots may be considered a species of grant, and if they be not so considered the act alluded to must be characterized as improvident, unjust, and, in view of the previous laws and proceedings of the government in relation to the lead mines, illegal." The land office at Mineral Point was opened October 21, 1834. "It is necessary that provision be made for settling the claims of the miners (in Dubuque county on the west side of the Mississippi) simultaneously with those of the other settlers who may claim under the pre-emption law."

In 1835 several very promising mineral leads were discovered near Durango. These discoveries caused many miners in this vicinity to flock to that locality and as a result thirty to forty houses were erected there, two general stores, five groceries, shops, etc., and the growth of the place seemed assured. But the mineral was soon exhausted and the miners went elsewhere. The four or five families that remained turned their attention to farming.—(*Iowa News*, quoting the *Peoria (Ill.) Register*, November 18, 1837.)

In the neighborhood of Dubuque in November, 1836, there were five blast furnaces that smelted seventy pigs per week each. Of these the one owned by Mr. Hulett smelted 70,000 pounds per week; a cupola furnace conducted by Mr. McKnight smelted about the same; the one owned by Mr. Lorimier at Rip Row smelted 60,000 pounds per week; several log furnaces smelted each week seventy pigs of seventy pounds each. Mr. O'Ferrall's furnace smelted 100,000 pounds per week; it was 70 x 33 feet and new. Although there were five sawmills and two grist mills in this vicinity, the bulk of the supplies of all sorts still came from the river. Morrison & Prentice bought and shipped mineral in 1836, paying about \$23 per 1,000 pounds. "The Maquoketa mines situated in the neighborhood of Peru (a handsome village a few miles above us) we are glad to learn continue to yield large quantities of mineral."—(*Visitor*, May 11, 1836.) At this date valuable leads were being discovered almost weekly by O'Farrall, Saucier & Morrison half a mile from Dubuque; Taylor, Nix & Co., near Center Grove; another was on Rocky Mount Lot, three miles distant; Van Buren Diggings, five miles north, and many others. It was noted that many of the best

leads were found in east and west crevices and that the mineral often appeared in blocks.

"A few months ago times were so good that many heretofore industrious miners had acquired a considerable quantity of the ready and seated themselves down to enjoy it as gentlemen of leisure, but the hard times and constant complaints of those around them have brought them to the conclusion that by industry is the most secure mode of obtaining a living and have accordingly taken up the pick and shovel and gone to work like good fellows. Mineral is now selling at \$15 per thousand pounds and we understand the miners are beginning to draw it out in fine style."—(*Iowa News*, July 29, 1837.)

"We are glad to perceive the fair prospects of better times in the lead mines. Mining operations are greatly increased and we understand that many more lately made discoveries likely to prove valuable. At the Snake Diggings the times are much better. Mineral is sold at about \$18 per thousand pounds."—(*Iowa News*, August 19, 1837.)

"We observe general activity in mining. All the smelting furnaces are actively engaged in making lead and large quantities of ore are being raised. Though money is very scarce and the pressure severe, the energy of our citizens remains unabated."—(*Iowa News*, August 26, 1837.)

In August, 1836, a new and very valuable mine two miles northwest of Dubuque was discovered by Mr. O'Mara. Mineral was found on Sleator's lot, Wootton's lot, Herd's lot, and in scores of other places, no record of which was kept. O'Ferrall & Cox, general merchants, bought and shipped the mineral. Two men—Coleman and Carpenter—were killed near Dubuque in May, 1839, by the caving in of the mine where they were working. In August, 1837, Wilson & Wharton took out on the South Fork of Little Maquoketa 8,000 pounds of mineral in twenty-four hours. Chauncey Swan & Co. discovered near Dubuque in January, 1838, a valuable lead and raised over 10,000 pounds in a few days.

In 1838, according to the *Visitor*, not less than six million pounds of lead were shipped from Dubuque. It was said in the *Visitor* that "men are as numerous here as blackberries in summer, but females are quite scarce. This fact is observable in the houses of worship where there are five males in attendance to one female. . . . In this county females receive from \$16 to \$24 per month for housework and are glad to be had for that." In the autumn of 1836, when the first territorial election in Wisconsin was held, there were polled here 621 votes, "and the entire population could not have doubled those figures."

In the spring of 1841 there were many new mineral discoveries; it was noted by the *News* that there was four times as much mineral raised then as at any time during the previous four years.

New discoveries almost daily caused a sudden "boom" in this industry at this time. In February, 1840, lead was quoted in St. Louis at \$4.37½ per hundred.

In the spring of 1843 mining was very successful—had never been better. The hard times drove the miners and loafers to work and all made money.

According to Lucius H. Langworthy, the amount of lead exported from the Dubuque mining district from 1833 to 1856 varied from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds annually. He said that this result was reached by "surface scratching" and "dry diggings" and that a greater profit would probably result from deep mining.—(*Express and Herald*, February 28, 1856.) If the average price during this period was \$20 per thousand pounds, and it could not have been less, the annual receipts from this source varied from \$800,000 to \$1,200,000. In a large measure it was this mineral that enriched many of the first capitalists and laid the foundation for the prosperity of Dubuque from 1833 to 1857 and enabled the city to recover itself during the Civil war and ever since that period.

The government had no authority to lease the Dubuque lead mines. The act of Congress did not apply to this locality. A government leasing agent came here in 1836, but did not do much. In 1842 another came, but before this date the citizens had staked off their claims—Langworthys, Waller, Bonson, Parker, Carter, Booth, Ewing and hosts of others. Two agents appeared under authority of John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, put up at a hotel and proposed to lease, and did lease, some of the mines discovered by the above claimants. They paid no attention to the rights of the claimants, but leased to whoever would pay the most. The result was disturbance and legal controversy. It was decided in the district court of the county that there existed no such right to lease the mines and so the controversy ended. Richard Bonson suggested that the development of the mines added to the value of the lands and that therefore the damage to the government was nominal. This was shown at the trial.—(*Herald*, March 19, 1875.)

In the spring of 1845 there were pending in the district court here at one time four suits against individuals for mining lead on government land. The people generally were indignant at the government and demanded that the mineral lands should be thrown into market.

In the summer of 1849 there were seven smelting furnaces near Dubuque and it was estimated that they turned out a total of 30,000 pigs during that year. The price varied from \$17 to \$25 per thousand pounds. In 1847 there were sent to market from Dubuque 140,000 pigs of lead and in 1848 there were shipped 30,000 pigs. These figures show how the amount of ore raised per annum varied. The most of these shipments, but not all, were mined near Dubuque.

At times as high as 3,000 men were thus employed, though usually not so many.

From April 1 to July 28, 1857, West & Hopkins shipped 12,687 pigs of lead, the aggregate weight being 913,536 pounds.

In October, 1850, the Thomas Levins lead two and a half miles northwest of the city, near Booth's cave, was struck and the crevice was penetrated for 300 yards; from 300,000 to 500,000 pounds of ore was in sight at one time. This mine became renowned, and is said to have yielded its owner \$200,000. If mineral was worth \$20 per thousand, this sum would represent about 10,000,000 pounds of ore raised. The shaft was 120 feet deep and horse power was used to raise the ore; there were caves and chambers below where the walls were lined with the mineral; in one cave were 90,000 pounds; small cars on rude tracks brought the ore to the shaft from a distance of several hundred feet. Other large leads at this date were owned by Nightingale, Burton, McNear, Karrick & Company, Fanning & Curran, Riley. The mining industry was very prosperous at this date and well repaid the land owners and the lessees. In July, 1852, mineral was worth \$26 per thousand. In the spring of 1853 the price reached \$40 per thousand. West & Shields bought large quantities at that figure. This was the highest price up to that date. George O. Karrick and John Richmond owned rich mines in 1853; there were a dozen others. In 1855 Hall and Whitney, geologists, surveyed this locality.

Each spring, upon the opening of navigation, immense quantities of pigs were shipped to St. Louis by the first steamers. On March 10, 1858, West & Hopkins shipped at one time 14,000 pigs. Old lodes reworked yielded handsome profits.

"The lead mines of Dubuque have long made it like her neighbor, Galena, well known. The country for fifty miles north and south and twenty miles east and west seems underlaid with lead ore. At times vast caverns are found, walled, ceiled and paved with crystalized lead, so rich that it shines like silver, and so pure as to yield 85 per cent merchantable lead. The revenue of our city from this source for some years back has increased from \$500,000 to \$900,000."—(*E. & H.*, April 18, 1858.)

In the spring of 1858, while working upon the foundation of a house at Caledonia and digging holes there for fence posts, workmen threw out lead ore. Lodes as far back as thirty miles from the river were discovered. The Fountain Hill Diggings near Peru were very productive at this date. There was a great revival of the old interest and excitement.

In May, 1858, the miners assembled at the court house and organized the Dubuque Miners' Association; it was a joint stock organization and started with about 250 members. At this date many mines had been abandoned owing to water in the leads. There was no approved method of getting rid of this water. The Karrick lead

was 250 feet above high water in the river and yet water was very troublesome at the depth of 130 feet; pumping was too expensive. The association considered horizontal shafts in order to drain off the water. With the view of reopening the old mines the association in May caused a complete survey of this locality to be made and recommended horizontal shafts just above high water mark. Early in the fall of 1858 C. D. Mullin struck a rich lode east of the Karrick diggings. At a depth of sixty feet he struck a sheet five feet high by two feet thick; the prospect was estimated to be worth \$30,000. At this time there was a distinct revival of the old mining spirit and enthusiasm.

Rich and valuable new leads were struck on the bluffs back of Eagle Point in August, 1858. This ground had been prospected over and over again, but now large yields were uncovered. They were called "clay diggings" and were not considered so valuable as "rock diggings." Baxter & Company took out on Mr. Thedinga's land from May to August over 200,000 pounds of ore. Others with valuable discoveries were Michael Karrick, Matthias Ham, Starr, Karrick & Beckett, Horr & Brother, on whose grounds were twenty-five windlasses at work. Masses raised weighed 300, 400 and 600 pounds. Thousands of pounds lay in heaps at the top of the shafts.

On September 1, 1858, the miners held a big celebration at Dubuque; they came with their old mud-covered suits, carts, picks, shovels, sledge hammers, etc., and enjoyed the day to the utmost.

"Mining.—We hear of several new prospects being struck in our vicinity and learn that a large number of persons are profitably engaged in mining. This is the time for miners to reap a golden harvest. Mineral is now bringing \$31 to \$32 per thousand and in gold."—(*Daily Ledger*, September 14, 1858.)

A reorganization of miners was effected in Dubuque during September, 1860, for the purpose of arbitrating all minor differences among themselves. Connected with this association were Richard Bonson, John T. Everett, Joseph Herod, M. M. Hayden, W. G. Stewart, J. H. Bartlett, C. Childs, James Carr, B. J. O'Halloran, Charles Rose, S. Langworthy, Thomas Levins, Richard Waller, J. L. Langworthy, George Wilde, John Palmer, J. H. Emerson, Thomas Waters, R. O. Anderson, James Pratt, M. G. Karrick, William Carter, Allen Leathers, J. H. Hollingsworth, John King, James Thompson, H. L. Stout, P. A. Lorimier and others. They had a constitution, by-laws and officials and kept their affairs in order. A meeting of the miners was held October 2, on which occasion George O. Karrick served as chairman and speeches were delivered by himself, Solon Langworthy and others. Capt. M. M. Hayden offered resolutions to perpetuate the memory of Julien Dubuque; they were adopted by acclamation. Solon Langworthy, George W. Starr, George O. Karrick and T. McNear were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the society.

In the Dubuque lead district in 1860 there were four smelting furnaces, as follows: Wild's, at the foot of Southern avenue; Watters & Bronson's, a mile west of Catfish Mills; Brunskill & Watters', a short distance east of Center Grove, and Fern & Simon's, a mile or so west of W. G. Stewart's. All were located in ravines, as water was needed in the operation of smelting. Lead ore was composed of two parts or ingredients—lead and sulphur, about 84 per cent of the former and 16 per cent of the latter. Smelting was nothing more than a roasting process whereby the sulphur was consumed by the action of fire and the residue thoroughly washed of dirt, ashes, etc.

"Since last November, or at the close of navigation, the Dubuque lead region has yielded 4,500,000 pounds of mineral. The average value of this has been \$30.50 per 1,000 pounds, or a total of \$122,500. The mining interests employ about 1,000 men."—(*Herald*, June, 1860.) "John Owen has taken out of his new discovery since last Tuesday morning 60,000 pounds of mineral."—(Same.) Three miles from Dubuque was Pike's Peak, a mining center.

The Julien Mining Company was doing a large business in February and March, 1860. In one day they drew out 20,000 pounds of mineral. A new lead was struck a few miles south of Catfish creek, where some lumps weighed over 1,000 pounds.

"The amount of mineral raised for the week ending June 30, 1860, was about 250,000 pounds, and the amount smelted aggregated close to 200,000 pounds. In this connection it may not be out of place to remark that from 5,000 to 10,000 men can find profitable employment in the Dubuque lead mines. The Dubuque lead region is contained within an irregular semicircle of not less than twenty miles in diameter. Only comparatively a small portion of the ground has been 'proved,' and it is no unreasonable estimate to suppose that 5,000 miners would not exhaust the region in a period less than one hundred years."—(*Herald*, July 1, 1860.)

"Week before last there were smelted here over 200,000 pounds of lead. During the last week 201,600 pounds were smelted. The amount raised during the same time is a little in advance of that figure and will probably reach 250,000 pounds."—(*Herald*, June 24, 1860.)

An excursion of the "Chicago Academy of Sciences" to the Dubuque mining region was an event of October, 1860. Several hundred came and were formally received and entertained by committees of citizens appointed for that purpose.

Two Missouri miners—John Harrington and Peter Holman—struck it rich in an old place near Southern avenue close to Mr. Kempf's store and only twenty or thirty rods from the point of the bluff. They were at first laughed at, but they found mineral within two feet of the top. By November 12 they had sold 17,000 pounds

and had 5 000 more out. Two hundred men were now prospecting in the mines in this vicinity.

The war in Missouri drove here many lead miners, several of whom made big strikes. The melting of the deep snows and the heavy rains seriously interfered with mining in the spring of 1861, by flooding the mines and diggings. Near West Dubuque about 100 pound mass of iron ore was found in April, 1861. It was strongly magnetic.

On March 22, 1861, George Wharton and Joseph Brunskill went down into Brunskill & Watters' diggings at West Dubuque to examine a cave that had just been struck. The cave was some 3,000 feet from the bottom of the shaft and was reached by a rough crevice. They soon lost their supply of candles and those within hands were soon burned up, leaving them in total darkness and unable to find their way. After a reasonable time their friends went after them, but they had spent the whole day there in great anxiety.

In April, 1861, it was complained that the land owners near Dubuque charged too high a rent for their mineral lands—that it worked too great a hardship on miners, particularly on those who had bad luck—the bad luck and high rents combined to make the lot of many worse and worse. The argument was that “the true policy of the land owner was to be liberal with the miner, for the more inducements that were held out for the production of any article the more of that article will be produced. So with the mineral; the lower the rent the more will engage in mining.” The mining association should have a system that would work and be fair in all cases. And owners should give a bonus for big finds to stimulate further discoveries. Owners should ask no rent for the first 100,000 pounds of mineral ore. The miners at their public meetings passed strong resolutions against the existing currency. The lead caves were one of the attractions of Dubuque for visitors.

In May, 1862, mineral was worth \$37 per thousand pounds; by December it was \$44. James Hughes built a shot tower in 1862 in one of the old mining shafts. Mr. Mallett at the Durango Diggings in 1862 made a rich strike and cleared up in less than six months over \$25,000. The mineral raised within the city limits in 1862 was about 1,000,000 pounds, worth \$40,000. Miners thoroughly explored the Maquoketa, Catteese and Catfish neighborhoods.

On February 11, 1863, mineral was worth here \$48 per thousand. By March 2 it had reached \$53. In 1863 Judge Lovell and others raised 150,000 pounds of mineral at Pike's Peak, this county. In August, 1861, the Dubuque Shot Manufacturing Company were making drop shot of all sizes. In August, 1863, mineral had fallen to \$40 per thousand. Prof. James Dale Owen, son of Robert Dale Owen, geologist, exhibited specimens at the State Fair here in 1863. October 10, 1863, mineral was worth \$52.50. Back of the city in

a mineral shaft ninety feet underground there were found in 1864 the molar teeth of a mammoth in a fair state of preservation.

In March, 1864, mineral was worth here \$71 in greenbacks per thousand pounds; on July 1, 1864, it was quoted at \$84 in greenbacks; on July 15 it was \$90; this was about the highest point it reached. As the reserved mineral lands of the county were now in market and had been for some time, opportunity for fortune making was not lacking.

Several very valuable discoveries were made in 1865—one on the south side of Dodge street; another, the Wootton crevice, in which Chapman, Ratcliff, Bunting, Peacock and others were interested. By August, 1865, little mineral was being raised; it was worth from \$53 to \$55 per thousand.

In 1866 the old Burton mine was reworked; S. P. Smith and General Vandever were interested in this work; out of this shaft there had been taken formerly 5,000,000 pounds of mineral worth probably from \$150,000 to \$200,000. In six weeks in the fall of 1867 400,000 pounds were taken from the old Tom Kelly mines on the bluffs. Valuable new leads were found near Center Grove in 1868. The famous Coakley & Faulhopper lode was discovered two miles northeast of town in Langworthy Hollow in 1871. The miners held a festival in February, 1871, and a large attendance enjoyed the occasion. T. C. Roberts was the principal speaker. He said that for forty years about \$250,000 worth of lead annually had been taken from the mines of the Dubuque district. The following is an extract from a poem read at this festival:

“They’re gone, they’re gone to the unseen shore,
Their life work is all well done,
Brave Julien and Kelly and many more
Have followed there one by one;
But why, brave knights of the giant will,
Why not, ere you strike your tent,
Of the limestone rock they did cut and drill
Uprear them a monument?”

The drybone ore from which zinc is made is found in the hills around Dubuque, in the old lead holes and near them, and for many years was mined more than the lead mineral itself. Late in the eighties George Perry, on the old Randall farm, took out considerable drybone ore; he had found several paying crevices. It was found to exist from the cap rock down to living water about sixty feet below. At the termination of one drift the crevice was about eight feet wide and completely filled with ore. J. F. Rebman about the same time discovered on the old Stout farm a number of heavy zinc deposits; his crevice was about forty feet wide. From Rhomberg hill to the Western brewery Trieb & Company and Trieb,

Southwell & Brunskill discovered and worked valuable deposits; they were considered the most extensive zinc mines west of the river. Burt, McNulty & Cooper worked the "Ave Top" mine on Julien avenue near Nevada street; it had turned out nearly 2,000,000 pounds of lead, but in the eighties was worked for zinc by Hird, Oatey & Watters, and paid. Mr. Goldthorpe mined a lot of drybone at Center and Fourteenth street. Many men and teams in the eighties were thus employed. It was thought that with a home reducing plant and full time worked the Dubuque drybone mines would yield from 100 to 200 tons per day. One mine in 1890 offered to contract to deliver twenty-five to fifty tons a day.

In 1899 there was a revival of zinc mining in Dubuque county. Considerable was found near Buncombe—Rowley mine, mill and roaster; Northwestern mine and mill; Buncombe Hill mine and Big Dad mine. In nearly all the old lead mining districts drybone has been found, often in paying quantities.

Among other rich strikes in the sixties was one in August, 1868, on the hill south of the French brewery, near Langworthy Hollow. Lead ore to the amount of 100,000 pounds had been taken out there many years before.

In 1867 there was found in the old Kelly cabin \$4,000 in gold; later a boy in kicking over a tin can at the cabin uncovered \$1,800 in gold; search revealed \$1,500 more in an old tea canister. These discoveries caused a thorough search to be made, but no more gold was found. The search, however, led to several discoveries of lead ore in the old Kelly mines.

In 1875-6 Collins & Rooney shipped large quantities of lead ore, often from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds a day. Edwards & Luther's old mine, though eleven years old, seemed to grow better and better in 1876.

The Dubuque Ore Concentrating Company was organized in 1892 with the following officers: John Babcock, president; E. E. Jones, vice president; S. J. Southwell, secretary; Philip Pier, Sr., treasurer. By this date (1892) considerable drybone was being mined in this county, but as yet there was no reduction plant here. The above company laid plans to mine drybone, black jack and galena on an extensive scale; its plant was on Southern avenue. Early in 1893 the Dubuque Zinc Company, with a capital of \$100,000, prepared to manufacture zinc from drybone on an extensive scale. E. T. Goldthorpe, in 1891, operated one mine near Durango and three near Dubuque; in that year he shipped fifty carloads of ore, the freight charges on which were \$1,600. In four years previous to 1892 he shipped over \$100,000 worth of zinc and lead ore from this vicinity to Mineral Point for reduction.

It is related on unknown authority that some time after Dubuque's death, an Indian fighter and pioneer, John T. Smith, took possession of the works and attempted to carry on mining and smelting, but received no encouragement, and soon encountered open opposition from the chief Pi-a-nos-ky, who, with a band of warriors, tore down his buildings and drove him and his companions across the river.

The Avenue Top Company in recent years; their mine in Dubuque township yielded about \$150,000 in lead ore, then \$25 in dry bone, and later over \$100,000 in blackjack. The old Rarrick mine yielded over \$500,000 worth of lead ore; Bartlett & Stewart raised about \$150,000 worth; Levins, about \$250,000; Burton, Jarrett & Glab, \$200,000, and others. Many "bunches" were formed worth \$10,000 to \$20,000. The Stewart cave is about 900 feet long and in one place it is 100 feet wide. Sunflower cave at Kauffman avenue is forty feet wide, 800 feet long and sixty feet high in places. West Dubuque has numerous other caves.

In August, 1894, Kimball Goldthorpe discovered a rich lead of ore in West Dubuque. At the depth of 190 feet he found two solid sheets. In 1895, Meehan, at the depth of 130 feet, struck a valuable lead on Southern avenue. The Shearn mine was one of the richest ever struck here; during the summer of 1895 about 400,000 pounds of ore were raised. The Goldthorpe, Jones & Kimball mine, near the old Karrick diggings, was very valuable; at one time 10,000 pounds were taken out daily. Three mines—Karrick's, Shearn's and Sloan's—have yielded a total of approximately 15,000,000 pounds. Cheney's, Levins', Horton's, Emery's and Bartlett's mines have been successful. In 1896 large quantities of "ore dust" were shipped from Durango; it was used for smelting purposes. J. W. Halpin & Company made a valuable strike in 1898; they took out 20,000 pounds of ore in a week in West Dubuque. The Pike's Peak and Alpine street mines were valuable.

The Dubuque Ore Development Company was incorporated in 1905. Large beds of blackjack were found in 1906 at Pike's Peak. The Key West Mining Company had valuable mines in 1906; this year rich discoveries of ore were made on Southern avenue and on Cascade road. This year, also, the Avenue Top Mining Company found large quantities of pure resin jack. This company sold five carloads of zinc ore in January, 1908. In July the richest strike of blackjack yet made here was unearthed on the Miller farm, West Dubuque. The Harriman Company was organized in 1906. The Tri-State Mining Company is a recent organization. The Gooseborn Mining made important discoveries on Grand View avenue.

Other valuable discoveries are in progress, and the end of ore wealth is not in sight.

DUBUQUE AND THE INDIANS.

THE conveyance of the Fox Indians to Julien Dubuque in 1788 was as follows: "Copy of the council held by the Foxes, that is to say, of the branch of five villages, with the approbation of the rest of their people, explained to Mr. Quinantotaye, deputed by them, in their presence, and in the presence of us, the undersigned: that is to say, the Foxes permit Mr. Julien Dubuque, called by them the Little Cloud, to work at the mines as long as he shall please and to withdraw from it without specifying any term to him; moreover, that they sell and abandon to him all the coast and the contents of the mine discovered by the wife of Peosta, so that no white man or Indian shall make any pretension to it, without the consent of Mr. Julien Dubuque; and in case he shall find nothing within, he shall be free to search wherever he may think proper to do so, and to work peaceably without anyone hurting him or doing him any prejudice in his labors. Thus we chief and braves, by the voice of our villages, have agreed with Julien Dubuque, selling and delivering to him this day as above mentioned, in presence of the Frenchmen who attend us, who are witnesses to this writing.

"At the Prairie du Chien, in full council, the 22d September, 1788."

"BLONDEAU,
ALA AUSTIN (his X mark).
AUTAQUE.

"Basil Teren (his X mark),
Blondeau D'Quirneau,
Joseph Fontigny." } Witnesses."

On the day this document was executed Dubuque is said to have delivered goods to the Indians in payment for the tract of land, which this writing purported to lease or convey; and a few days afterward, it was also said, the Indian chiefs, in the presence of Dubuque, allowed monuments to be erected at the mouths of Little Maquoketa and Tete des Morts rivers as boundaries of the tract along the river.

The petition of Julien Dubuque to Governor Carondelet was as follows: "The most humble petitioner to your excellency, who is called Julien Dubuque, having formed a habitation upon the frontiers of your government, in the midst of the savage tribes that

are the inhabitants of the country, has purchased a tract of land from these Indians, and the mines which it contains; and through his perseverance in surmounting all the obstacles arising as well from dangers as heavy expenses, has at length succeeded, after many troubles, in being the peaceful owner of a tract of land situated on the western bank of the Mississippi river, to which he has given the name of the 'Mines d'Espagne' (Mines of Spain or Spanish Mines), in honor of the government to which they belong. As the locality of the habitation is but a point and the different mines he works are sparsely spread, and at a distance of three leagues from each other, the most humble petitioner prays your excellency to be pleased to grant him the peaceful possession of the said land and mines; that is from the upper hills of the small river Maquauquitois to the Mesquabynonques hills, which is about seven leagues upon the western bank of the Mississippi, by three leagues in depth; which demand the petitioner hopes to obtain from your goodness. I pray the same goodness, which makes the happiness of so many subjects, to excuse my style and to be willing to accept of the pure simplicity of my heart for want of my eloquence. With all my power I beseech heaven to preserve you, and to pour all favors upon you, and I am and shall be all the days of my life, of your excellency the most humble, obedient and submissive subject."

"J. DUBUQUE."

"NEW ORLEANS, October 22, 1796.

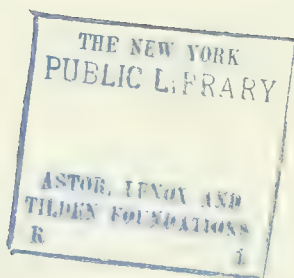
"Let information be given by the merchant Don Andrew Todd on the nature of this demand."

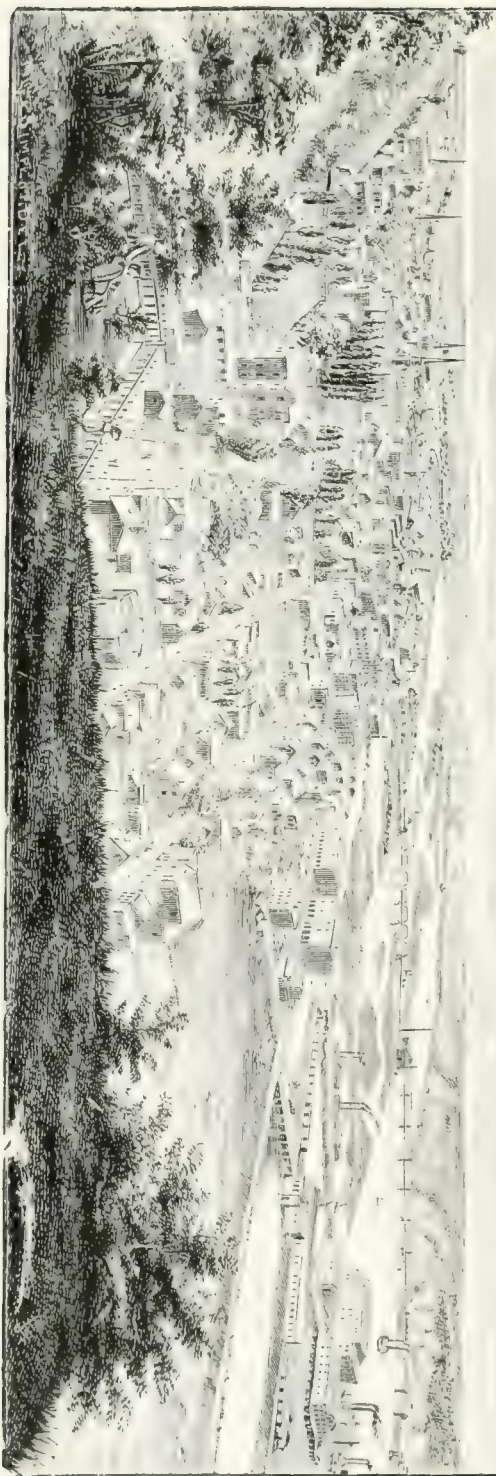
"THE BARON DE CARONDELET."

The exact language of Andrew Todd was in part as follows: "I have to say that, as to the land for which he asks, nothing occurs to me why it should not be granted if you find it convenient; with the condition, nevertheless, that the grantee shall observe the provisions of his majesty relating to the trade with the Indians; and that this be absolutely prohibited to him, unless he shall have consent in writing."

The board of commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting land claims in the Territory of Louisiana sat at St. Louis, September 20, 1806; it was shown, and reported as follows:

"Julien Dubuque and Auguste Chouteau claim a tract of one hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-six arpents of land situated on the river Mississippi at a place called the Spanish Mines, about four hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, forming in superficies an extent of about twenty-one leagues. They produce, first, a petition by the said Julien Dubuque to the Baron de Carondelet, praying for the peaceable possession of an extent of land of about seven leagues on the west side of the Missis-





DUBUQUE IN EARLY DAYS.

issippi, beginning at the heights of Mesquabynonques, being in front on said river about seven leagues by a depth of three leagues—the whole forming the said tract called the Spanish Mines; together with a reference by the Baron de Carondelet to one Andrew Todd, an Indian trader, of the above demand, under the date of the 22d of October, 1796, with the assent of said Andrew Todd to the granting of the same provided the said petitioner should not interfere with his trade, the same dated 29th October, same year.”

The prayer of the petitioner was granted by Carondelet in the following language: “Concedido como se solicita baxo las restricciones que el comerciante Don Anstrés Todd expresa en so informe, 10 Noviembre, 1796” (Granted as it is demanded, under the restrictions mentioned by the merchant Don Andrew Todd in his information).

“I, the undersigned, William Henry Harrison, governor of the Territory of Indiana, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, do hereby certify and declare that after the treaty which was made with the Sacs and Foxes at St. Louis on the 3d day of November, 1804, was drawn up and prepared for signing, I was shown a grant from the governor general of Louisiana to a certain Dubuque for a considerable quantity of land at some distance up the Mississippi and where the said Dubuque has for many years resided. Finding that this tract could be considered receded by the treaty as it then stood, the additional article was written and submitted to the Indians. They readily consented to it; and the undersigned informed them that the intention of it was to embrace particularly the claim of Dubuque, the validity of which they acknowledged. Given under my hand and seal at Vincennes, the 1st day of January, 1806.”

“WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.”

The principal objection to the claim was as follows, in the language of Mr. Gallatin, then secretary of the treasury: “The principal question made on this claim is one which, perhaps, in the whole history of Louisiana titles, is peculiar to itself. There is no fraud imputed; no want of authority to make the supposed grant; no uncertainty of its location. It is not challenged for want of being possessed in good faith; and no exception is taken to the capacity of the grantee. But conceding all these facts it is objected, that, on the face of the papers, in their purpose and meaning, no title of any sort *in the land was intended or has been created*; that the whole transaction was but to obtain a personal privilege, or usufruct, at will; and whatever of concession or stipulation there is, was but for a temporary personal protection and which has not been otherwise validated as a title” (See Vol. 1, Laws United States, p. 562). An adverse report of the Senate committee in 1841-2 (Senate Docs.,

Vol. V, No. 341) "assumes essentially the same ground as Mr. Gallatin and regards the Indian contract as a personal privilege to Dubuque to work the mines; the governor's concession but an affirmance of this power; that the right was acquired without consideration, and died with the person; that the Indians had no right to sell the lands, and that it was the policy of the Spanish government not to sell its mines, etc."

But the Senate committee found otherwise as follows: "That no precedent or example can be found of such grant of personal privilege in the use of lands being made up between the Indians and the Spanish government in the whole history of the provincial administration in Florida and Louisiana; that the Spanish authorities indulged the Indians with a power of sale to individual white men, *subject to a ratification of title by the government authorities of the province*; that such sales had already been confirmed by the boards of land commissioners, by Congress, and by the courts of the United States; that the article of sale to Dubuque by the Indians contained the following language: 'That they sell and abandon to him all the coast and the contents of the mine discovered by the wife of Peosta, so that no white man or Indian shall make any pretension to it, without the consent of the Sieur Julien Dubuque.' And the article further said that 'In case he shall find nothing within (the mine sold to him) he shall be *free to search wherever* it shall seem good to him, and *to work peaceably* without any hurting him, or doing him any prejudice in his labors.'

"The committee readily acknowledge this part is but a personal permission. But it is a permit *beyond* the sale and conveyance, not purporting, as in the preceding, *a sale and surrender of possession* with a covenant of warranty against all pretensions of the white man or Indian; that this was intended to be a sale in fee so far as the Indians could make it; that Dubuque's application to Carondelet must have been in order to secure a confirmation of his title, because he already had held possession for over eight years."

"What Todd understood to be the object of Dubuque's requête is too manifest to be disputed by any. Apprehending the motives of the petitioner to be apparent and palpable he in plain and simple brevity replied to the governor that 'As to the land for which he (Dubuque) asks nothing occurs to me why it should not be granted.' This information seems to have satisfied the governor; and hence the conclusion is irresistible—the governor understood Dubuque's requête as Todd did, viz.: a simple petition for a grant of the lands specified and which had been purchased of the Indians. The lead mines were an incident of the lands of so little importance at that time, that Todd never alludes to them."

It was shown that on November 3, 1804, in a treaty made in St. Louis between the government and the Sac and Fox nations of Indians, "the general boundary line between the lands of the United

States and of the said Indian tribes shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite to the mouth of the Gasconade river; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jeffrion at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down the said Jeffrion to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and up the same to a point which shall be thirty-six miles in a direct line from the mouth of said river; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake called Sakeagan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river and down the same to the Mississippi." The Indians ceded to the United States all the lands included within the above described boundary. In this treaty the following language was used: "It is agreed that nothing in this treaty shall affect the claim of any individual or individuals who may have obtained grants of land from the Spanish government, and which are not included within the general boundary line laid down in this treaty, provided that such grants have at any time been made known to the said tribes and recognized by them." In a letter dated Vincennes, January 4, 1816, and addressed to Auguste Chouteau at St. Louis, William Henry Harrison used the following language: "Enclosed you have the certificate on the subject of Dubuque's claim. I hope it will be sufficient for your purpose. I have no doubt of the validity of your claim and never had any."

On October 20, 1804, Dubuque sold to August Chouteau, 72,324 arpents of said land for \$10,848.60, the undivided half or moiety of which was afterward sold by the said Chouteau to John Mullanphy, and on September 20, 1806, they presented their title papers to the board of commissioners—Lucas, Penrose and Donaldson. Mr. Lucas dissented from the opinion of a majority of the board "upon the ground that it was not a perfect, but merely an inchoate and incomplete title." The Senate committee said: "In reviewing the decision of the board of 1806 in favor of the claim, the committee are satisfied their decision was right and just in its general result, but that the board erred in pronouncing it 'a complete Spanish title.' It is obviously but a concession of land without a natural or ascertained boundary. And for this reason a survey, the customary prerequisite, was wanting, preparatory to executing the grant in complete form. But the dissenting opinion of Mr. Lucas, for *this reason*, is manifestly against all legal and equitable principle applicable to the case. And regarding the claim as reported by him to be 'an incipient or imperfect title,' it is, as such, equally with perfect titles, protected by the treaty ceding Louisiana, and therefore was entitled to his decision in its favor (Am. St. Papers, Public Lands, Vol. III, pp. 586-587).

The memorial or petition of Pierre Chouteau, J. Ferdinand Kennett and others stated "That some time in the year 1774 Julien Dubuque, a mineralogist, emigrated to the Province of Louisiana

and settled among the Sac and Fox nation of Indians, on the Mississippi, near the site of the present town of Dubuque."

In the journal of his "voyage" to the sources of the Mississippi in the years 1805 and 1806, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike speaks of Julien Dubuque. He commences by saying: "Sailed from my encampment near St. Louis, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 9th of August, 1805, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, in a keel boat, 70 feet long, provisioned for four months; water very rapid. * * * First September, Sunday—Embarked early; wind fair; arrived at the lead mines at 12 o'clock. * * * We were saluted with a field piece and received with every mark of attention by Monsieur Dubuque, the proprietor. There were no horses at the house and it was six miles to where the mines were worked; it was therefore impossible to make a report by actual inspection. I therefore proposed ten queries, on the answers to which my report was founded (see below). Dined with Mr. D., who informed me that the Sioux and Sauteurs (Chippewas) were as warmly engaged in opposition as ever; that not long since the former killed fifteen Sauteurs, also on the 10th of August Sauteurs killed ten Sioux at the entrance of the St. Peter's; and that a war party composed of the Sacs, Reynards and Puants (Winnebagoes) of two hundred warriors, had embarked on an expedition against the Sauteurs, but that they had heard that the chief having had an unfavorable dream, persuaded the party to return, and that I would meet them on my voyage. At this place I was introduced to a chief called the 'Raven of the Reynards.' He made a very flowery speech on the occasion, which I answered in a few words, accompanied by a small present. I had now given up all hopes of my two men (who had strayed away and become lost), and was about to embark, when a perogue arrived, in which they were, with a Mr. Blondeau and two Indians whom that gentleman had engaged above the rapids of Stony (Rock) river. The two soldiers had been six days without anything to eat except muscles (clams), when they met Mr. James Aird, by whose humanity and attention their strength and spirits were in a measure restored, and they were enabled to reach the Reynard village, where they met with Mr. B. The Indian chief furnished them with corn and shoes and showed his friendship by every possible attention. I immediately discharged the hire of the Indians and gave Mr. Blondeau a passage to the Prairie Des Chiens. Left the lead mines at 4 o'clock."

Having concluded their trip to the headwaters of the Mississippi and been gone all winter, they returned down the river in the spring of 1906. On the 15th they passed through Lake Pepin. They arrived at Prairie Des Chiens on the 18th. Here Pike dined with Mr. Campbell in company with Messrs. Wilmot, Blakely, Wood, Rollet, Fisher, Frazer and Jearreau.

"April 23, Wednesday—After closing my accounts, etc., at half

past 12 o'clock left the prairie; at the lower end of it was saluted by seventeen lodges of the Puants. Met a barge, by which I received a letter from my lady. Further on met one batteaux and one canoe of traders. Passed one trader's camp. Arrived at Mr. Dubuque's at 10 o'clock at night, found some traders encamped at the entrance with forty or fifty Indians; obtained some information from Mr. D. and requested him to write me on certain points. After we had boiled our victuals, I divided my men into four watches and put off—wind ahead.

QUERIES PROPOSED TO MR. DUBUQUE—WITH HIS ANSWERS.

1. What is the date of your grant of the mines from the savages? Answer: The copy of the grant is in Mr. Soulard's office at St. Louis.

2. What is the date of the confirmation by the Spaniards? Answer: The same as to query first.

3. What is the extent of your grant? Answer: The same as above.

4. What is the extent of the mines? Answer: Twenty-eight or twenty-seven leagues long and from one to three broad.

5. Lead made per annum? Answer: From 20,000 to 40,000 pounds.

6. Quantity of lead per cent of mineral? Answer: Seventy-five per cent.

7. Quantity of lead in pigs? Answer: All he makes, as he neither manufactures bar, sheet-lead, nor shot.

“Dubuque remained in the uninterrupted possession of the said land from the time of its purchase from the Indians in 1788 until his death, which occurred in the month of March, 1810, during the whole of which time he worked the mines and cultivated a portion of the land. He died in possession and was buried upon the land on a high bluff near the present town of Dubuque; and so great was the veneration entertained for him by the Indians, that for many years after his death they kept a fire burning upon his grave and watched it by day and night. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., one of your petitioners, having been repeatedly urged by Dubuque to join him in business on the land aforesaid, left St. Louis in the spring of the year 1810 for the residence of Dubuque, where he intended to remain for some years at least. Upon his arrival he found that Dubuque had departed this life some few weeks before. Dubuque often spoke to the Indians of the expected arrival of his friend, the said Chouteau, and a short time before his death enjoined it upon them, as your petitioners are informed and believe, to receive and treat him as a friend. The chief of the said nation received the said Chouteau with every demonstration of respect and kindness, and informed him that it

was the request of Dubuque that he should take possession of his property and occupy his house. In compliance with that request the said chief gave to the said Chouteau the immediate possession of the home formerly occupied by Dubuque. He had frequent conversations with the chiefs of the said nation relative to the claim of Dubuque to the said tract of land and was informed by them that he (Dubuque) was entitled to the same. The said Chouteau did not remain all the time upon the said land after his arrival in 1810, but continued to do business there until the commencement of the war of 1812, when he returned to St. Louis. After the death of Dubuque, August Chouteau qualified as his administrator and as such obtained an order from the probate court of St. Charles county, in the Territory of Missouri, to sell the interest of Dubuque in said lands for the payment of debts. The land was divided by the administrator into lots or parcels and sold under the order aforesaid, when John P. Cobanné, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., William Russell and others became the purchasers.

"Shortly after the treaty between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, concluded on the 21st of September, 1832 (by which the former ceded to the United States a large tract of country, within the limits of which the Dubuque tract of land now claimed is situated), your petitioners took possession of such land and proceeded to erect houses upon and occupy the same in like manner as lands claimed under similar titles have always been occupied and held in the country ceded by France to the United States and believed that they were under the protection of the law in so doing, and that the government of the United States would not disturb them until it was ascertained that their title was invalid, or at any rate, until some provision should be made for testing its validity. But so far from doing this the extraordinary spectacle was exhibited of an *ejection by military force* under an order of the secretary of war."

William Wirt, attorney general of the United States, expressed the opinion, February 14, 1825, concerning the removal by force of Mr. Henderson, one of the claimants under the Spanish title, "that it is not competent to the executive to remove him (Henderson) by force under the Act of March 3, 1807, 'to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States until authorized by law.'"

"By the treaty of September 21, 1832, the Indians sold to the United States only such land as was '*rightfully claimed by them*,' for as they, at the treaty of November 3, 1804, did not only disclaim the ownership, but expressly recognize the Dubuque claim as a valid Spanish grant (the possession of which was then in Dubuque), the United States acquired no title to that tract of land by the treaty aforesaid. Your petitioners having taken possession of said land under and by virtue of a grant from the Spanish government,

were not intruders upon the public lands and ought not to have been so regarded and treated by the secretary of war" (see Senate Documents, 29th Congress, 2d session, Vol III, No. 218).

Finally, the Senate committee "are fully satisfied that justice demands that the report of the board of commissioners aforesaid should be approved and that the title to the said tract of land should be confirmed by the United States to the said Julien Dubuque, his heirs, assignees, or legal representatives; and in conformity to these views they have reported a bill and recommended its passage." (March 3, 1847, see No. 218, Senate Documents, 29th Congress, 2d session, Vol. III).

The Senate committee on public lands, on July 1, 1842, "thought it very obvious that the grant, permit, or concession, by whatever name it may be called of the Indians in council to Dubuque, was never intended by either of the parties to give any greater interest in the land or mines to Dubuque than a mere personal permit or privilege of working the mines as long as he pleased and of leaving them whenever he should think proper."

They therefore concluded that the government preëmption laws should apply to the Dubuque tract. In other words that settlers could preëempt land there as on other land owned by the United States. (Senate Documents, Vol. V, 27th Congress, 2d session, No. 341.)

The House of Representatives committee on public lands reported that they felt "assured that the Indians considered the privilege granted by them to Julien Dubuque as a personal privilege, from the fact that, as early as the year 1830, and previous to the cession by treaty of the land called the 'Black Hawk Purchase' to the United States (and which includes this tract of land) and while all of what is now comprised within the limits of the territory of Iowa belonged to the Indian tribes, divers persons crossed the Mississippi river and commenced mining upon this tract of land (the Dubuque claim); which occupancy was resisted and complained of by the Indians, and upon proper representations being made the government sent a military force to expel such persons, which was accomplished; and said military force was then stationed at the place where now stands the town of Dubuque. After the making of the treaty of September 21, 1832 (the Black Hawk Purchase), and previous to the ratification thereof, the whites again crossed the river and commenced mining and making gardens in the vicinity of what is now the town of Dubuque. By the said treaty it was stipulated that the Indians were to retain possession of the lands so ceded until the 1st of June, 1833. To keep which stipulation inviolate the government again sent a military force to expel its citizens, which was as far as practicable effected; and that after the due ratification of the said treaty, to-wit: On the 1st day of June, 1833, said military force was withdrawn, and the

settlers were *permitted, encouraged and incited* by the government to occupy said tract of land under the government." (See H. R. Docs., 27th Congress, 2d session, No. 894.)

Those who petitioned Congress regarding the Dubuque claim and title in 1835-6 were Elizabeth Mullanphy, Octavia Mullanphy, Ann Biddle, Mary Harney, William S. Harney, Bryan Mullanphy, James Clemens, Jr., Eliza Clemens, R. Graham, Catherine Graham, Charles Chambers, Jane M. Chambers, Cerre Chouteau (in her own right and as executrix of Auguste Chouteau, deceased), E. Chouteau, Henry Chouteau, Gabriel S. Chouteau, Augite P. Chouteau (by Pr. Chouteau, Jr., attorney in fact). They had been dispossessed of their property under this claim and asked to be restored to the possession of their property until the title should be adjudicated.

In 1842 the citizens who had settled upon the Dubuque claim petitioned Congress to the following effect: That they had settled there after June 6, 1833, and were therefore entitled to the privileges granted by the preëmption laws; that the privilege of making proof and payment for their homes under such laws was denied them by the register and receiver at Dubuque on the ground that the tract was reserved from sale as shown by a letter from the commissioner of the general land office dated April 4, 1839. The House committee of Congress took the position "that the privilege given to Julien Dubuque by the Indian tribes was the mere personal privilege of hunting, mining, smelting, fishing, etc., within certain limits (twenty-one miles front upon the Mississippi river by nine miles in depth) and was not intended to convey to him any further right or privilege." The committee showed that the government had "not only on all proper occasions heretofore denied the validity of such claim, but has since purchased this same tract of land from the Indians by treaty dated September 21, 1832, at Rock Island, and given through its agents to the settlers written permission to reside on and occupy said tract of land and to work at the mines thereon, to erect houses for their protection and enclose gardens for the support of the settlers, they paying to the agents of the United States for the benefit of the United States, certain proportions of the amount of mineral raised or lead ore smelted by them." For these and other reasons the committee reported a bill in favor of the relief prayed for by the petitioners.

The *Miners' Express* of July 28, 1842, contained the report of the committee on public lands in the United States Senate, to whom was referred a bill extending the right of preëmption to settlers, etc., on the Dubuque claim, denying the validity of the claim, which was accompanied by a bill providing that settlers might enter their lands as if no claim existed; that patents issued for lands so entered should be considered as a relinquishment of the title of the United States to the land; but, if, at any future time the claim should be declared valid by a proper tribunal and the patentee should be

lawfully ejected, the purchase money should be refunded to the patentee.

Much land in the county was unentered previous to March, 1847, owing to the Dubuque claim, but at this date Congress removed the difficulty and the land was thrown into market.

Iowa, in the language of the Indians, means "the beautiful land." What is now Dubuque county was seen first by white men in 1673; in that year Joliet and Marquette passed down the Mississippi and may have landed in this county. Joliet was sent out on an expedition to find the "great river" and a water route to the South Sea, as the Pacific ocean was then called, and Marquette was chosen to accompany him. The latter called the Mississippi "La Conception." Later La Salle called it "Colbert." In 1788 the Fox Indians possessed the soil, the lands of the Sacs being farther down the river. In 1836-7 Congress ordered the town of Dubuque surveyed and platted, but this act did not remove the claim of Dubuque's heirs and for many years the land was kept out of market on this account. In Congress a strong delegation worked persistently in favor of the Dubuque-Chouteau claim.

"Afterward when the lands were ordered to be sold and the proclamation of sale duly made, and when Iowa was unrepresented in that body, the United States Senate passed a resolution requesting a withdrawal of the land from sale. This startled our people and Messrs. Hastings and Leffler, our representatives in Congress, were interviewed. They called upon the President and learned that the act of the Senate could not be disregarded; but they learned that if the House should pass a resolution ordering the sale, it would proceed. Mr. Hastings accordingly presented such a resolution in the House, whereupon a Missouri member violently protested against it and raised such a commotion that when the vote was taken it was difficult to decide whether it was passed or not. The clerk thought it was lost and so entered it on his memorandum. At the adjournment Mr. Hastings (familiarily known as 'Old Red') went to him for a copy of the resolution. The clerk replied: 'I thought the resolution failed to pass.' He replied, 'No, sir, give me a certified copy to be handed to the President.' The clerk did so, the copy was presented to the President and the sale proceeded. This act of Mr. Hastings was one of more benefit to our city and county than any other single act in the history of our legislation. Had that sale not taken place at that time, it might never have taken place, for the claim of Chouteau might have been confirmed by Congress and this confirmation would have depopulated the eastern half of this county, or if the sale had ever been made it would have been after years of delay, fraught with destruction to the prosperity of our city and county. After the public sale Mr. Chouteau brought a suit against Mr. P. Maloney, one of our worthy citizens, to test the validity of his title, and the decision before

referred to was made by the United States Supreme court. Another temporary incubus upon the prosperity of our city and county was the attempt to take the mineral leads from our early miners by pretended government agents, who claimed to have authority to lease these lands. Certain adventurers procured such appointments and granted to their own secret agents and tools, leases of rich lodes discovered after much labor and expense by such men as Richard and Robert Waller, the Langworthys, Antoine Loire and many others and these pretended agents asked the judge here for an injunction to prevent all working of our mines without a license from him. The judge decided that the law authorizing this leasing did not apply to Iowa, whereupon the secretary of war, Mr. Spencer, wrote to the judge to prepare himself for a removal from office for the reason that the law did apply to that part of Iowa which was east of the Mississippi. Daniel Webster hearing of this, called upon Mr. Spencer, gave him a short lesson in geography and the judge was not removed."—(Judge Thomas S. Wilson in *Herald* of September 4, 1883).

Comparatively little is known of Dubuque during the twenty-one years' residence here. So far as known no portrait of him is in existence; all such are purely imaginary and should have no place in history. Neither is it known that he had an Indian wife. Eliphalet Price, an early settler near here, said that one of Dubuque's employes told him that Dubuque had no Indian wife. If he had one what became of her after his death? If there were any children what became of them? Would not the wife and children have claimed his estate here and elsewhere? Not the slightest trace of them has ever been found.—(See Judge T. S. Wilson in *Herald*, February 6, 1887). Peosta was a Fox chief and a warrior of the Kettle Chief's Tribe. The name Pesota usually bestowed upon Dubuque's alleged Indian wife, seems to be a distortion of Peosta. Dubuque and nine other Frenchmen, it is said, came here in 1788. It would be interesting to know who his white companions were, how long they remained, the terms upon which they worked for him, etc. Dubuque wrote his name as it is now written; he did not use a capital B. In French the name is written Debuc.—(See *Herald*, January 8, 1866.) At his death Dubuque was concealed on the bluff where his monument now stands; his body was placed in a cave. In 1823 when this cave was opened, Mr. Langworthy, who was present, said the skeleton was yet there with the hat still on the head or skull.—(*Miners' Express*, September 18, 1850). It is said that the Indians for many years kept a fire burning at the cave or grave. His Indian name was "La Petit Nuit." The Great Washington of the Foxes, Kettle Chief, was buried on the same mound. On the cross at the grave is the following inscription in French. "Julien Dubuque Mineure De La Mine D'Espagne, Moret Le 24 Marse, 1810; Agee 45½ anne."—(Translation: Julien

Dubuque, Miner of the Mines of Spain, died the 24th of March, 1810, aged 45 years and 6 months). Dubuque was thus a young man when he came here—about twenty-four years old.

Dubuque was a French Canadian born in the Province of Quebec, January 10, 1762, and was a mineralogist. At the age of twenty-two years he settled near Prairie du Chien and soon learned of the lead ore near the mouth of Catfish creek, where the Kettle Chief's village was located, containing about four hundred Indians. In 1788 he secured the right to work the mines. He opened stores, built smelting furnaces, bought furs, built houses and horse mills, opened gardens and farms, sold or traded goods and mined lead for market. From time to time he had Frenchmen to assist him and no doubt also Indian women and old men. He was doubtless good to the Indians, treated them fairly, taught them how to secure many comforts and become strong and it was no wonder they loved, respected and obeyed him. Twice a year he took a boat load of lead ore, furs and hides to St. Louis and returned with fresh goods, money and supplies of food, clothing and ammunition. The inscription on his grave, or cross, says that he died March 24, 1810, aged forty-five years and six months; if so, he was born about September, 1764, instead of the date given above.

A new impetus was given to the growth of Dubuque by the final settlement of the Dubuque claim. This settlement was practically made by Congress in 1846-7. The President by proclamation advertised the lands for sale, whereupon the Senate presented a resolution asking for a postponement of the sale, but this was prevented by an Iowa member, who asked that there be no postponement unless upon petition of the settlers. This passed and was sanctioned by the President. Previous to 1846-7 all titles at Dubuque were considered uncertain. Many pioneers refused to settle here. All who settled prepared their affairs so as to meet the Dubuque claims in case his heirs won. Dubuque was thus crippled for years. In 1847 the growth was large as a consequence of the Congressional act of 1846-7. Over 150 buildings were erected in Dubuque from March 1, 1847, to December 1; a majority were brick.

When the case of Chouteau vs. Maloney (the Dubuque claim case) was called in the Supreme court of the United States in December, 1853, every member of the Iowa delegation in Congress was present. The case was concluded in January, 1854. Judge Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, first addressed the Court and upheld the views of Albert Gallatin. He was followed by Mr. Carmack, who assailed the views of Gallatin and upheld the justice of the old Senate committee report. Platt Smith spoke, as did Judge Wilson; so did Attorney General Cushing. The whole Pierce administration favored the Iowa contention. Briefly the points made by Judge Wilson were as follows: 1. The Indians could not and did not sell the land, as it belonged to Spain. 2. Dubuque

had only peaceable possession and not full proprietorship. 3. The bounds were indefinite. 4. Carondelet only gave permission to work the mines, as his language was not such as was usually used in making land grants, and no process verbal nor order of survey accompanied his order. 5. Carondelet had no authority to make such a sale or grant. 6. If Carondelet had such power, he could give only an inchoate and imperfect title—one that would avail nothing in a court of law. 7. There must be a compliance with Spanish law and there was not in this case, and therefore no sale was meant. 8. The land was acquired from France in 1803 and from the Indians in 1832; Congress had authorized the sale to the settlers, had recognized their preëmption rights and had given them patents to their tracts of land; would the government now reverse all this, and exclude the thousands of settlers? Justice Wayne delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme court in favor of the settlers. On February 28, 1854, there was received here a telegram that the Dubuque case had been decided in favor of Iowa. Immediately an impromptu celebration was held; the cannon was fired, bells were rung and all congratulated each other on the outcome and the good news. Thus at last this vexatious case was settled forever.

Dubuque county has little Indian history, because the tribes were removed before the arrival of the pioneers. The early settlers found the usual artificial mounds which doubtless were thrown up by the Indians and not by the Mound Builders proper. Several of these mounds stood originally where Dubuque's monument now stands. "One opened in Dubuque county disclosed a vault divided into three cells. In the center one were found eight skeletons sitting in a circle and in the center of the group was a drinking vessel made from a sea shell. The whole chamber was covered with logs preserved in cement." One mile northeast of Dyersville, on section 29, township 89 north, range 2 west, were formerly a group of Indian mounds—nine in all, seven circular and two embankments.

Originally the Dakota family of Indians possessed what is now Iowa. In this family were the Iowa, Omaha, Winnebago, Mascoutin, Otoe, Sisseton and other tribes. Farther south were the Illinois, Fox, Chippewa, Attouays, Pottawattomie and other tribes of the great Algonquin family. In the fierce wars between the two families the Sacs and Foxes gained possession of what is now Dubuque county and were found here by the first white men. Dubuque secured his grant from the Foxes, and lived with them until his death. A large Fox village of sixty to seventy bark and log dwellings stood on the present site of Dubuque, and nearby in the valley were the Indian corn, bean and pumpkin fields. Before the whites came, the Sioux, it is related, were attacked on the bluff about two hundred yards below the mouth of Catfish creek, on the first bluff below the one on which stands Dubuque's monument, by a

large band of Sacs and Foxes. In the rush they endeavored to drive the mounted Sioux over the bluff. Many were forced over the steep bank and the Sioux were defeated in the end. As a proof of this battle the first settlers found at the bottom of the bluff, on the east side, many Indian skeletons, more or less disjointed, scattered around for a considerable distance. Bones of Indians and horses could be seen there as late as twenty or thirty years ago. During the fight, it is related, a Sioux leaped his horse down the north side, which was not so steep, and escaped, from that circumstance the bluff has been known as Horse Bluff. The date of this battle is not known, but was before August 19, 1825, at which date a treaty removed the Sioux permanently farther northward. The Horse Shoe Bluff there is named from the shape of the small valley.

In 1832 the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes ceded a large tract, including Dubuque county, to the United States government for the consideration of \$20,000 per annum for thirty years; \$50,000 to be paid to Indian traders; 6,000 bushels of corn, fifty barrels of flour; thirty barrels of pork; thirty-beef cattle, and twelve bushels of salt.

Late in May, 1838, a few wandering and dissipated Winnebago Indians came down the river and camped on an island opposite the lower end of town. A night or two later a few roughs from Dubuque went there for dishonorable purposes and were resisted by the braves and squaws, during which a squaw was mortally wounded. She was buried by the people of Dubuque and the roughs were pursued and punished. Several were wounded in the struggle. One of the roughs escaped. Joseph Ducoste, who was charged with the murder of the squaw, Se-a-co, broke jail at Dubuque in June, 1838, and Sheriff Cummings offered a reward of \$50 for his arrest.

"Indians About.—A company of about forty Indians of the Pottawattomie tribe were encamped at Table Mound, near this city, during last week. We understand they were a little amusing to the people in that neighborhood. In a drunken frolic they had three of their horses killed. Those that visited the city were fine looking, well-dressed Indians."—(*Miners' Express*, June 6, 1849.)

"We were amused at the antics of a party of Pottawattomie Indians who were allowed to ride backwards on the tender. They evidently thought it great sport as they whooped and hallooed until they rivaled the neigh of the iron steed. But the shriek of that animal evidently took them down some—or up rather, as one fellow jumped three feet into the air when the engineer let the whistle loose."—*E. & H.*, June 4, 1855).

CITY OF DUBUQUE, 1788 TO 1849.

SO FAR as known, Julien Dubuque and his French companions were the first white persons to reside permanently in what is now Dubuque county, Iowa. They came here probably in 1788 and began to work the lead mines, and Dubuque, at least, lived here more or less continuously until his death in 1810. After the latter date until 1827, it is not probable that any white persons resided permanently here, though doubtless, in spite of the fact that the Indian title was not extinguished and the Indians themselves were hostile to such advances, white explorers from the older Galena and Wisconsin districts, invaded cautiously this county with the object of settlement when the lands should be secured by treaty and thrown into market. It is also known that white traders resided more or less permanently on the islands in front of Dubuque from 1810 to 1830. The period from 1827 to 1832 has thus been called the period of exploration when white men on the east side of the Mississippi invaded the wilds west of the river to select homes with the view of early future settlement. This invasion was doubtless one of the sequences of the Indian treaties of 1804, 1818, 1824, etc., which forecast the speedy acquirement by the government of lands west of the river. Many who afterward became permanent residents of this county made explorations during this period; among them were James L. Langworthy, Lucius H. Langworthy, James McPeters, E. M. Wren, Samuel Scales, George W. Jones, Thomas McCraney, Anton Loire and others.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Galena celebrated the Fourth of July, 1828, at the mouth of Catfish creek, Dubuque county. This was probably the first time in what is now Iowa that the flag was raised and that day celebrated. In 1832 another party from Galena celebrated the same day at the same place.—(*Herald*, November 2, 1865.)

George W. Jones came here to trade with the Indians as early as 1828; he then resided at Sinsinawa Mound. In order to convey his ox team and cart across the river, he lashed two canoes or other boats together and then put his whole outfit on board and all were ferried over by the Indians. He obtained lead and gave money and goods therefor. The Langworthys and a dozen other men who afterward became settlers here were thus engaged, several of them as early as 1827. Some times they dealt with the traders on the

islands and sometimes directly with the Indians. It is said that one or more of Dubuque's French companions resided here or on the islands until 1826.

When the first explorers arrived they found a large village was still standing silent, solitary and deserted, at the mouth of Catfish creek. Every Indian had vanished. About seventy buildings, constructed with poles and the bark of trees, were all that remained. The council house, though rude, was large and contained a great number of furnaces where kettles had been placed to prepare the feasts of peace or war. On the inner surfaces of the bark of the council house were paintings of elks, buffaloes, bears, panthers and other animals. Even their sports, feasts and fights were thus represented. Here seemed to be a rude record of their history. The whole place was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1830 by some visitors in a spirit of vandalism, much to the regret of the first settlers.

The treaty with the Sacs and Foxes by which what is now Dubuque county became open to settlement, was concluded September 2, 1832, and took effect in June, 1833. No sooner was it learned that the treaty had been concluded than miners, adventurers, explorers, families and homeseekers generally began to cross the river in order to secure first choice of permanent locations. This fact reaching the knowledge of the authorities caused orders to be issued to the soldiers at Prairie du Chien to remove all such persons; whereupon Lieutenants Gardonnier, Abercrombie, Wilson and Davis (the latter becoming afterwards President of the Southern Confederacy) came to what is now Dubuque and compelled the invaders to re-cross to the east side, though many went no farther than the islands in the middle of the river, where traders had sojourned for many years. Being fully convinced that the treaty would soon be confirmed, the settlers returned when the soldiers lost their vigilance or were withdrawn. The result was that a score or more of permanent settlers made their claims in Dubuque county late in 1832 and early in 1833. After the spring of 1833 the soldiers did not longer seriously molest the settlers here. Some score or more of the first settlers date their settlement here from 1832, because they came then and went away temporarily only because the soldiers compelled them to go.

The chief object of the first settlers was to work the lead mines and incidentally to secure tracts of land advantageously situated. By the spring of 1834 the village contained 300 inhabitants—settlers, miners and temporary residents. In the spring of 1833 the first log cabin was built near where Finn's old tavern afterward stood. During this year Milo H. Prentice became the first postmaster and the first sermons—Protestant and Catholic—were preached. In 1833 also Robert Read established a farm on what afterward became the W. G. Stewart place in Dubuque township. Hosea T. Camp,

whose daughter married John Palmer, brought the first family to reside here permanently in 1833. In June P. Weigel brought his family; three of the children are yet living in Dubuque. Rev. Erastus Kent, Presbyterian, of Galena, and Rev. Burton Randall, Methodist, held services here in 1833. The first raft of lumber was brought down the river by James H. and Ezekiel Lockwood in 1833. Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Susan F. Dean, later Mrs. Lawrence, were the first women to come here for permanent residence—1833.

In May, 1833, Patrick Quigley arrived in Dubuque. The cabins or shanties were so few that for the first two or three months he was obliged to sleep out of doors more than half of the time. In August he moved into his own house, which had neither doors nor windows. The first flurry of snow late in autumn obliged him to enclose his quarters. He was the first justice of the peace in Dubuque and received his commission from Governor Horner of Michigan territory. The next year the first hotel was built—Bell Tavern—partly of logs—and stood a few rods north of where the Julien House is now located. The houses then were few, poor and huddled together. The growth of the place this year (1833) was rapid. In 1834 the town did not advance in population and appearance as rapidly as it had in 1833. Many who had come here to mine, left, not meeting with success. Others were perhaps frightened away by the cholera which appeared here. A Methodist chapel was built this year, and a Catholic cathedral of stone in 1835. The masons and carpenters who worked upon it charged \$5 per day. Saloons were numerous and nearly everybody drank.

In the summer of 1834 a public meeting was held and attempts were made to change the name of Dubuque to that of Washington. The former had been adopted by common consent and not by any formal act of the inhabitants or the authorities. However, it was not thought wise to change the name, as the place had already become widely known as Dubuque. In 1834, the Fourth of July was celebrated on Bee branch. Simon Clark was the orator and Clark and Lucius H. Langworthy sang the "Star Spangled Banner." On May 18, 1834, Rev. Burton Randall became regular pastor of the Methodist church which had been organized the year before; he preached in a log building which stood on the present site of the Julien House. The first church was a log structure, which stood where Washington Park now is. By act of June 28, 1834, Congress attached the Black Hawk Purchase to Michigan territory, and on September 8, 1834, the Legislature of Michigan territory formed the two counties—Des Moines and Dubuque. Thus, prior to 1834, Dubuque may be said to have had no law, but it was not altogether lawless. It was a typical mining town, with dram shops where armed men congregated to drink and fight. Although it is usual to attempt to make the village previous to 1834 appear intensely

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wild and wicked, it was not so in reality, because the lawless were held in check by men like the Langworthys McCraney, John King, Milo H. Prentice and others, who united to secure good order and morals and were immensely aided by the first ministers and the first religious congregations. But moral suasion was supplemented by a set of orders or resolutions drawn up by John King and adopted by the citizens as a guide of law and order to serve until the usual courts could be set in operation.

A young man named Wheeler was tarred and feathered in Dubuque in the spring of 1834. He had been engaged by the citizens to take an insane person to his father in Illinois. Upon his return he was charged with having pocketed most of the subscription and with having left the insane man in destitution down the river. Wheeler declared he was innocent and asked his accusers to write to the father of the insane man; but they refused, tarred and feathered and dumped him out of town. A little later the citizens received a letter from the father of the insane man requesting them to thank Mr. Wheeler for the care and attention given his son on the journey down the river. After that not a person who had preferred the charges against Wheeler or was concerned in his tarring escapade could be found. In order to get a fight it was only necessary to charge someone with participation in the outrage.—(Eliphalet Price in *Herald*, July 13, 1865.)

"The population almost without exception was of the roughest sort, being composed mostly of miners, whose amusements consisted in gambling and drunken frolics on the most villainous whisky. A miner would work until he had accumulated sufficient for a spree and until cleaned out at keeno or some other game he alternated between drunk and drunker—between drunk enough to howl and fight, or too drunk to do either. The standard of morality was infinitely low; the taking of life or any other species of crime was regarded less a wrong than a pastime. Acts of extreme lawlessness, however, were rare, for there was a regular system of organization among the miners by which was administered a set of laws with inflexible impartiality. The streets such as they were presented different aspects than at present. Then a ragged Sac or Dacotah, blending in his presence the savage dignity of the red man and the unsteady evolutions of a modern top-heavy civilization and barbarity trying to affiliate. A half dozen miners—fierce in unkempt locks and ragged beards, eyes glaring and bloodshot, swaying with unsteady pace from shop to shop, going from bad whisky to worse and varying the performance by an occasional fight."—(Early description of Dubuque, *Herald*, April 17, 1859.)

During the winter of 1835-6 a small band of Sacs and Winnebagoes encamped on an island in front of the town, killed one of their number—a large man—and left him, terribly mutilated, lying on the ice. It was thought he was killed for cruelty to his squaw.

This circumstance was narrated at a later day by Rev. H. W. Reed, who came to Dubuque in 1835. At that time he was the only Protestant minister in this region. His cabin stood eight or nine miles west of Dubuque and was built of round logs, with a single three-light window with oil paper for glass. The roof was so poor that during storms pans were used to catch the water running through. There his first child was born and there it died. On Sundays he traveled eight miles to the bluffs to preach to the miners at 9 o'clock; then at 11 o'clock he preached in the village below the bluffs; at 3 o'clock at Peru, and in the evening again at Dubuque. At Peru there was no church building and on two occasions he preached in gambling rooms. He preached occasionally at Durango. Card playing was a favorite amusement—Sundays and week days. It was about 1836 that the local paper here advertised for a minister—"One who can reason, preach, sing and enforce the fourth commandment."

At the close of 1835 the population of Dubuque was estimated at 1,000. The people were then described by Lieut. A. M. Lee in his "Notes on Wisconsin" as exceedingly active and enterprising, carrying on a brisk and lucrative mineral trade and supplying the miners with the necessities and comforts of life. When the territory of Wisconsin was set off in July, 1836, it was thought that Dubuque, owing to its central location, might become the seat of government. Belmont and Madison competed with it for this honor and Belmont won. The final struggle between Madison and Dubuque was earnest and exciting. The speeches of the Dubuque members of the Legislature were effective and eloquent. Patrick Quigley was one of them. He compared the founding of cities here with those in Europe and said, "They traversed the Caspian, the Black and the Mediterranean seas and founded their Constantinople, their Carthage and their Rome, not as gentlemen are attempting to raise Madison in a wilderness of swamps, but where there were good and commodious harbors and where commerce and population invited." The slowness of travel is shown by the following extract taken from the *Visitor* of October 19, 1836: "A goodly number of the *Visitors* left Dubuque on the 14th of September for Chillicothe, Ohio, but after traveling as far as Indianapolis, Indiana, became worn out and being destitute of covering returned to Dubuque. We have again dressed them in a new livery, put them into an old worn-out, two-horse stage—(we like uniformity), and cautioned them to keep the driver from using them as a seat (which is the common practice), and they would probably see their friends in Chillicothe in time to receive their New Year's gift."

In the autumn of 1836 a weekly mail was established between Dubuque and Fort Des Moines. Previous to that year no surveys had been made here, except by private citizens, who were aided by subscription. Among these private surveys was one by George W.

Harrison, who laid off between twenty and thirty blocks in the central part of the city. In 1836 Gen. George W. Jones, congressman, secured a grant of the section, which then constituted the town. By this act public surveys were made and the town was laid off in lots and outlots, the proceeds of the latter to be devoted to the improvement of the former.

In an oration, July 4, 1836, W. W. Coriell, in speaking of the struggle between Madison and Dubuque for the capital, said: "Only three years have elapsed since the white man came into possession of the country in which Dubuque is situated, and already, including the county of Des Moines, it is estimated that we number more than twelve thousand inhabitants on the west side of the Mississippi, being about one-half of the population of the whole country of Wisconsin. Our town and its immediate vicinity has doubtless a population of two thousand industrious and enterprising citizens as any to be found in the broad extent of the United States. Dubuque, from its commanding situation, being easy of access from any point, from the fertility of the soil and the vast mineral resources of the country in its vicinity, from the number of its population, being greater than that of any other town in the territory, may well aspire to be the capital."—(*Visitor*, July, 1836.)

The first child born here was Susan Ann McCraney, who married John S. Barnes. A Mrs. Butterfield, aged 110 years, died here about 1850. David Stiles, aged 106, died in 1871. George Cabbage taught school in 1833. Catholic services were held at the residence of Patrick Quigley late in 1833. A Mr. Fox died in 1833—the first; he was probably the first person buried in the old cemetery at Jackson square. Ira Williams, Warner Lewis and Patrick Quigley were the first justices—1834 and 1835. On March 9, 1834, the first temperance meeting was held. In August, 1834, a meeting to suppress vice and to expel gamblers and other bad characters was held. In November, 1836, William A. Burt made the first county surveys; he was the inventor of the solar compass. The first brick house was built by Leroy Jackson in 1837. Alexander Levi was the first alien to receive naturalization papers—1837. Saloons were closed for the first time on Sunday in August, 1835. George W. Jones made the first political speech in 1835. George Zollicoffer made the first wine from native grapes in 1834.

In 1836 there were very few buildings north of Fifth street. At Locust and Sixth were two frame buildings which were torn down in 1873. At the corner of Fifth and Locust was the *Visitor* in a log house. Sixth street was once called Church because it led to the old log church at what is now Washington square. The original Athenæum was built in 1840 by Emerson and Crider at Sixth and Main. Here the *Express* and later the *Herald* were issued; this was called "Democratic Corner." In 1846 it became the Key City hotel. In 1863 it was transformed into the Athenæum by W. G.

Stewart and the public hall therein became famous. Here the theatrical stars of the country appeared—Sallie St. Claire, Anna Bishop, Edwin Forrest, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Adams, James E. Murdock, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Daniel Marble, J. B. Rice, Julia Dean, J. B. Booth, W. J. Florence, John Wilkes Booth, E. A. Sothern and others, and here appeared also, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, Wendell Phillips, J. G. Holland, Horace Greeley, Victoria Woodhull, Anna E. Dickinson, Stephen A. Douglas, E. T. Youmans, B. F. Taylor, L. Agassiz, H. W. Beecher, the Hutchinsons, Adelina Patti, Ole Bull, and others.

On May 11, 1836, the Dubuque *Visitor*, the first newspaper in Iowa, and the first west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis, made its appearance in Dubuque. It was edited by John King, who was assisted in June by William C. Jones, and from the start by Andrew Keesecker.

Its motto was, "Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim." It was issued at "Dubuque Lead Mines, Wisconsin Territory," and was printed by Mr. Jones on a Smith press which was afterward used on the early newspapers at Mineral Point, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota, and Sioux Falls, Dakota. The *Visitor* was first located at Church and Main streets, the former being then a street between Fourth and Fifth. It was a two-story log building, 20x25 feet, erected in 1834 by Pascal Mallet for a residence. In October, 1836, King claimed nearly 1,000 subscribers for the *Visitor*. In about six months the office was removed to the east side of Main street, just above the Globe building. In 1837 the name was changed to Iowa *News* and the office was changed to the east side of Locust street near Fifth and there remained until discontinued about 1842. The material for the *Visitor* in 1836 was obtained at Cincinnati. Both Jones and Keesecker wrote articles for the *Visitor*. The latter set the first type in the territory; he continued to set type in Dubuque until his death in 1870. King and Keesecker were Democrats, but Jones was a Whig. Later the latter went to New Orleans and finally to California, where he died in 1867. King was a Virginian and came to Dubuque in 1833, and from the start bore a prominent and useful part in the development of the city and county. He was justice of the peace in 1835, was postmaster about 1839; assisted Plumbe in promoting the first Pacific railway in 1836; was a member of the city council from 1854 to 1866, and at his death in 1871 was paid great honor by an immense concourse of citizens.

The old graveyard was laid out before the act of Congress was passed, which provided for a survey of the town of Dubuque in 1836. Before that date the citizens had taken possession of the tract, buried their dead there and placed around it a good fence. An act of Congress sanctioned the lots already surveyed, occupied and improved.

"From 500 to 800 head of stock cattle might be advantageously

disposed of at this place.”—(*Visitor*, May 11, 1836.) “Artisans of almost every description are needed at Dubuque and would find immediate employment at good wages, particularly brickmakers and masons.”—(*Visitor*, May 11, 1836.) Great improvements were made in 1836 and early in 1837; streets were straightened, cut down, leveled and drained.

“Congress accordingly passed an act on July 2, 1836, giving the inhabitants of Dubuque and other towns in Wisconsin named in the act, pre-emption rights to the town lots occupied and improved by them, so that title by occupation and improvement will be perfectly good. . . . There is no Spanish or French grant to lands at or near Dubuque. The claim of the heirs of Dubuque and Chouteau is but a baseless fabric which was decided upon by Albert Gallatin when that gentleman was at the head of the Treasury Department and declared to have no validity. It appears from the papers in that case that Julien Dubuque was only a *tenant at will* of the Fox Indians by the permission of the governor of Louisiana and held by no tenure which ever could entitle his heirs or assigns to the fee simple. Dubuque died in 1810 and the country which he occupied was abandoned to the Foxes in 1812 and not again settled upon until the year 1832.”—(*Iowa News*, June 17, 1837.)

Early in 1836 the citizens were informed by George W. Jones, their delegate to Congress, that if they would prepare a petition to that effect he would cause the sale of the public lots in Dubuque and the expenditure of the proceeds upon the harbor. This petition was duly prepared and forwarded.

Great complaint was made against the irregularities of the mail, which, according to contract, should have been conveyed three times a week between Galena, Dubuque and Peru, as shown by the following:

“The mail that was due on Wednesday last came the next day and the carrier, fatigued with his extraordinary exertion, leaving his mail bag in town, took a small jaunt into the country by way of recreation and did not return until the next day; consequently our papers and letters were detained from Galena twenty-four hours. The mail was due again on Sunday, but the carrier being probably conscientiously opposed to traveling on that day, it did not come until brought by a steamboat passenger on Monday. The variety of *times* in which the mail makes its trips is only equaled by the variety of *means* used in its conveyance. It comes on horseback, in wagons, big and little, in carriages, occasionally in stages, and not infrequently in order to have an easy trip, is retained at Galena for the arrival of a steamboat; and sometimes, to save trouble and expense, it waits till next time.”—(*Visitor*, May 18, 1836.)

Thomas Graffort kept the Washington hotel at Oak and Locust streets. At a citizens' meeting it was “Resolved, That the persons who first selected the present place of burial be a committee to lay

off and superintend the fencing of this piece of ground, viz.: James L. Langworthy, Thomas McCraney and Hosea T. Camp." John Ewing, Hosea T. Camp and James Smith were appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expense. It was asked at this time, why not remove the graveyard to the bluffs back of town? Another meeting was held in July, 1836, to consider the proposition of "cutting a canal through the isthmus." James L. Langworthy, Hiram Loomis and James Cox were appointed a committee to call for proposals to cut a canal that should "connect the main slough with the bayou—sixty feet wide at the top, forty feet at the bottom, an average of six feet deep and 1,600 feet long.

"The tide of emigration is pouring in upon us an immense number of families this spring. Every steamboat from below is crowded with passengers. We have had twenty-five different arrivals by sixteen different steamboats, as follows: Galenian—Captain Rogers; Wisconsin, Du Buque, Olive Branch, Heroine, Banner—Captain Dickerson; Cavalier—Captain Patterson; Missouri, Fulton, Palmyra—Captain Cole; Warrior—Captain Gleim; Far West, Envoy, Frontier—Captain Harris; Quincy—Captain Cameron, and others."—(*Visitor*, 1836.)

The congressional act of July 2, 1836, for laying out Dubuque and Peru made the following requirements: That lots and streets previously laid out should be properly observed; town lots to be not more than half an acre and outlots not over four acres each; lots to be offered at public sale within six months; no town lot to be sold for less than \$5; the lots to be divided into three classes according to relative value; persons who had complied with the law as regards claims and improvements to have first chance to buy their lots; no person could buy more than four acres unless he had made actual improvements thereon; "that a quantity of land of proper width on the river banks of the towns of Dubuque and Peru and running with the river the whole length of said towns shall be reserved from sale (as shall also the public squares) for public use and remain forever for public use as public highways and for other public uses." The grant at Dubuque embraced a section of land and the original survey was made by G. W. Harrison. In August, 1837, Thomas S. Wilson resigned as trustee and John Plumb, Jr., became his successor. Thomas C. Fassett was elected president of the board. The act of March 3, 1837, provided for the laying out of Dubuque and Peru by commissioners.

The congressional act of July 2, 1836, provided for surveying the lots and streets of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Dubuque, Peru and Mineral Point, and \$3,000 was appropriated to cover the expense. On March 3, 1837, an amendatory act was passed by which three commissioners were appointed to hear all evidence under the claims made pursuant to the act of July 2, 1836. The act of March 3, 1839, provided that said commissioners should be paid

\$6 per day for their services. The latter act made it the duty of the register and receivers to expose and sell the lots provided for by the act of July 2, 1836. The act further provided that the receivers should pay over any residue to the town authorities. The following amounts were received by the receivers: Mr. McKnight received for lots sold in Dubuque \$5,573.26; Dr. S. Langworthy, \$1,200.90; Col. George McHenry, \$34.70; Major Mobley, nothing. Of the receipts \$3,000 went at once to the commissioners for surveying the towns mentioned in the act—six towns. The sum of \$1,404 was applied to the survey of Dubuque, which sum was deemed too large—nearly one-half of the whole. Nearly complete settlements were made by 1847.

The Fourth of July, 1836, was elaborately celebrated. Hiram Loomis was chairman and W. W. Coriell, secretary, of the meeting called to make arrangements. Ezekiel Lockwood was marshal of the day; D. Gillilan, assistant marshal; Rev. S. Mazzuchelli, chaplain; M. H. Prentice, reader of the Declaration; W. W. Coriell, orator; Dr. S. Langworthy was president of the day and Patrick Quigley, J. M. Harrison, Dr. Timothy Mason and W. C. Jones, vice presidents. Toasts were offered by Dr. Langworthy, Rev. Mazzuchelli, W. W. Coriell, Patrick Quigley, James McCabe, John King, Augustus Coriell, Leroy Jackson, J. M. Harrison, David Sleator, William Blake, M. H. Prentice, S. W. Masters, W. B. Green, William Cardiff, J. H. Swan, Eli Chittenden, A. Morgan, Charles Corkery, B. F. Davis of Peru, William Hutton, Ezekiel Lockwood, Michael Norton, E. G. Chittenden, W. Vance, Cyrus Harper, William Allen, H. W. Sanford, Davis Gillilan, William C. Jones, Peter Davis, W. W. Chapman, David Sleator, D. F. Blythe, T. C. Fassett, Capt. Francis Gehon, John King and Warner Lewis. R. C. Bourne, P. A. Lorimier, Dr. F. Andross, P. Samuels, Hosea T. Camp, Edward White, John Ewing, L. Wheeler, John Loraine, Hiram Loomis, Thomas Fassett and others were also present.

On November 30, 1836, the Miners' Bank of Dubuque was chartered with a capital of \$200,000, the subscribers being Ezekiel Lockwood, Francis Gehon, John King, William Myers, Lucius H. Langworthy, E. M. Bissell, Robert D. Sherman, William W. Coriell and Simon Clark; they were authorized to sell the stock.

In October, 1836, Dubuque contained about 1,200 population; it had three churches, two or three schools, fifty stores of all kinds, including shops; fifty-five dwellings, one warehouse built in 1836, and was spread over four principal streets and seven cross streets—approximately from First to Seventh and from Locust to Clay. The number of votes polled in October, 1836, was 621 in Dubuque village and over 1,000 in Dubuque county. The original survey of the village embraced thirty-five blocks which were subdivided into 220 town lots. Among the business men in 1836 were D. Gillilan, dry goods; F. K. O'Ferrall, real estate; O'Ferrall & Cox, merchan-

dise; A. Levi & Co., groceries and provisions; John M. Davis, tailor; Dubuque Tavern, Jeremiah Penix, proprietor; L. Bruly, boot and shoe maker; W. M. Baker & Co., liquors; E. Lockwood, merchandise; Philip C. Morheiser, sign painter; William Myers, merchandise; Emerson & Crider, merchandise; Timothy Mason & Co., drugs; Wheeler & Loomis, merchandise; George S. Nightingale, merchandise; Dr. R. Murray; C. H. Gratiot, merchandise; Fassitt & Sherman, merchandise; Quigley & Butterworth, groceries; Baptiste LaPage, confections; Sleator & Swoker, merchandise; John Regan & Co., merchandise; Gartrell & Dougherty, liquors, groceries, hardware, etc.; R. C. Bourne, groceries; S. C. Parish, bakery, confectionery; Swan, Webster & Co., merchandise; McClay & Bellows, merchandise; F. B. Everett, merchandise; John Amer, merchandise; H. L. Massey & Co., merchandise.

In November, 1836, a weekly mail between Dubuque and Des Moines was established. In 1836 Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi above St. Louis. In 1836, so rapidly was the town growing and so improved were local conditions and business, that the citizens organized as the Wisconsin Hotel Company and attempted to raise \$20,000 by subscription for a mammoth brick hotel that should fittingly represent the importance of the place. The hotel was to be located on Main street on lots bought of Mr. Allen at a cost of \$2,000. Loomis, Sleator and King were the committee to oversee all arrangements. In August of this year E. C. Dougherty kept New House hotel on Locust near the Catholic church. The rapid growth was checked in the fall of 1836, because the necessary building material could not be obtained, though the stress was partly relieved by the rafts of boards and shingles brought down from Wisconsin by Ezekiel Lockwood.

In the fall of 1836 William Hale, of Peru, brought from Shawneetown, Ill., a drove of about twenty milk cows which he quickly sold to the settlers at \$27.50 per head. Chauncey Swan & Company operated a distillery on Catfish creek two miles southwest of Dubuque. David Sleator began work on a sawmill at Eagle Point late in 1836. Settlers were pouring into the new lands on the west side of the rivers. In 1836 about fifty families from Philadelphia and a large colony from Ohio crossed and settled in the open country to the westward. "Dubuque's Mines" was the name of the postoffice. M. H. Prentice was continued as postmaster. In June, 1836, a meeting was called for the purpose of forming a library association. At this date a Mr. Turner lectured here on "Temperance." The *Visitor* said, "As heretofore we will be glad to receive also Sucker paper and N. Biddle." The editor was a Democrat and was making fun of the paper money of Illinois and of the national banks. Nicholas Biddle was at that date president of the national bank which was opposed by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren and all other Democrats. Already, in 1836, a canal to

connect the main shore of the river with the steamboat landing on the inner slough was discussed and projected. It was found necessary to dig one-third of a mile and through the "isthmus." The step was deemed necessary for two principal reasons: 1. Boats could come up to the business part of town; 2. a current would be formed through Lake Peosta and the canal and would drain the inner and other sloughs.

The first election of trustees of the town of Dubuque was held April 1, 1837, and the following board was chosen: William Myers, Thomas S. Wilson, Charles Miller, Thomas C. Fassett and Timothy Fanning. Mr. Wilson was chosen president of the board; Charles Corkery, clerk; Patrick Quigley, town treasurer; Philip C. Morheiser, marshal and collector, and Ezekiel C. Dougherty, assessor. After the election the first regular business was the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the purpose of removing the obstructions from the slough of the river next to the town of Dubuque and for rendering it navigable for steamboats, that the president and trustees of said town borrow such sums of money as may be deemed necessary to effect those objects, which money will be repaid as soon as a sufficient sum shall be in the town treasury.

Resolved, That a committee be formed whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the objects embraced in the foregoing resolution, to employ men and to superintend the work, and whose further duty it shall be to change the course of the water from the ravine near Mr. Lorimier's house to a channel more direct towards the river.

Messrs. Fanning, Miller and Fassett were appointed such committee and later made report that instructions had been carried out so far as the high water would permit. Regular ordinances for the government of the town were then passed at subsequent meetings—defining officers' duties; penalties for breaches of ordinances; regulating the police; to prevent running horses, etc.; fines and forfeitures; authorizing citizens to furnish fire buckets and ladders and to form themselves into a fire company.

At the meeting of May 6, 1837, the first steps to raise revenue by taxation were taken; ten days later the revenue ordinance was passed. Another early ordinance provided for the due observance of the Sabbath. Still others defined and marked the boundaries of the town, location of streets, etc.; regulated wharves and steamboats; gave Alexander Butterworth and George Strasser permission to keep a "butchering yard or slaughtering pen within the limits of the town," etc.

Upon June 24, 1837, after further consideration, the trustees concluded to take no further action concerning the streets, in view of the fact that the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to survey and lay off the town were then at work. On June 26 W. W. Chapman, lawyer, was employed for \$50 to

attend the five cases of the town then pending. The assessment list returned by the assessor was found defective and a reassessment was ordered. Stephen Hempstead, attorney, specially employed for the purpose, gave his opinion that the board of trustees were authorized and empowered by the act of incorporation to hold courts and impose fines; a day for such courts was thereupon set apart. Citizens were notified regularly to work the streets. G. W. Harrison was the regular surveyor of the town; copies of his original plots were made. It was agreed that Charles Corkery should be paid \$200 annually for his services as clerk of the board. On August 26, 1837, Mr. Wilson resigned from his position as trustee and hence as president of the board. Peter A. Lorimier was elected his successor, but declined, and John Plumbe, Jr., was chosen and he accepted. Stephen Hempstead, for \$200, agreed to attend to the legal business of the town for the remainder of the current year. In September a house to the rear of the store of John Regan & Company was rented for an office by the board; they were to pay to George L. Nightingale, agent for Regan & Company, \$5 per month for the house.

On September 16, 1837, the board caused to be circulated hand bills calling for a mass meeting of the citizens on September 23 "for the purpose of expressing public opinion and obtaining information relative to the survey of all such lots and parcels of ground as were intended for public use in the town of Dubuque by the original surveys." In September, 1837, Fassitt & Sherman were repaid the \$50 they had loaned the board in April; and Gehon & Hendry were repaid \$25 for a similar loan. An ordinance to regulate shows was passed October 7. In October steps to grade a portion of Main street were taken. Quigley & Butterworth and Patrick Finn were repaid sums loaned the board in April. On November 4 the treasurer reported on hand a balance of \$36. As early as November 18, 1837, a conflict of certain streets with the graveyard was reported and considered. The county commissioners and the town board, both, were at work on the Lorimier Hollow road, a very important highway leading westwardly; the board also worked the Dirty Hollow road.

"Dubuque is incorporated and though only laid out in 1833 now contains about 2,000 inhabitants. We have two stone and one wooden churches; an excellent female school and another for boys; several splendid brick houses; a bank which has never suspended specie payments; a double steam sawmill and a grist mill about to be attached; a printing press which issues weekly the *Iowa News*; about thirty stores; two public billiard rooms; two coffee houses; an extensive public reading room; four hotels; two brick yards, etc. The mail arrives tri-weekly at present, but will run daily from January 1 next. Steamboats we do not pretend to count; they come and go constantly. Navigation is now in the finest order. Laborers

receive from \$20 to \$30 per month and found; mechanics receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per day; farmers receive for wheat \$2 per bushel, corn \$1, rye \$1.50, oats 75 cents, potatoes 50 cents; beef is worth 6 to 7 cents a pound; sugar 12½ cents, coffee 20 cents."—(*Iowa News*, December 9, 1837, John Plumbe, Jr.) The town actually contained about 1,100 inhabitants instead of 2,000. The Lafayette Circus Company, of New York, performed here several nights to large houses in 1837; a menagerie of wild animals was exhibited here, also, in 1837; and a fine collection of paintings.

In July, 1837, T. Fanning & Co. opened the Jefferson House at Main and O'Connell streets. A weekly mail connecting Dubuque, Peru, Durango and Cassville was established in July, 1837. In June, 1837, a public sale of lots was advertised at Eagle Point by Thomas McCraney, Mathias Ham, F. K. O'Ferrall and John Foley. Engle, Booth & Co. began the construction of a steam sawmill in May, 1837. Previous to the summer of 1837 not a foot of land in Iowa west of the Mississippi had been sold, though there were about 14,000 squatters. On June 3, 1837, the *Iowa News* succeeded the *Dubuque Visitor*, with Coriell, King and Russell proprietors. Mr. Coriell had been connected with the *Visitor*. Early in 1837, when the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature refused to place on record the protests of the citizens of Dubuque against the establishment of the capital at Madison, the people here protested vigorously.

In 1837 three fine brick houses were erected; the Catholic cathedral was completed; the Presbyterian church of stone was up two stories high and ready for the roof. Charles Corkery opened the Shakespeare coffee house, an institution afterward famous for its convivial meetings, parties, etc. He kept a file of newspapers from all parts of the country, to which guests were admitted. He also kept liquors to which guests were admitted—"cash up." The stand had formerly been occupied by Gehon & Hendry.

"The Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, has just got into operation discounting liberally and paying specie. Can you say as much for any of your old and long established institutions?"—(*John Plumbe, Jr.*, in *Iowa News*, November 18, 1837.)

The *Iowa News* was suspended from October 14 to November 15, 1837, for want of paper. Richard Plumbe succeeded Thomas Graffort as proprietor of the Washington House. In 1837 O'Ferrall & Co. occupied their fine warehouse on the wharf. In August, 1837, flour was \$12 to \$15 a barrel; bacon 10 to 12 cents a pound; corn \$1.50 per bushel; labor \$20 to \$25 per month.

The steamboat arrivals and departures at Galena in 1837 were 717, according to the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, of January, 1838; the most of these boats touched at Dubuque. About the middle of February, 1838, the mercury sank to 25 degrees below zero at Dubuque. A railway to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and to connect the Mississippi and Lake Michigan was

seriously considered in 1838. In the spring of 1838 Dubuque had three or four church organizations and two stone buildings; one bank—the only one west of the Mississippi; thirty stores; three hotels; one theater, one lyceum; two academies; one reading-room; one printing office; one steam sawmill; one grist mill building; one coffee house; several billiard halls; several “elegant brick mansions”; the lead mines were in full operation, new veins, lodes or leads being discovered weekly, though there was no scientific mining here yet.— (John Plumbe, Jr., in *Iowa Notes*, February 10, 1838.) On January 5, 1838, the *Iowa Notes* said it had received no mail for six days. The lyceum was organized December 27, 1837, at the house of James Langworthy. The *Iowa Notes* came within four votes out of twenty-four of getting the contract to print the territorial laws in 1837-8.

An investigation, in January, 1838, of the acts of the commissioners appointed to survey and lay off the town showed gross irregularities and unjust charges. They were entitled, it was shown, to thirteen days' pay and had drawn pay for three months. Other illegal acts were set forth in the records. The commissioners were Carver, Cabbage and Coriell.

In April, 1838, the following men were elected trustees: Alexander Butterworth, John McKenzie, John Plumbe, Jr., Benjamin Rupert and Philip C. Morheiser. Joseph T. Fales became clerk and B. F. Davis marshal. An ordinance to prevent steamboats from landing freight on the Sabbath was passed in April, 1838. This caused objections from a number of citizens, whereupon a public meeting to consider the repeal of the law was called. Mr. Hempstead was employed as attorney of the board “at a fair compensation.”

In June, 1838, the trustees conferred with the county commissioners with reference to the selection of a quarter section of land for county purposes as per act of Congress. The president of the board was authorized to confer with the commissioner of the General Land Office with the “view of securing to Dubuque the benefits contemplated by the law of Congress authorizing the laying off said town.”

In August, 1838, William H. Turner stated in reference to his testimony concerning the United States commissioners to lay off Dubuque that the “answers are not recorded as they ought to have been and are extremely incorrect. Mr. Corkery, clerk, stated that the answers as reported were substantially as Mr. Turner had made them.

In February, 1838, the citizens held a public meeting to devise ways and means to improve the mail service. A committee was appointed to petition Congress to afford additional mail facilities, as follows: 1. A tri-weekly, four-horse, post coach route from Dubuque to Milwaukee; 2. a weekly horse route to the center of

Delaware county; 3. a weekly horse mail from Dubuque to the Cedar River settlement; 4. an improvement of the mails between Dubuque and Chicago and between Dubuque and St. Louis. Judge Lockwood, J. T. Fales and John Plumbe, Jr., served as such committee. Early in 1838 the Iowa Thespian Association gave regular theatrical performances here in the Shakespeare House; the "Glory of Columbus," by William Dunlap, was rendered by the young men of Dubuque to overflowing houses and the performance was repeated several times. Thomas C. Fassett, A. J. Anderson and George L. Nightingale were the committee on arrangements for the Thespians. In March, 1838, the citizens assembled at the Methodist church and organized a temperance society with Judge Lockwood president and John Plumbe, Jr., secretary, and decided on a basis of total abstinence. St. Patrick's day was duly celebrated at the Jefferson hotel. In 1838 Dubuque was made the office of this land district. Thomas McKnight was receiver and Joseph Worthington register. In June, 1838, the town board called for a loan of \$3,000. The sale of lands in this district was advertised to commence November 5, 1838.

The commissioners appointed to lay out the town (William W. Coriell, George Cubbage and M. M. McCarver) gave notice in 1838 that they would sit in June to determine claims to pre-emption to town lots. These commissioners were later charged with gross irregularities if not downright dishonesty. They demanded an investigation and a committee of citizens found them blameless.

"Changes in Dubuque.—We heard a gentleman remark the other day that he had resided in Dubuque about five years, during which time he had lived, first, under no government at all, then under Michigan, next under Wisconsin, and now under Iowa."—(*Iowa News*, July 14, 1838.)

In June, 1838, large flocks of wild pigeons alighted on the buildings of Dubuque. On June 18, 1838, John King sold his interests in the *News* to Coriell and Russell. Richard Plumbe kept the Washington House in 1838. There was much complaint in 1838 over the fact that the butchers left offal and bones lying in the streets. The land office officials gave notice for claimants to come forward September 15, 1838, and prove their rights under the pre-emption laws. Land sales during the first four days amounted to \$30,000. Late in 1838 hunting parties from Dubuque killed buffaloes and elks on the headwaters of the Turkey and Maquoketa rivers.

The commissioners appointed to settle pre-emption claims having failed to act, a mass meeting of the citizens was held at the court house April 30, 1838, to consider the situation. It was "resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to the commissioner of the General Land Office setting forth the grounds for which the citizens of Dubuque desire the repeal of that part of the

amendatory law which empowers one set of commissioners to execute the provisions of the act of July, 1836, at the several towns therein mentioned and asking the appointment of a separate commission for Du Buque in order that every person entitled to a certificate of pre-emption may receive the same without delay; that this meeting view with much regret the arbitrary dismissal by one commissioner of Mr. Vliet, whose survey of the town of Du Buque under the instructions of the surveyor general had given general satisfaction to her citizens." Stephen Hempstead, J. Fanning and M. H. Prentice were appointed such committee.

"Canal.—We are glad to see that two or three public spirited individuals have commenced this work upon their own responsibility. The great advantages to be derived from this connection of the river with the bay are too apparent to all to require from us a word in commendation of this laudable undertaking."—(*Iowa News*, October 29, 1838.)

Late in 1838 W. W. Coriell sold his interest in the *News* to John B. Russell, and Edwin Reeves joined the latter in conducting the paper. November 3, 4 and 5 Dubuque was crowded with settlers living to the westward, who came here to buy the homes they had pre-empted.

In 1838 there were but ten persons or firms whose tax exceeded \$10 each and their tax exceeded one-fourth of the whole tax of the year. In 1838 the aggregate tax levied was \$534.37; in 1839, \$740.62; in 1856, \$90,000; in 1857, upwards of \$102,000.—(*Times*, September 9, 1857.)

For the year 1838 the total receipts of the town of Dubuque were \$64 and total expenses \$211.54¼; balance against the town, \$147.54¼. The receipts were mostly fines and licenses. The largest item of expense was \$150 for salaries.

In 1838 among the business men were the following: Hempstead & Lorimier, grain and merchandise; Paschal Mallet sold his grocery to M. Frichette; G. B. Morrison, flour and whisky; C. Kaltenbach, jewelry; G. A. Shannon & Co., general store; Mattox & Markle, general store; Quigley & Butterworth, grocers; Scott & Taylor, merchandise; Joseph McClay, flour, etc.; Adam J. Anderson, wheelwright, plough-maker and sleigh-maker; O'Ferrall & Harbeson, general store; Emerson & Crider, grocers; E. Lockwood, general store; Nicholas Carroll sold lime; Gehon & Hendry, general store; Timothy Mason, drugs; L. Longuemare & Bro., grocers.

The Dubuque Lyceum was in operation early in 1838, with T. R. Lurton, president, and John Plumbe, Jr., secretary. In February, 1838, a select committee of the territorial legislature investigated the Miners' Bank. Ezekiel Lockwood was president of the bank and Thomas Martin cashier. The following statement was issued at this time:

ASSETS.

Certificates for specie deposited in Detroit.....	\$ 40,000.00
Bills discounted	40,809.05
Due bills of exchange.....	1,450.00
Due from individuals.....	2,060.00
Contingent expenses	1,010.26
Suspense account.....	4,463.98
Real estate	950.00
Foreign bank notes.....	20,155.00
Items counted as cash.....	7,375.75
Specie on hand.....	1,318.02

Total\$119,592.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Discount received.....	864.01
Profit and loss.....	1,113.00
Twelve months' notes in circulation.....	12,680.00
Notes on demand in circulation.....	1,350.00
Individual deposits.....	3,585.05

Total\$119,592.06

There had been a sharp crusade against the bank by Edward Langworthy and others. John Dillon, cashier, swore that the bank had on hand, November 21, 1837, \$41,147 in specie; it had not yet suspended early in 1838. In 1837 it issued post notes. On December 5, 1838, the bank was found by the legislative committee to be solvent and comparatively sound. Its circulation was \$10,990; post notes still out, \$5,035; individual deposits, \$3,647.39; gold and silver on hand, \$3,033; notes of other banks, \$18,874; bills discounted, \$71,597.72; real estate, \$4,206.11; capital stock, \$100,000. The legislative committee was Warner Lewis, Hardin Nowlin and James Hall. At this time the bank advertised to redeem its post notes upon demand without regard to maturity.

The theatrical company of Mackenzie and Jefferson rendered several plays early in 1839 at the Shakespeare House, among them being "Honeymoon" and "How to Rule a Wife." Among the actors were Leicester, Germon, Warren, Sankey, Jefferson, Burke, Wright and Stafford and Mesdames Ingersoll, Jefferson, Germon and Mackenzie. Germon sang "Lass o'Gowrie" and Burke danced the "Sailors' Hornpipe." The company rendered a farce called "The Waterman." Tickets, \$1; children, 50 cents; performance commenced at 6:30 p. m. and concluded at 10 p. m.

On January 28, 1839, it commenced to snow and continued for

two days, covering the ground to the depth of twelve to fourteen inches. This was the heaviest fall since the winter of 1830-1. It had been gloomy here before, but now all became merry. Parties, dances, sleigh rides and merriment took absorbing possession of all. "Sleigh bells are ringing; youngsters, old maids and even old bachelors are smiling; beaux are courting, all are dancing, and de'il take the one that has not felt the comforts of the times," said the *Iowa News* of February 2, 1839.

"The board of trustees of this place has held several meetings within the last ten days in order to set matters to rights prior to their retirement from the arduous duties of their office. This is right. If they have neglected for near a year to hold a meeting, letting the business for which they were elected go undone, they should before their term of office expires collect taxes sufficient to pay their salaried clerk at least. There has been but a small per cent upon the amount of taxes assessed as yet collected, leaving an amount due sufficient to put our streets in good order and repair the damage done to them in several parts of the town. This neglect comes hard upon many of our well-disposed citizens who have paid their taxes. Now when they utter a complaint against the board for its neglect of duty, they are answered that the taxes are not collected—the people won't pay."—(*Iowa News*, March 16, 1839.)

The fact was that the citizens generally demurred to the payment of land and other property tax owing to the unsettled condition of their pre-emption rights and to the claims to all this soil by the heirs of Julien Dubuque.

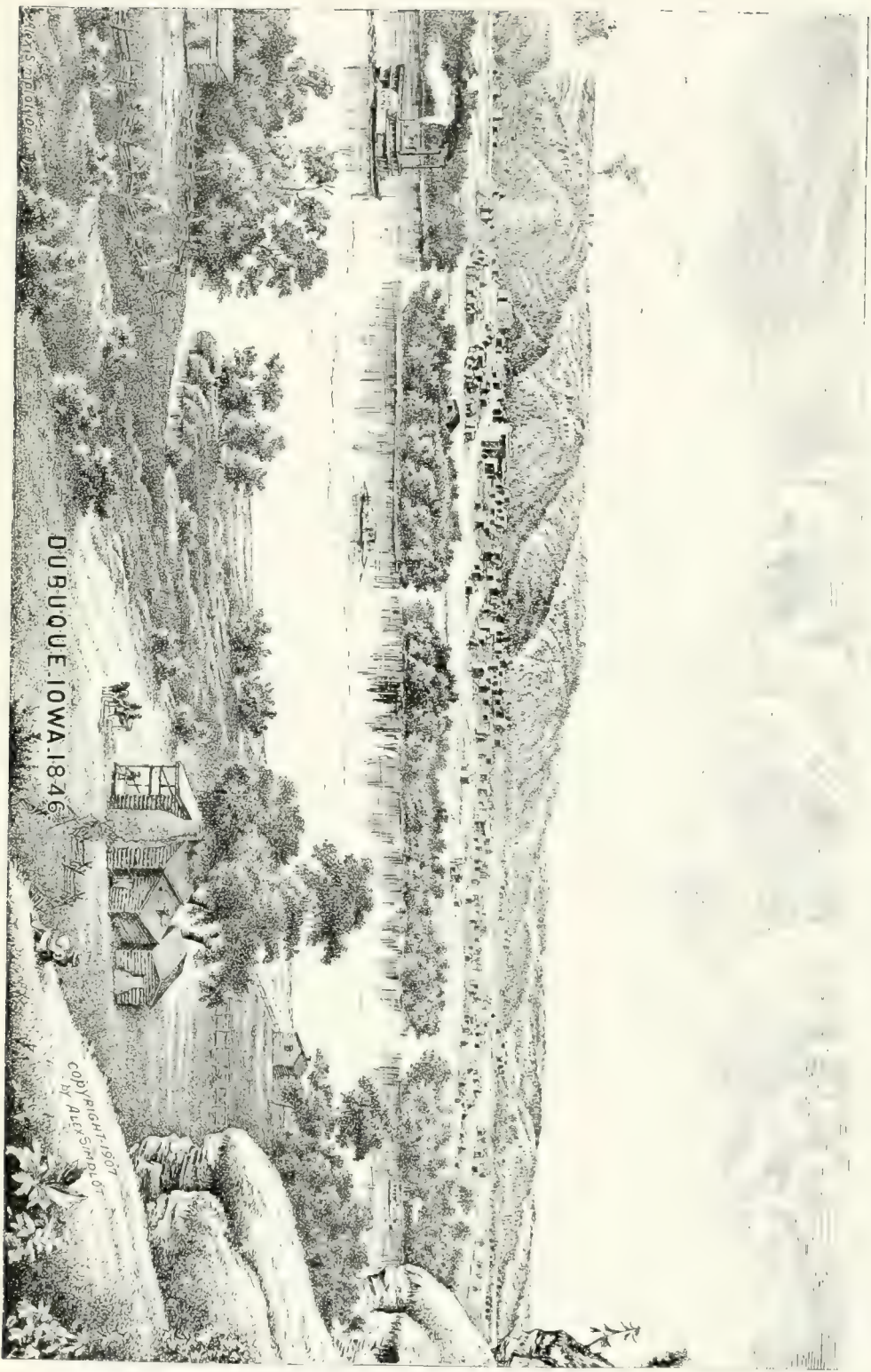
"The theatrical company of Messrs. Mackenzie and Jefferson has been performing in this place for the last ten days to respectable houses, giving general satisfaction." Othello, Charles II., Rob Roy McGregor, Richard III. were rendered to good houses. Leicester was the leading tragedian; Germon made a good villain, and Jefferson could always bring roars of laughter. They left after eleven days' performance.

The *Iowa News* was chosen by the legislature to print the session laws of 1838-9 and was required to give bond for \$5,000. In preparing this bond the editor of the *News* came in conflict with W. B. Conway, secretary of the territory, whose arbitrary and dominating practices caused much vexation and anger. A citizen of Dubuque received a perpetual ferry privilege, investing him with the exclusive right at Dubuque. As trade improved he failed to improve on his rickety old house boat. This roused the ire of the citizens and he was deprived of his privileges by the United States District Court. Miss C. Morheiser opened an establishment for the ladies in April, 1839—millinery and mantua making. In December, 1839, the Dubuque Lyceum met in the basement of the Presbyterian church; A. Levi was secretary.

In April, 1839, the following trustees were elected: Samuel D.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L



DUBUQUE, IOWA, 1846.

copy right-1867
by Alex. S. Paul.

Dixon, Edward Langworthy, Patrick Quigley, Lorin Wheeler and Thomas C. Fassett. Benjamin Rupert became clerk and George A. Shannon treasurer. In April, 1839, the board took action "to consider the practicability of the citizens of Dubuque to commence a system of improvements the coming summer," and a committee was appointed to report on the best course to pursue. A resolution offered by Mr. Langworthy in April provided for the appointment of a permanent committee on finance one of whose duties was to learn at once if citizens who performed work for the town would be willing to receive as pay corporation certificates bearing interest at 8 per cent. At this time further inquiries were made by the board concerning the validity of titles in the town. Five hundred blank town orders were ordered printed May 15, 1839. Mr. Childs was paid \$50 for a large copy of the original plat of the town. It was found best at this time to appoint a committee on claims. In June the basis for street grades was established at several points on the wharf. Estimates for grading and macadamizing certain streets were considered. In June, 1839, the board ordered the purchase of an engine then in the town, but the records do not show what the object of this action was. At this time the ferries stopped at McGeary's Landing. An embankment was ordered built from the lower landing to where Main street intersected Front street; it was let out in several contracts by the yard and was paid for in town orders bearing 7 per cent interest. The base of the embankment was ordered made twenty-one feet wide and the top fifteen feet wide.

In September, 1839, the trustees met in a back room of the building occupied by Nightingale & Dougherty. The center of the embankment being built at Front street was ordered located forty feet east of the west line of Main street. The contractors of the embankment were James Currin, John McMahon, John Blake, Hugh Tranor (Treanor) and John Chapman; they were each required to give bond for \$100 and obligate themselves to complete the work by November 1, 1839. Several of the contractors backed out and were released and others were appointed. Contractors were paid forty-four cents per square yard. F. Guerin was one of the contractors. They were permitted to take dirt out of Third and other nearby streets. In October, 1839, an embankment was ordered as follows: From First street, on the east side of Main street, until it should intersect the embankment leading to the lower landing. A committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature to the effect that the ferry privileges here were the property of the corporation of Dubuque. In order to continue Eighth street westward the board bought a portion of the garden of Mr. Lorimier late in 1839. In November, 1839, the board borrowed \$100 of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque. After November 11, 1839, the trustees

met at the office of Dr. Timothy Mason, who had become a member of the board.

On December 16, 1839, the proposed city charter was referred to a committee. It was duly considered by the board ten days later, amended and a copy forwarded to Edward Langworthy, member of the legislature. On February 10, 1840, an election on the city charter was ordered held at the court house on the first Monday in March, 1840. A. Butterworth, J. F. Fales and Leroy Jackson were appointed judges of election. On March 18, 1840, the board decided to memorialize Congress concerning the disposal of the proceeds of the sale of town lots. Timothy Mason prepared the memorial.

On April 1, 1840, B. F. Davis was allowed a bill as per ordinance "informing on O'Mara, Hedges, Downs and LaPage for violation of the Sabbath." The vote on the city charter was polled in a house at the corner of Main and Third streets. E. M. Bissell, for withholding the "profiles" from the board, was ordered sued in trover in April, 1840.

The trustees in April, 1840, were Quigley, Dixon, Mason, Wheeler, Farley and Miller. Benjamin Rupert became clerk. The board met in the store of Mr. Hawkins on Main street. Persons who were using the graveyard as a pasture were ordered to desist.

The *Iowa News* of February 1, 1840, contained the following editorial: "Du Buque.—Never to our knowledge has our city been so well supplied with all the necessities of life at this season of the year as at the present time. Flour which in the winter time was always held at the prodigious and extortionate price of \$18 and even \$20 a barrel can now be had readily at \$7, \$8 and \$9 per barrel, and all other articles in the same proportion. It is true, money is scarce, but the great difference in the price of provisions is not owing to that circumstance. The soil is beginning to be extensively cultivated. In addition our citizens are occasionally treated with luxuries which our eastern brethren do not enjoy. Prairie chickens by the sled load are frequently peddled out through the streets at a bit apiece and venison is in abundance. The time is near at hand when we will no longer have to depend upon the lower country for our supplies of provisions. Indeed, that sort of speculation may be considered at an end already." Jordan's Ferry was opposite Dubuque. There stood a tavern, grocery, stable and there ferry privileges could be had. In 1840 there were a first class new horse boat, a flat, and skiffs. This property was offered for rent in February, 1840, by George W. Jones.

"Upon a level we suppose the snow to be about ten inches deep, which, together with the others before it, makes a greater fall this winter than any one since the settlement of the country."—(*Iowa News*, February 15, 1840.)

"NOTICE.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 22nd inst. a servant girl about eleven years of age; had on a small figured blue calico dress, short black hair and black eyes. I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her, under penalty of the law, as I will enforce it against anyone to the uttermost extent.

"Du Buque, Jan. 25, 1840.

Charles Swift."

Dubuque was incorporated as a city at the legislative session of 1839-40, with the following boundary: "Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the river Mississippi, east and parallel with the south line of the town of Dubuque, as surveyed and laid off by the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress to lay off the towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Du Buque, etc., and running westwardly with the said line to a stone which marks the southwest corner of said town; thence northwardly to a stone which marks the northwest corner of said town; thence with the line of said town to the slough; thence east northeast to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence with said channel to the place of beginning." An election of one mayor and six aldermen was ordered held on the first Monday of April, 1840; they were to hold their offices for one year.

"The mails are getting far behind. For the last ten days we have had but one eastern mail. . . . A southern breeze for a few days past, together with a moderate rain, has poured such a quantity of water on the ice as to threaten a breaking up soon. Mr. Karrick, mail contractor, informs us that in crossing the river last evening one of his horses broke through the ice and would have gone under but for the firm footing and strong exertions of the other. There is no safety in the ice at the present time."—(*Iowa News*, February 22, 1840.)

"When Dubuque first became a corporate town, very little interest was manifested about it—the meeting was not attended by many citizens and very few of the large property holders and influential citizens attended. The first board of trustees was composed of men every way worthy of their station. The Hon. Judge Wilson was president of the board and I am happy to say they discharged their duties with fidelity, but the people generally evinced an apathy in their acts—they stood aloof and when they happened to enforce the laws they were not backed and supported by their fellow citizens."—(*Civis*, in *Iowa News*, February 22, 1840.)

The *News* was suspended from March 7, 1840, to May 5, same year, and was then revived by W. W. Coriell and Edwin Reeves; the former was owner and the latter associate editor. The Dubuque Sawmill Company was dissolved in May, 1840, the members being Caleb H. Booth, Francis K. O'Ferrall, Charles E. Harbeson and Peter Hill Engle. At the monthly meeting of the Catholic Temperance Society in March, 1840, over three hundred persons were

present, including many ladies; nineteen persons took the pledge. Among the speakers were Quigley, Benton, Davis, Bradford, Goodrich and Collins, nearly all of whom were lawyers. The Protestants also had a large temperance society. It was thought at this date that soon one-third of all Dubuque would have signed the pledge. There were weekly lectures during February and March, 1840, at the Lyceum; Mr. Collins lectured there on "Education" to three hundred persons. The office of town marshal was created May 5, 1840.

NOTICE.

To Pre-emption Claimants to Town Lots in the Town of Dubuque, Iowa Territory:

You are hereby notified that all lots in the above town not entered by pre-emption before the 20th day of June next will be then advertised to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder in accordance with the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1837, at this office.

B. Rush Petrikin, Register.
Thomas McKnight, Receiver.

Many settlers gathered here to attend the land sales advertised for May 18, 1840. About one hundred encamped on an island in the river in front of the town. The hotels and boarding houses were filled. No speculators were here—they dared not appear. The buyers who came had the cash for their lands. Here was seen the pioneer in all his might and all his glory. At this sale lands in Taylor, Iowa, New Wine and Cascade in Dubuque county were offered.

In May, 1840, several new buildings were in progress; lumber was abundant and cheap; there were many new mining prospects; the smelters were busy and credit was getting better. There was a duty of 3 cents a pound on pig lead; $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents on leaden shot and balls; 4 cents on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, and 2 cents on lead ore or mineral. The streets of the town were infested with hogs and there was much complaint.

"As the season for fleas is approaching we beg leave to direct the attention of the corporation to the droves of hogs which infest our streets."—(*Iowa News*, June 16, 1840.)

"The taxes assessed by order of the board of trustees upon houses and lots in the town of Du Buque, to which the government title has not yet been extinguished, being illegal, our citizens are not willing to pay, without better evidence is furnished them, that the money heretofore collected has been expended in a way to benefit the town. It is time enough to pay our taxes when we have our evidences of title in our pockets."—(*Iowa News*, June 16, 1840.)

On June 20, 1840, private entries of town lots by pre-emption

were permitted. In June \$70,000 was received at the land office in one week. The steam sawmill of Booth & Martin, in June, 1840, was busy cutting from 2,000 to 3,000 feet of pine lumber per day. Their logs came from the Chippewa and Black rivers. Business here was dull in June, 1840.

A large raft of sawed pine lumber arrived here from Plover portage on June 16 and fifteen more from the same place were on their way down. "If the water in the Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers should continue high a little while longer, the towns on the upper Mississippi will be literally deluged with pine lumber."—(*Iowa News*, June 23, 1840.)

John King was postmaster in 1840. The *Iowa News* was suspended from June 14, 1840, to May 29, 1841. The Fourth of July, 1840, was celebrated on an immense scale. In September, 1840, there were many lots in Dubuque to which no certificates of pre-emption under the act of March 3, 1838, had been issued; also lots the certificates of pre-emption to which were granted and issued illegally and the claims to which had been rejected; also a few forfeited lots.

On June 29, 1840, the marshal reported that he had completed the fence around the graveyard. Provision for the safe keeping of gun powder was made. On July 11, 1840, it was "ordered that the note held by William E. Trask for the fire engine, amounting to \$400, be renewed by another payable October 18, 1840, for \$410.66, at 8 per cent interest. Work on the south end of Main street was in progress in August, 1840. Proposals for building a town powder magazine were ordered received.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1837, gave to the inhabitants of Dubuque the net proceeds of the sale of 640 acres of land on which the town was located, to enable them to construct streets, wharves, etc. By September, 1840, there were left about sixty lots upon which no pre-emption claim had yet been made. In view of these facts the trustees determined "to see that all lots left as public lots should be sold at a fair public sale open to all bidders." In September, 1840, a committee was appointed "to petition the Secretary of War for the survey of the port and harbor of the town of Dubuque. In November, 1840 there was pending a case entitled United States vs. President and Trustees of the Town of Dubuque. As a measure to prevent fires an examination of all stove pipes and chimneys in town was made in December, 1840. Hay scales were ordered bought in January, 1841.

"Lately visiting Dubuque we found it progressing finely in build-ings, mining and dry goods business; but the retail grocers (wet) wore long faces. A complete temperance reformation has been effected by the zeal of the Catholic clergy among its much abused Irish citizens in whose hands the glass has given place to implements of industry. Nor is the reformation confined to them alone—it has

spread throughout the community, embracing every class and every denomination. Almost every Irish Catholic has signed the pledge of total abstinence. In politics she is slumbering—not a movement save secret caucuses which are held weekly by the leaders of the party. This is no time for Democrats to be idle; wake up to duty, Democrats.”—(*Bloomington Herald*, April 16, 1841.)

“We are happy to perceive a spirit of energy in the movements of our new corporation which will before long remedy the evils under which our citizens have so long suffered. The work of straightening Eighth street and repairing the road through Lorimier Hollow, over which a considerable portion of the business of the town with the country in its rear is done, will not only be of great benefit to our trade, but will stop the rush of water which for the past two years has been ruining the property at the south end of Locust street. It is also in contemplation to commence the excavation of the long-desired canal between the outer and inner sloughs as soon as the fall of water will permit. After this improvement is completed a current will be thrown into the inner slough which will render its waters sweet and healthy and enable steamboats to approach the wharves in ordinary stages of water. We have too long remained in a state of apathy in regard to the disadvantages suffered on account of the obstructions to our harbor and the consequent injury to the health and business of this place. No town on the upper Mississippi has so many natural resources as Dubuque. It is only necessary to apply the enterprise of an industrious and vigorous population to insure a rapid advance to prosperity. After this canal is commenced all our citizens who feel interested in its speedy completion will have an opportunity of affording such assistance to the corporation as they may deem expedient either in teams or labor.”—(*Iowa News*, May 29, 1841.)

In 1841 the citizens petitioned Congress for a survey of Dubuque harbor with a view of improving navigation. In the spring of 1841 a bill for the final settlement of the Dubuque claim was introduced in the United States Senate.

In March, 1841, the ladies of the Dubuque Benevolent Association gave a public dinner and were patronized by almost everybody. The voluntary speakers were Patrick Quigley, Charles Corkery, G. C. Collins, Timothy Davis and Rev. J. Cretin. In the spring of 1841 bills of the Miners' Bank to the amount of about \$12,000 were deposited and as usual a certificate of deposit for specie was issued, but when the specie was demanded two days later it was announced that the bank had suspended.

The first number of the *Miners' Express* was issued about August 1, 1841, by Thomas and Keesecker. Avery Thomas, of Dubuque, went to Cincinnati by boat and purchased the materials. The citizens previously had urged the need of such a sheet here. No doubt proper encouragement and perhaps pecuniary assistance were ex-

tended. D. S. Wilson related that when it came to naming the paper many titles were proposed; finally the *Miners' Express* was unanimously chosen. During its existence it was often called "The Thunderer," like the London *Times*, because it swayed at will the old democracy of this portion of the West.

On March 1, 1841, the citizens of the town voted on the question of a charter and city government—fifty-eight votes for the charter and thirty-eight votes against it. This vote was an acceptance of the charter and an election of mayor and six aldermen was ordered held April 5, 1841. H. W. Sanford, Augustus Coriell and Dr. Timothy Mason were appointed judges of that election.

The first city officers elected were C. H. Booth, mayor, and J. P. Farley, Charles Miller, E. Langworthy, W. W. Coriell, H. Simplot and T. Fanning, aldermen. Mr. Coriell was chosen president of the board. On May 3, 1841, Benjamin Rupert was elected city clerk; B. F. Davis, marshal and collector; E. C. Dougherty, assessor and street commissioner; William Lawther, treasurer, and Charles Miller, weigh-master. At this time there was considerable money in the land office here due the city from the sale of city lands; it was decided to ask the Secretary of the Treasury to order this sum paid to the city of Dubuque.

On May 26, 1841, it was determined by the board to begin at once the improvement of the harbor under the supervision of the street commissioner, who was directed to open a canal to connect the outer and inner sloughs at the best practical points. He was directed "to deepen the channel which now connects the slough at the lower landing with the inner slough and levee the same on the side next the town so as to make as good a steamboat landing as may be practicable." Mr. Farley voted against this ordinance.

The board opened Eighth street and appointed a jury to assess the damage thereby to the property of Peter A. Lorinier; they found the damage to be \$70. On May 31, 1841, the board ordered issued in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 blank orders to the amount of \$2,000. Proposals for work on the canal were called for in June, 1841; this work was paid for in city scrip. Another \$1,000 was appropriated for canal work on June 21, 1841. Steps to deepen the mouth of the inner slough at the lower landing were taken in August, 1841. Another \$1,000 for canal work was appropriated late in August, 1841. Previous to September 6, 1841, there had been appropriated for the opening of this canal a total of \$3,500; the canal to connect the outer and inner sloughs. The board on September 6, 1841, pledged the fund due the city from the land office from the sale of public lots for the payment of the above appropriation. The board investigated the accounts of the land office so far as the sale of city lots was concerned. A great many grocery (wet) licenses were issued about this time; the license was \$100.

Gen. James Wilson was appointed surveyor general for Iowa and Wisconsin in the fall of 1841. It was stated at the time though denied that he bought the printing plant of the Iowa *News* with the intention of establishing here a Whig newspaper.

The Dubuque Insurance Company was organized in February, 1842, by Edward Langworthy, William Lawther, J. P. Farley, Charles D. Townsend, Timothy Davis, Patrick Quigley, Robert Waller and Henry Simplot. A mechanics' institute was incorporated a little while before this date. D. S. Wilson and A. Keesecker were editors of the *Miners' Express*. The winter of 1842-3 was unparalleled for its long continuance and exceptional severity. It began about the middle of November with snow after snow and severe cold. Aside from a dozen fair days late in January, it was snowing nearly all the time. Nine days in February, 1843, the mercury was below zero and of the first twenty-three days in March eleven were below zero. The river did not open until late in April and the ice was more than thirty inches thick. In 1842 the Miners' Bank, after suspension, changed owners and afterward was controlled by the Gas Light Company of St. Louis, under which it resumed for a short time, but then suspended again. A bill was introduced in the legislature to repeal its charter, but this step roused the citizens of Dubuque who agreed to raise \$50,000 in specie to strengthen the bank, providing the charter was not repealed; whereupon the bill was defeated in the council though it passed the House. It was still the only bank in Iowa territory, and though the Democrats opposed it the Whigs fought hard to retain it.

"The Miners' Bank of Dubuque a few weeks ago was selected by the brokers of St. Louis as their next victim. They refused its notes, decried them, and soon they were finding their way to the shaving shop at a discount. Two somebodys were sent up to Dubuque to examine its affairs, who returned and reported that she would resume specie payments on the first of July next. This story told, the brokers could pass her notes at par, which they had taken in at a great discount."—(Bloomington *Herald*, July 17, 1842.)

"The Miners' Bank of Dubuque has, we are informed, gone to the ———, where we wish all banks could be sent. Give us the *barrel* and we know when we put our hands upon it that it is there and no mistake."—(Bloomington *Herald*, July 22, 1842.)

In April, 1842, Samuel D. Dixon was elected mayor and John Thompson, J. P. Farley, James Fanning, Joseph Ogilby, A. Cline and Joseph T. Fales, aldermen. The council elected the other city officers. The water which came down Lorimier Hollow (Eighth street) in early flood times caused severe losses and was very troublesome. Much time was spent in examining the extravagant charges of the commissioners appointed originally to lay off Dubuque. A ditch carried the water down Eighth street to the slough and had to be bridged at several places. The fire engine was ordered

transferred to a company of firemen formed about this time. The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church agreed to sell the old meeting house to the city council for \$100. John D. Bush and William B. Smith, who laid claim to lots on the public square, refused to vacate until they were paid \$100 per lot each.

The old fire engine on May 2, 1842, was turned over to the following enrolled fire company: John R. Harvey, Warren Emerson, D. McGouldrich, James M. Emerson, William H. Robbins, James V. Campton, David S. Wilson, A. Keesecker, Rufus Miller, Charles Miller, Samuel Dodge, R. C. Anderson, William Rebman, Jacob Evans, B. F. Davis, J. E. Whitcher, George W. Starr, William Young, James H. Warren, William Newman, C. Pelon, Timothy Smith and William W. Anderson.

On May 9, 1842, the council prepared a memorial to Congress asking that body to donate to the city authorities the islands in the Mississippi river opposite the city; the memorial was forwarded to Hon A. C. Dodge, delegate in Congress.

"Orders have been received at the land office to suspend business until the new register shall arrive and be duly qualified. The consequence of this will be detrimental to hundreds of settlers who have not yet proved up their pre-emptions under the act of 1840 and the time will expire in a month from this."—(*Miners' Express*, May 19, 1842.)

The erection of a market house was first broached June 20, 1842, and again considered July 11. The city procured considerable lumber at Hale's mill. On July 12 Cline, Fales, Fanning and Ogilby voted in favor of a market house and Farley against it. A committee of three prepared plans and specifications for the building. The council, in October, 1842, inquired into the expediency of erecting bridges across the sloughs, so that access to the main channel of the river could be secured. In December, 1842, the receiver of the land office here issued a statement as to the amount of money due the city, the number of lots yet to be sold, etc. In December the fire company petitioned for ladders and hooks which were made for them by Joseph Ogilby upon order of the council.

In 1842 the Washingtonians and other temperance organizations had strong followings in Dubuque. In 1843-4 Congress appropriated \$14,500 for the Dubuque harbor. In the fall of 1843 the trade of Dubuque was much larger than ever before; grain and pork in enormous quantities came here in wagons from a hundred miles to the westward. Every business here felt the stimulus. In November, 1843, Prof. M. De Bonneville who had taught French at Harvard University lectured here on animal magnetism. It was said he could stop a woman's tongue by merely shaking his finger at her. He organized a private class and it was declared humorously that all who had scolding wives became members. It was claimed that he performed several remarkable cures—deafness, lameness, etc. The first number of the *Iowa Transcript* was issued late in

May, 1843, by H. H. Houghton, of the *Galena Gazette*. It claimed to be Democratic, but favored Clay for President. The *Express* favored Van Buren. Owing to ill health Mr. Houghton was forced to suspend the paper temporarily about August 1, 1843. The *Miners' Express* said February 17, 1843, that mercury a few days before stood in Dubuque at 40 degrees below zero.—(*Bloomington Herald*, February 24, 1843.)

"We had a tremendous hail storm here on Tuesday evening last. It broke upwards of twenty panes of glass in the house in which our office is situated. Six of the hailstones weighed a pound."—(*Miners' Express*, May, 1843.)

The famous "Bill Johnson" who had played the part of a villain in Maine and along the Canadian border came west to Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1843 and began similar tactics. He had spread consternation along the entire Canadian border. It was alleged that the man of that name in the West was not the same person as the Maine buccancer. The one in the West was finally lynched by a party of regulators, but his lynchers were sent to the penitentiary by the United States District Court sitting at Dubuque. The western "Bill Johnson" had a lovely daughter who attended the trial and riveted all eyes by her unusual feminine charms. Mr. Keesecker, of the *Miners' Express*, wrote of her in extravagant terms—"heavenly charms, deep blue eyes, matchless grace, piercing glances, queen-like dignity, soul-subduing countenance," etc., and was laughed at by the whole press of the West. He resented this interference and came near having a duel with John B. Russell, the editor of the *Bloomington Herald*. Apparently the only obstacle to the encounter was their disagreement as to the place of meeting. The blood curdling articles of the editors make good reading.

The election of city officers in April, 1843, was held at B. Rupert's office; Dr. T. Mason and Gen. F. Gehon were judges of the election. Wilson and Keesecker of the *Miners' Express* did the city printing for several years about this period. David & Crawford, attorneys, represented the city in the case of City of Dubuque vs. United States Commissioners. At the April election, 1843, James Fanning was chosen mayor, and Timothy Fanning, David Sleator, P. C. Morhiser, John H. Thedinga, F. K. O'Ferrall and Joseph Ogilby, aldermen. There were bridges at Bluff, Locust, Iowa, Clay and other streets, for which lumber was obtained from Hale's mill. W. B. Smith was city clerk. An ordinance prohibiting the opening of saloons and stores on Sunday was lost in June, 1843; ayes—Fanning and Ogilby; nays—Thedinga, Morhiser and Sleator. New bridges were built on Bluff, Main, Iowa, Clay, Locust and White streets and Lorimier Hollow. In June, 1843, citizens petitioned for the erection of a market house. The city had great trouble to get its dues from the land office. It was necessary to dig drains from Bluff street to the slough across Locust, Main,

Iowa, Clay and White streets on Eighth, Seventh and others. Lumber from Sage's mill was used on city bridges. A suitable place for the fire engine was obtained in January, 1844. At this time the council resolved itself into a board of health for the suppression of smallpox.

By May, 1844, the notes of the resuscitated Miners' bank were at par with specie. About April 1, 1844, H. H. Houghton sold the *Transcript* to Royal Cooper. The paper expired in September, 1845, at which date the materials were removed to Rock Island.

In April, 1844, F. K. O'Ferrall was elected mayor, and Fanning, Thedinga, Blake, Rogers, Dwelle, Shields, aldermen. Grocery (wet) license was fixed at \$100. The town lots remaining unsold in Dubuque were listed in 1844. A general examination of the public improvements going on here was ordered in April, 1844. Culverts on all the cross streets had to be built. Again on May 9, 1844, the council asked the receiver at the land office why the money due the city was not paid over. Eleventh street to the canal was opened in the spring of 1844. The ordinance closing groceries (wet) and stores on Sundays went into effect in May, 1844. Several mines were discovered in the forties on city property, which were leased for mining purposes. J. P. Farley was authorized to build a powder magazine, and all persons who sold powder were required to deposit the same therein. The council met in a room owned by R. Cox in 1844-45. In November, 1844, Farley & Bonson presented a bill of \$206.85 for building a powder magazine. E. Langworthy was asked to appear before the council in November, 1844, to report the amount of mineral due the city from the Third street mines. The city's share of this mineral was one-fourth and was worth \$83.30 in specie. Immense sums in the aggregate were spent on street improvements. The survey of the harbor in detail was duly considered in December, 1844. Captain Barney, in charge of the government surveys of the harbor, was consulted and assisted. The question of a market house was again considered in February, 1845. Levi and Simplot agreed to donate to the city ten feet fronting on their lots on Fifth street between Main and Iowa, providing the same should be used for a market-house. Steps to raise the means to erect the building were taken in February, 1845. James Wilson and E. Dwelle leased the city mines on Third street.

In April, 1845, F. K. O'Ferrall was again chosen mayor, and Elisha Dwelle, Robert Rogers, Timothy Fanning, John H. Thedinga, John G. Shields and John Blake, aldermen. Twenty feet on the south side of Fifth street between Main and Locust streets, owned by Charles Miller, was obtained for a market house. J. P. Farley improved and fenced the public square and was paid therefor \$136.50. The Couler Hollow road was greatly improved in 1845, so also was Dodge street up Madden Hollow. Captain Barney gave the council the hydrographical map of the upper Mississippi in

April, 1845. The council considered the contemplated improvements on the harbor. L. H. Langworthy having exchanged with the city important lots on the Couler, was required to furnish the city as a part of the compensation 10,000 good building brick. G. W. Starr was paid \$5 "for fixing and hoisting the American flag on July 4, 1845." M. Hooper prepared specifications for the market house at this time. A stone wall sixty-four feet long and two and one-half feet thick was ordered built on the west side of Locust street between Second and Third. In July, 1845, Warner Lewis informed the council concerning instructions received at the land office in regard to the unsold town lots and issued instructions as to what should be done to enter and pay for the same. December 1, 1845, was the day set to close the sale of such lots. "Cash or its equivalent in city scrip" was a term often used at this date in the payment of bills. It was necessary to build a bridge on the landing. Mr. Cook's plan for a market house was finally accepted. Sealed proposals for the building were called for. A cistern was ordered built in the market house—to hold 200 barrels of water. All slaughtering within the city limits was prohibited from September 1 to November 1, 1845. This order was in response to a petition to that effect. Todd & Humboldt offered to build the market house as per plans for \$883.

In January, 1845, A. Keesecker sold his interest in the *Miners' Express* to George Green, who had formerly been a member of the territorial council from Cedar, Linn and Jones counties. Through the exertions of Charles Corkery there was subscribed in Dubuque in 1845 \$1,000 for a hospital; he also managed to secure the title to eight acres within the city limits for a site. In 1846 the ladies of Dubuque, among whom were Mrs. G. W. Jones and Mrs. J. P. Finley, gave a public supper by which to raise funds to buy a fire engine. They gave several others and by 1848 the fund amounted to \$125.60, which the council endeavored to obtain, but without avail, unless they should furnish an equal amount. The sum was put in bank and continued to draw interest. In January, 1845, pursuant to act of Congress of December 26, 1844, Col. J. J. Abert and Capt. T. J. Cram, of the United States Topographical Corps, made the following report of the survey of Dubuque harbor.

The chart of the survey of Dubuque harbor showed that the harbor was not in the main river, but in one of its collateral channels, of which there were several near Dubuque. In times of high and medium water boats of the largest class could enter the harbor, but during the usual low and the extreme low stages of the water boats of that class could not enter all the secondary channels leading to and from the harbor, owing to the shoaliness of the water. The shoals were the result of sand and mud deposits due to the currents and the islets. At a stage of four and one-half feet above extreme low stage the mean maximum velocity of the running prism of

water in these channels was only .962 miles per hour, maintaining an average maximum depth of nine feet; while the velocity in the main river in the contiguous reach was 1.5 miles per hour with an average maximum depth of fourteen feet. It was shown that there would be no difficulty in removing the existing shoals by the simple process of dredging so as to allow steamers of the largest class to enter the harbor at the lowest stages; but the dredging would have to be repeated periodically.

In the law making the appropriation for the harbor the following language was used: "For the improvement of the harbor at the town of Dubuque, Iowa, seven thousand five hundred dollars. *Provided*, Upon due examination and survey, under the direction of the secretary of war, it shall appear that a permanent improvement can be accomplished and completed for this amount so as to admit the landing of steamers of the largest class navigating the river at the town of Dubuque at all seasons of the year." It was stated that "the upper Mississippi rose in June and July, 1844, to an elevation of twelve feet two inches above its extreme low stage at Dubuque and did not subside to a stage admitting of taking the soundings until in October following, when it was down to a stage lower than the elevation of the June and July flood by seven feet eight inches. This is the stage to which the soundings recorded in the chart are all referred and which is four feet six inches above extreme low stage."

Among the plans proposed for the improvement of the harbor were the following:

1a. Dredge the bed of the main river near Eagle bluff for an extent of 1,000 feet; cost, \$2,000.

2b. Excavate a steamboat canal from bank of main river from lower extremity to the head of Lake Peosta for 1,800 feet; cost, \$12,690.

3c. Dredge present bed at head of Lake Peosta for an extent of 1,600 feet; cost, \$2,371.

4d. Dredge bed of channel from near foot of Lake Peosta to head of existing artificial canal; cost, \$750.

5e. Deepen that canal, also the head of the natural basin just below as far down as the foot of Orange street—dredging 2,250 feet; cost, \$5,087.

6f. Dredge head of natural channel from Langworthy's warehouse down to Jones street, 1,600 feet; cost, \$1,501.

7g. Dredge head and remove from natural channel from Jones street down along bluff into the main river, 7,000 feet; cost, \$9,240.

8h. Machines, superintendence and contingencies, \$9,400. Total cost, \$43,039. This plan carried out would give open navigation at the lowest water for the largest class of steamers then on the river from the main river near Eagle Bluff down to the main river below the town, four and three-quarters miles.

The second plan was not to use Lake Peosta at all, but to deepen the secondary channel just east of that lake about 1,200 feet, and then dredge. All of this would cost \$34,181.

The third plan was to improve the natural channel, abandon the existing canal and in lieu cut a new steamboat canal south from that channel into the basin; total cost, \$31,857.

The fourth plan was to improve natural channel, dig a deep feeder for the basin, open a steamboat canal from deep water in the basin to deep water in the secondary channel; dredge bed of the channel, and by dredging keep the channel free of deposits; cost, \$25,042.

The fifth plan contemplated constructing a deep feeder to supply the basin from the channel, a steamboat canal, dredging the bed of the channel, construction of a dam, etc.; cost, \$15,689.

Plan six included a deep feeder, a steamboat canal, dredging the bed of channel, etc.; cost, \$10,277.

Plan seven embraced a long canal straight through everything out to the main river, with dykes to protect its sides, a dam across lower end of basin, sluice-gates in the canal, etc.; cost, \$25,375.

Plan eight contemplated a causeway from the town to the bank of the main river, where good landing would be found for all classes of boats at lowest stages; cost, \$64,875.

Plan nine embraced a causeway that would be submerged and would cost \$22,333.

The total amount of money paid out by the corporation from April 1, 1843, to March 31, 1844, was \$1,491.61; total city indebtedness, including the above amount, \$5,461.84. The total actual receipts were \$1,434.65; and the total resources, including this amount, were \$6,302.27.

The total amount of money paid out by the corporation from April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845, was \$2,926.11. The corporation owed W. A. Trask \$565.67 and interest for the fire engine which was bought in July, 1840. On March 31, 1845, there was yet owed for the powder magazine \$206.85, and city orders to the amount of \$3,337.36 were outstanding. At the public land sale on March 27, 1843, there were sold 170 city lots for about \$1,700. The total receipts of the city for the year ending March 31, 1845, were \$2,662.55. This sum and the other resources due the city and the public property were estimated at \$8,263.06.

The council continued to have much trouble in getting the funds due it from the land office. Heavy grading on Main street was done in 1845. Clay street was ordered graded in November, 1845.

In 1845 amendments to the city charter were discussed; a committee was appointed to make suggestions of changes. Saucier and Mattox were permitted to mine on Fifth street, they to pay one-fifth of the mineral found to the city. The council paid \$20 for having the willows cut from the island opposite the canal made by

the government under the superintendence of Captain Barney. The assessed valuation of \$600 on the library of Bishop Loras was reduced to \$300 in January, 1846. It was ordered in January, 1846, that no city scrip should be issued for less than 75 cents on the dollar.

On March 10, 1846, the citizens petitioned to have the city divided into wards. Accordingly the council immediately formed the following wards: First ward—All of the city lying south of Third street. Second ward—All of the city between Third and Eighth streets. Third ward—All of the city north of Eighth street. It was decided that two aldermen should be elected from each ward and a mayor from all the wards jointly. Todd & Humboldt were paid \$135.61 for extra work on the market house.

In April, 1846, in spite of their efforts to prevent it, the city fathers saw city scrip fall to 70 cents on the dollar. In April, 1846, F. K. O'Ferrall was re-elected mayor, and Hugh Treanor, Michael McNamara, W. H. Robbins, Mordecai Mobley, Amos Matthews and Lewis L. Wood, aldermen. W. B. Smith was rechosen clerk. Mr. Trower was the first market master—chosen in April, 1846. John T. Cook was paid \$10 for his plan for the market house, the same having been accepted. In April, 1846, the citizens petitioned to have the public square ornamented. A council room was prepared in the new market house in 1847. The rent of inside stalls in the market house was fixed at \$15 per annum; choice stalls were offered publicly to the highest bidder. In May, 1846, C. J. Leist succeeded Mr. Trower as market master. All articles of produce or meat were required to be sold in the market house. A cannon was ordered for \$25 for city use. Market hours were from 3 a. m. to 10 a. m. each day except Sunday—from May to October. Mr. Fulweiler's slaughter house was ordered removed from its then location, it having become a declared nuisance. The same of Mr. Straper's butchering establishment. Billiard license was fixed at \$25. The beer license was \$25. George L. Nightingale became city clerk in 1846. The market receipts from May 12, 1846, to August 10, 1846, amounted to \$36.25. The city advanced William Rebmam \$25, to be used in buying a cannon; but as he had not done so by August 24, 1846, he was ordered to refund that amount. J. P. Farley and Charles Corkery were paid \$40 in August, 1846, for improvements on the public square. John D. Bush, owner of a slaughter house, was ordered to change his location in August, 1846.

In September, 1846, the council appointed a committee to draft a new charter for the city of Dubuque, to be submitted to the Legislature the coming winter.

In 1844 Congress appropriated for the improvement of Dubuque harbor the sum of \$7,500, and later \$7,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose. In November, 1846, the work not progress-

ing as well as expected by the council, they called upon Captain Barney, superintendent in charge, for a report as to how much of the money had been spent, amount on hand, time yet required to complete the work, etc. In December, 1846, the council caused to be enumerated all of the islands opposite the city for the purpose of petitioning Congress for a donation of the same to the city, previous to the public sale which was to take place in March, 1847. Such a petition was prepared by the city attorney.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

"We, the undersigned, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Dubuque, would most respectfully solicit your honorable bodies to enact a law donating to the city of Dubuque certain islands situate, lying and being opposite said city and between the city and the main channel of the Mississippi river; or otherwise, if your honorable bodies should deem it inexpedient to donate the same, to grant to the city the exclusive right and privilege of purchasing the same at the same rate that other lands of the United States are sold. We would most respectfully urge upon your consideration the following reasons, as among numerous others, for our request: The situation and locality of the islands are such, that if they should fall into the hands of private individuals, the city of Dubuque would be almost entirely cut off from the main channel of the river, and subject the citizens to great inconvenience, and the most unconscionable exactions from them on the part of private speculators. For the purpose of more fully exhibiting to you our peculiar situation and the dilemma the city would be placed in should the title to those islands happen to fall into hands other than the city, we have caused a map to be made and hereunto annexed, by which it will appear that what has been and is alleged by us is true; and by which it will also appear that we ask from you to grant the city only those lands which are absolutely necessary to its growth and commercial importance; in which also the whole nation as connected with the great national thoroughfare—the Mississippi river—have a deep interest and must be materially benefited; to grant to the city the following lands, to-wit: All of sections 19 and 30, township 89 north, range 3 east, and a fraction of section 25, township 89 north, range 2 east, as is more particularly marked and designated upon the map aforesaid, and must in our opinion most clearly manifest itself to the Congress of the United States. We are fully impressed with the opinion and firm belief that after the national legislature has, in its liberality, granted us a tract of land upon which is located the city of Dubuque, they will still continue to exhibit their regard for our welfare, by granting us a boon which is so essential and necessary for its future prosperity and happiness and which cannot, at the present time, in any material way affect the previously vested rights of private indi-

viduals. We would further most respectfully state to your honorable bodies, that unless Congress pass a law enabling the land before described to become the property of the city of Dubuque, the appropriations which have already been made by that body for the improvement of the harbor, a part of which has already been expended, will prove to be entirely useless, worthless and of no avail to the city. We would further represent that the lands above described are entirely unfitted for cultivation or habitation, and can only be useful to the city for commercial business, and for city purposes, and that they would be valuable to the city alone and to none other, except for those who designed speculating upon the necessities of the city, and the rise of property in the neighborhood of a growing city.

"F. K. O'Ferrall, mayor; William H. Robbins, L. L. Wood, M. McNamara, M. Mobley, Hugh Treanor, Amos Matthews, aldermen. Attest: George L. Nightingale, clerk. Dubuque, December 15, 1846." (Senate Documents No. 256, 29th Cong., 1st session.)

The total amount of money paid out by the city for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1846, was \$3,438.51; the total receipts were \$3,432.15.

In a communication to the Senate committee dated January 29, 1847, James H. Piper, acting commissioner of the general land office, stated that "there would not appear to be any preëmption claim preferred for any of the islands in the Mississippi river opposite the city of Dubuque;" that "with regard to their probable value this office has no means of knowing;" and that "the bill enclosed by you gives authority for the entry of 'the islands in the Mississippi river opposite the said city' and then characterizes them by saying, 'which are fractions within sections 19 and 30, township 89 north, range 3 east; and in section 25, township 89 north, range 2 east;' while, from the diagram referred to, it will be seen that the above special designations include only *parts* of said islands, leaving out the following, viz.: Fractions in sections 17, 18, 20 and 31, township 89 north, range 3 east, amounting in the aggregate to 73.13 acres." (Senate Docs., No. 109, 29th Cong., 2d session.)

In 1847 George L. Nightingale was appointed public bidder at the sale of the mineral reserve. He performed his arduous and delicate duties to the satisfaction of all.

In 1847 members of the Mechanics' Institute debated in the hall over Terry's saloon the question: "*Resolved*, That the Wilmot proviso is right and ought to be sustained by the American people." Late in 1847 the Dubuque Philharmonic Society gave a series of concerts at the Congregational church, rendering both secular and sacred music to large audiences. Captain Barney's work on the harbor was still in progress. Many new and fine residences were erected in 1846 and 1847—notably by General Jones, Gilliam, Reed,

Gildea, Rogers, Peacock and others. A Mr. Spencer gave exhibitions of animal magnetism as it was then called. In 1847 George Green was editor and proprietor of the *Miners' Express* and William H. Merritt was associated with him as editor.

In 1847 the Waples House was kept by H. Curtis; the Western hotel by W. S. Berry; George McHenry had formerly kept the Western hotel; David Jones was architect and builder; H. P. Leach kept school in the basement of the Methodist church. In 1847 many Dubuquers attended the immense river and harbor convention at Chicago. Early in 1847 A. P. Wood established a weekly newspaper called the *Tribune*. It was about this time that the first large steam flouring mills were put in operation here by Nadeau, Rogers & Co.

Steps to organize three fire companies were taken in January, 1847; the old fire engine was found to be practically useless; fire ladders were ordered for the upper, lower and central sections. The Hibernian Benevolent Society was permitted to occupy the city hall. The Fulweiler slaughter house was ordered removed from the city limits in February, 1847; but evaded the order and remained. The islands in front of the city were reserved from public sale. By paying \$50 the council obtained permission to use for fire purposes the well of Emerson Shields on Fourth street. Upon the payment of \$100 Timothy Fanning was given exclusive ferry privileges in 1847-8. The grading of Bluff street from Dodge to Twelfth was ordered in May, 1847. A room for a calaboose was ordered rented and fitted up; it was ready in July. In August, 1847, the mayor was authorized to buy the islands in front of the city—three of 85.47, 149.75 and 4.22 acres, respectively.

In December, 1847, Martin L. Morris succeeded Chauncey Swan as proprietor of the Morris hotel. Before this date the Masons and Odd Fellows had strong organizations here. Doctor Reynolds lectured on "Astronomy" over Terry's saloon in December, 1847.

"Variety—Wood, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, flour, potatoes, wheat, corn, chickens and pork will be taken in payment for the *Express*." —(*Miners' Express*, December 8, 1847.)

Many bogus half dollars were in circulation here late in 1848; they were made near here. Late in 1848 Harrison Holt and A. Keesecker were proprietors of the *Miners Express*. William A. Adams was president of the Dubuque Debating Society late in 1848. The Dubuque Mutual Fire Insurance Company began operations in April, 1848, with C. H. Booth president, and Mordecai Mobley secretary. The following merchants had immense stocks of goods in 1848: S. M. Langworthy, Curtis & Waite, Murphy & Burke, P. & R. C. Waples (had in stock over \$36,000 worth of goods), Waples & Zirkle, Goodrich & Bro., the Smiths and Emerson & Shields. The wholesale trade was very

large. Dan Rice, the famous Shakespearean jester, was here in June, 1848. Performances were given at the Waples House. Yankee Hill gave representations of down-east characters.

The *Express* failed to make its appearance on time late in January, 1848, the reason being that someone entered the office on the Sunday night before, threw all matter into pi, except one form, which was almost entirely destroyed by blows from a hatchet. "The monster who would perpetrate this act would be guilty of the worst species of robbery, rapine and murder. Let those rowdies who were engaged last Sunday evening in interrupting the service at the Methodist church by touching off trains of powder upon the fence mark well their future course," said the editor January 26, 1848. The questions of importance in the spring of 1848 were the improvement of Lorimier Hollow, the harbor being built by Captain Barney and his dredge-boat; regulation of the liquor trade, and removal of filth from the streets.

R. Spaulding was a book seller, music dealer and generally a patron of art; his book store was the first in Dubuque. In May, 1848, W. H. Merritt withdrew from the *Miners' Express* and William Y. Lovell became sole proprietor of that sheet. Peter Waples kept the Waples House at Second and Main streets in the spring of 1848. R. Plumbe kept the City hotel. A semi-weekly of the *Miners' Express*, started March 29, 1848, was discontinued in December, 1848. In the spring of 1848 Dubuque demanded a free ferry across the river or a cessation of high ferry rates. As high as \$1 had been charged in emergencies for ferriage. Early in 1848 R. Spaulding established and maintained a library of standard periodical literature, to which persons were admitted upon the payment of \$3 per annum. In 1848 the Irish Shamrock Society and St. Raphael's Temperance Society united to celebrate St. Patrick's day. In March, 1848, James Pratt & Co., owners of the Dubuque Flouring Mills, called for 50,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 flour barrels.

A "Countryman" in the *Miners' Express* of February 23, 1848, asked why the road leading up Lorimier Hollow was not widened. He said that it was so narrow in places that two wagons could not pass each other, and further said: "Several serious accidents have recently occurred on this much-traveled, very crooked, pinched-up, starved out, narrow contracted, Lorimier-fenced-up, disreputable, dangerous, leg-breaking, skull-cracking, wagon-smashing, horse-killing, badly-located, poorly-worked, corporation neglected, tiresome and hilly road."

W. D. Wilson and Mr. O'Reilly were rival telegraph agents here in the spring of 1848, each trying to get the support of the citizens to extend his line to this city. Each claimed the right to the Morse patents. Shares in the lines were offered at 50. It was claimed that the Barnes and Zook register was superior to that of Morse.

Whether the ferry privilege of Timothy Fanning was exclusive

under his charter, and what ferry rights were owned by Jones & Gregoire, were inquired into in May, 1848. The city attorney having filed with the council his written opinion against the right of the city to establish a free ferry across the Mississippi, the council resolved that it was their "opinion that the city *has* the right to establish a ferry from this and the opposite side of the river and that the charter of Mr. Fanning is not exclusive." In June, 1848, the council refused to appropriate \$375 at the request of Captain Barney to assist him in work on the harbor. In July, 1848, the council offered a reward of \$150 for the apprehension of the persons "guilty of the outrage on the United States property employed in improving the harbor, and that a guard of twenty men be authorized for the protection of the same, provided they can be obtained free of expense." To drive out smallpox \$365.75 was spent in July, 1848.

In September, 1848, the first telegraph line was completed and opened to Peru, Illinois. The first messages were as follows:

"Peru, September 15, 1848. The compliments of C. S. Oslere to the ladies of the Waples House by lightning; would be happy to receive a 'flash' from them. C. S. Oslere." The following answer was "flashed" back: "Dubuque, September 15, 1848. C. S. Oslere: The ladies of the Waples House thank Mr. Oslere for his burning communication; it warmed their cold hearts; they rejoice to know that they have a 'spark' in Peru. Ladies of Waples House."

The California gold excitement struck Dubuque county in December, 1848. On December 30 a public meeting was held at the courthouse to form an organization of all who desired to go to the gold field. Mr. Morrison of Cascade was conspicuous in the California exodus. Late in 1848 citizens demanded that the unfinished harbor be completed.

The cholera at New Orleans in January, 1849, caused Dubuque to take extra precautions against the disease. W. Y. Lovell owned the *Express* for about six months, when it passed back to Holt and Keesecker late in 1848. On March 19, 1849, fourteen wagons bound for the gold field crossed the river here. Merritt, Mobley, Hammond, Gilliam, Alverson, Cox, Coriell and others left for California via the Isthmus of Panama. The California Society was organized, so great was the excitement. In the spring of 1849 the *Northwest Demokrat* was issued here by V. Hauf; it was in the German language. The Galena and Dubuque Mining Company was an organization which, with fifty-three teams, crossed the plains to California in 1849. The snowfall of the winter of 1848-9 at Dubuque aggregated five feet one and one-half inches—the greatest on record. Many shade trees were planted in Dubuque in 1849; it was almost a "fad" at this time. The terrible roads leading westward from Dubuque checked nearly all business with the back coun-

try at muddy times. John King, postmaster for over ten years, resigned in April, 1849. The Alleghanians (minstrels) were here in May, 1849. By April 24, 1849, the *Express* said that over sixty citizens of Dubuque had gone to California. Week after week the streets were crowded with gold seekers. The Southwestern circus was here in July, 1849.

In March, 1849, the public was given notice of the approaching charter election and of the fact that voters would be required to decide whether the city should borrow \$7,000 for public improvements, etc., and for establishing a free ferry. A mark on the Emerson & Waples building was established as a permanent basis for the regulation of street and building grades.

In April, 1849, Warner Lewis became mayor. In May three causeways were ordered built on Bluff street at First, Second and Third streets. Drs. J. T. Boone, R. S. Lewis and G. W. Scott were the sanitary committee in 1849. The council bought fifty barrels of lime for distribution in view of the appearance of cholera here in 1849. Drs. Boone and Holt were constituted a board of health. A house for cholera patients was rented of B. Rupert for \$4 a month. A house owned by T. Davis was also thus occupied. The council bought of Smith & Co. their interest in the powder magazine for \$425. John Stafford was permitted to mine on Third street, the city to receive one-fifth of the mineral raised.

It was realized in June, 1849, that the plan for a Dubuque harbor, which seemed most likely to be best, was to build a levee out to the main channel and fill in the intermediate sloughs. Some plan that would improve existing conditions was deemed imperative. The *Miners' Express* of June 13, 1849, said: "Already the largest town west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis, situated precisely at the point of latitude at which the railroads extending west from the towns upon the lakes must strike the river; surrounded by a country on all sides, almost illimitable in extent and inexhaustible in its agricultural and mineral resources—it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that Dubuque is destined to become and to remain the great commercial city of the Northwest." This was the spirit which animated the citizens at this period—Dubuque was to be the great city of the Northwest. It was realized that Galena aspired to this proud distinction, but her pretensions were belittled and denied. However, before even Dubuque could expect such greatness and grandeur, a suitable harbor would have to be built, all admitted. "The space between the present landing and the main channel of the river, when once filled up, will amply compensate for the expense to be incurred in executing the work."

During the year 1849 over eighty brick buildings were erected in Dubuque, many of them large and costly. Main street was vastly improved—bumps were cut down, hollows filled and buildings of brick took the place of the old and faded wooden structures. New

stores were built by Powers, Bush, Mangold, Mason, Heeb, Langworthy and the fine Globe buildings at Main and Fifth by Wilson & Smith. Judge J. J. Dyer, of the United States District court, had built an elegant mansion on Main street. The city contained twenty-two stores with stocks ranging from \$10,000 to \$80,000; one large wholesale hardware store; two drug stores; one book store; one boot and shoe store; two tinware manufactories; two auction and commission merchants; three bakeries; one large manufactory of confectionery; seven master builders; six plasterers; seven mason bricklayers; four painters; two master stone masons; one marble worker; two saddle and harness factories; seven boot and shoe factories; nine tailor shops; three milliners and dressmakers; three jewelers and watchmakers; six cabinet and chair factories; five blacksmith shops; three carriage and wagon factories; two gunsmiths; three cooper shops; five butcheries; one soap and candle factory; two livery stables; two large steam flouring mills; one steam saw mill; three newspaper and job printing offices; four weekly newspapers—two Whig and two Democratic, one of the latter in German; eight or ten hotels; eleven physicians; seventeen lawyers; thirteen preachers; churches, one each of Episcopalian, Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Christian, Baptist, German Congregational and German Methodist. The Roman Catholics had laid the foundation of their large cathedral, the cost being estimated at over 100,000. The Episcopalians were finishing their Gothic church on Locust street. The Congregational church had been very much enlarged in 1849. The government offices here were those of surveyor general, where eight or ten clerks were employed at from \$800 to \$1,200 each per year, and with a patronage of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 annually; receiver and register; judge of the United States district court; Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance. Population, near 3,500. The first brick building was erected in 1836. In 1844 the place began to put on a stable appearance on the ruins of the miners' shanties. The city now wanted a harbor, railroads to the East, good roads to the West and other railroads to the western country.

"One would suppose that the millers and merchants of Dubuque could afford to give as good a price for wheat as is given in the northern portion of the state. Such, however, appears not to be the fact. Also buyers at Bellevue have recently paid as high as 68 cents for wheat, while our millers and merchants have been paying for the best prime wheat 60 cents. We must not be blind to the effects of this state of things. If the merchants here will not buy the wheat and pork of the farmer at the best price they can afford to give, the farmer will very naturally go where he can do better, and there he will buy his groceries, clothing, etc."—(*Miners' Express*, December 12, 1849.)

The total value of taxable property in Dubuque in June, 1849,

was \$675,000; at the maximum rate allowed by law this would yield a revenue of \$10,125; a tax of $3\frac{1}{4}$ mills was levied for general city expenses. In September, 1849, a second California "fever" struck Dubuque and many more departed. A sharp frost on August 30, 1849, wilted vines and vegetables. Valentine Glenat, prominent merchant and judge of probate here, died of cholera in the Rocky mountains while on his way to the gold fields. The harbor question engrossed much attention in 1849. This year the postoffice was removed to the Globe building at Main and Sixth streets. William H. Robbins was postmaster and Alexander Levi was his assistant. Late in 1849 Holt and Keesecker issued the *Miners' Express*; Wood issued the *Tribune*, and McCraney issued the *Telegraph*; the latter leaned toward the Whigs. Thomas McKnight succeeded Warner Lewis as register, and M. Mobley succeeded George McHenry as receiver under the change of national administration in 1849. Cholera on the steamer War Eagle in 1849 frightened the city.

CITY OF DUBUQUE, 1850 TO 1859.

IN January, 1850, Dubuque was without a fire department of any kind; the loss of a few buildings caused people to think. "When a building takes fire here, as was the case with the Goodrich building, everyone runs toward the scene, anxious to assist in subduing the destructive element; but what avails an unorganized set of men and boys without apparatus of any kind whatever—without an engine, buckets or hose."—(*Express*, January 16, 1850.) In January, 1850, Col. Samuel R. Curtis, whose plan was to build a levee not less than fifty feet wide on top from the city out to the main channel of the river, estimated the total cost at \$29,648. It was thought at the time that this was the cheapest, most practical and most speedily built of any plan yet proposed.

For the fiscal year ending April, 1850, the total receipts of the city were \$6,034.81, and at this time the balance against the city was \$2,484. Among the items of expense were \$425 for a powder house; \$168 to Emerson & Shields for lime to sprinkle in the streets and alleys to ward off the cholera, and \$100 to Drs. Boone and Holt for their services as a board of health.

In 1849-50 the Dubuque subscribers to the American Art Union of New York were Hon. George Green, Francis C. Smith, Timothy Mason, James Reid, Alfred L. Brown, Eustace H. Smith, A. D. Anderson, Harrison Holt, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., William J. Barney (2), Stephen G. Fenimore and R. Spaulding. Five prizes were drawn by the Dubuquers as follows: Painting, "Jephtha's Daughter," worth \$350, F. S. Smith, who had recently died; painting, "Sunset," S. G. Fenimore; outline painting, W. J. Barney; medals, Timothy Mason and R. Spaulding.

In February, 1850, Dubuque buyers paid more for wheat than was paid at any other point on the Mississippi—75 cents. Davenport was paying 60 cents; Galena 60 cents; Bellevue 70 cents; Catfish Mills 73 cents.

Early in 1850 Dubuque was connected by new mail routes with Iowa City, Bellevue, Andrew, Tipton, Delhi, Colesburg, Garnavillo and Muscatine. Major Mobley was connected with the *Telegraph* early in 1850; so was John B. Hogan. Mobley was a leading Whig, as also was George L. Nightingale; they quarreled over government patronage.

C. C. Hewitt, who had lived here many years, upon leaving for

California in 1850, was thanked by the council for his untiring and fearless efforts to suppress cholera in 1849. B. M. Samuels was city attorney in 1849-50. J. H. Emerson was elected mayor in April, 1850. In April the register informed the council that he was instructed "to allow the constituted authorities of the city to enter certain tracts in front of it," whereupon the steps to enter such tracts were at once taken. At this time an ordinance giving justices of the peace concurrent jurisdiction with the mayor was passed. The smallpox was here again in 1850, but was checked at once. The old powder house stood on Eighth street. In June, 1850, the council ordered a complete survey from Lorimier's furnace up the inner slough, through the lake and across to Eagle Point, with a view of building a canal along the whole city front. Three members of the council and fifteen other citizens were placed in charge of this movement. They were E. Langworthy, L. D. Randall and H. V. Gildea, aldermen, and P. A. Lorimier, William Waples, M. McNamara, C. H. Booth, W. J. Barney, J. G. Shields, J. H. Thedinga, Peter Kiene, T. M. Craney, Mathias Ham, R. Plumbe, H. A. Wiltse, B. J. O'Halloran, H. S. Hethrington and Timothy Fanning. A steamboat channel sixty feet wide and four feet below low water was contemplated. Large quantities of fresh lime were scattered throughout the city in 1850 and all public places were cleansed. The powder house was ordered sold at public auction to the highest bidder in August, 1850. Four public cisterns were ordered built for protection against fires. An election was ordered in 1850 on the question of borrowing \$20,000 for use on the steamboat channel from Lorimier's up to Eagle Point. Six fire ladders and four fire hooks were bought in November, 1850. A meeting of the citizens was held and a fire company was organized at this time. They called themselves the "Hook and Ladder Fire Company." The vote on the question of securing a loan of \$20,000 for the proposed steamboat channel was—for the loan 315, against the loan 14. D. Murphy was granted the privilege of mining in the graveyard upon paying to the city one-fifth of the mineral raised. M. McNear was allowed the same privilege on Fifth street. A harbor tax was ordered levied to meet the \$20,000 authorized for harbor improvement. Abel Hawley was the contractor for the steamboat channel. It was found necessary to buy for \$10,000 a large dredge boat to be used on the proposed steamboat channel.

In April, 1850, the citizens voted down the proposition to secure a loan of \$10,000 for harbor improvement. Boats passed through Barney's cut to the wharf. "We announce the defeat of this measure as we do the death of a friend—briefly and sorrowfully. On the *first day of April*, a majority of the citizens of Dubuque decided that they would have no harbor unless someone would make it for them."—(*Miners' Express*, April 3, 1850.)

The Western hotel was burned in April, 1850; the city was with-

out fire apparatus or fire organization. In April, 1850, the Dubuque Emigrating Association consisted of fifty-four men and twenty wagons bound for California. The organization occurred at Council Bluffs. Pratt & Co. owned the Catfish Mills. Mr. Coddling, the mesmerist, then called "biologist," was here in June, 1850, and astonished all by his performances. The famous Dubuque Nursery stood about two hundred yards north of the city limits and embraced four acres on which, in 1850, were 12,000 apple trees; the proprietor was W. L. Johnson. Already much of the trade of the southwest was lost to Dubuque—the settlers going to Muscatine. The land office was reopened in October, 1850, with Mobley and McKnight in charge.

"A Town Full—The city of Dubuque is literally filled. There has been a greater call for houses within the last two months than ever before known. Houses are being finished every day, but are all engaged long before they are complete. More are building, however; don't be discouraged."—(*Miners' Express*, October 23, 1850.)

In 1850 H. S. Hetherington built four cisterns for the city and was paid \$121.50. In November, 1850, corn was worth 20 to 25 cents, wheat 65 cents and live hogs \$2.50 to \$3. In November the livery stable of Lyman & Shomo was burned and nine horses out of sixteen perished. There were loud demands for a fire engine and fire organizations. The canal committee recommended in 1850 a steamboat channel from Lorimier furnace to Eagle Point through Lake Peosta and the sloughs; the council ordered 600 copies of the report printed and distributed. The committee recommended a channel 100 feet wide and four feet below the low water standard of Captain Barney; total excavation to be 279,190 cubic yards; length of improvement, 24,220 feet; cost of dredge, \$8,000; two flatboats, \$300; channel to be extra wide in places to permit boats to pass each other; the channel to skirt closely the inner shore line of Dubuque; distance by river from Lorimier furnace to Eagle Point, 25,800 feet; shortening of the line would cause a quicker current; stagnant water in the sloughs would be drained; \$20,000 must be raised to make this improvement, either by subscription or taxation; completion of the canal would advance property at once 25 per cent. At this date the steamboat arrivals were about 200 annually. With a charge to each of only \$5 for each landing the wharfage would amount to \$1,000 yearly. "Shall our city three years hence be without a harbor and out of debt or shall we, by creating the debt, construct a harbor worth \$250,000 the moment it is completed? Without a harbor or any facilities to overcome the want of one, at an objectionable distance from the bank of the river and this bank separated from the main river by a series of sloughs often too shallow for steamboats, Dubuque has nevertheless derived her existence and growth from the navigation of the Mississippi. With these difficulties she has had constantly to struggle and by such

efforts she has attained to sufficient size and capital to command a harbor of unsurpassed excellence."—(*Express*, September 18, 1850; Report of the Harbor Committee.) The committee reported against a boat canal from the main channel across the sloughs and islands to the city shore proper—boats would have to go back after coming in.

"The undersigned citizens of Dubuque and the adjoining counties most respectfully solicit and earnestly request our honorable members of Congress to obtain of the War Department the establishment of a military road, commencing at Dubuque and terminating at Fort Clark (Fort Dodge) on the Des Moines river:

M. M. Hayden, J. H. Emerson, J. M. Marsh, George M. Henry, Henry S. Hetherington, William Donnellan, Peter Waples, Charles Bogy, L. D. Randall, J. Sprague, Charles Corkery, Timothy Fanning, E. D. Turner, S. R. West, C. H. Booth, F. V. Goodrich, E. Langworthy, Owen Smith, I. E. Wootton, B. J. O'Halloran, Michael Nolan, Patrick Byrne, J. J. E. Norman, W. J. Sullivan, William Roche, Francis Mangold, J. L. Langworthy, A. H. Miller, Michael O'Brien, John Palmer, J. P. Farley, Jacob Christman, A. Linn and Dennis A. Mahony."

The object of this petition was, by opening such a road, to secure to Dubuque the trade at Fort Clark and other points on the upper Des Moines river; that Fort previously had obtained all its supplies from Keokuk, which was distant 280 miles; Dubuque was distant only 180 miles. J. J. Abert of the topographical engineers, said: "By the Nicollet map the distance from Dubuque to Fort Clark is about 180 miles, and the distance from Fort Clark to the mouth of the Des Moines about 300 miles. This last distance is represented as the usual traveled distance with supplies, making the difference between the routes—both are land routes—of about 120 miles, the route from Dubuque being that much shorter. This fact gives to the Dubuque route great advantages. The only difference deserving of notice is that to arrive at Dubuque, the Mississippi has to be ascended about 200 miles; but as this distance during the season when supplies are forwarded can be passed by steamboats, it reduces a comparison of the difference on this account between the routes to 200 miles of steamboat navigation and 120 miles of land carriage. This fact also gives to the Dubuque route great advantages. Under all circumstances, therefore, the Dubuque route is much to be preferred and the making of a road on this route would cost but little more than half for a road on the other route."

In 1851 the public square was ordered rented to the highest bidder; grocery (wet) license was fixed at \$150, and beer license at \$75 per annum in May, 1851. Thomas S. Wilson was authorized to sell the city's \$20,000 bonds in New York city.

Proposals for furnishing a steam ferry to ply between Dubuque and the Illinois shore were called for in June, 1851. At this time

a proposition to build a suspension bridge across the Mississippi was received from A. G. Garver. The council considered building a plank road from Bluff street to the western boundary of the city in 1851. The proposition of S. L. Gregoire to furnish a steam ferry was accepted. The offer of T. Davis of ten acres and a house to be used as a hospital, at a cost of \$625, was accepted by the council. In August, 1851, the ferry rates were fixed as follows: Footman, 10 cents; man and horse, 25 cents; wagon and two horses or oxen, 75 cents; one horse and wagon, 50 cents; minors under 16 years, free; minors over 16, 5 cents; loose freight, 5 cents per 100 pounds; cattle, per head, 10 cents; each hog, sheep or calf, 3 cents. It was found necessary in August, 1851, to borrow more money to continue the work on the harbor. The northern boundary of the city under the charter was ordered surveyed and marked. Early in September, the contract to dredge the steamboat channel was signed with Abel Hawley. More city bonds were ordered issued to meet the harbor improvement expenses. The new graveyard boundaries were defined in October, 1851. The sum of \$15 each was ordered paid to the Dubuque delegates to the "Rapids Convention." The cholera was here again in 1851. In December, 1851, the harbor bonds of \$20,000 were cancelled and destroyed. In January, 1852, George W. Burton and others were granted the right to cut a canal through the island opposite First or Second street to intersect the channel through which steamboats were then admitted from the main river. The steam ferry boat of A. L. Gregoire was to be ready by April 15, 1852.

George L. Dickinson kept a popular temperance hotel in 1851. Cook, Sargent & Co. had an exchange banking house and land agency at this time. The land office and many land companies and firms made this city the liveliest real estate center west of Chicago.

"It must be apparent to every observing man that our fair city was never in a more flourishing condition. Strangers are constantly pouring into the city from every quarter seeking opportunities for investing capital. Property to the amount of thousands is changing hands; buildings going up in every direction; and new business firms opening on almost every square of Main street. * * * The health of the city was never better."—(*Express*.)

In March, 1851, the *Daily Tribune*, A. P. Wood, editor, made its appearance, but after a year was discontinued, but was issued again about 1854 by Adams and Hackley. The *Daily Miners' Express* appeared first August 19, 1851, under William H. Merritt & Co.

"Cholera—We understand there have been one or two cases of cholera in the city since our last issue. It behooves our citizens to give diligent attention to all such means for the prevention of the disease as have so frequently been recommended."—(*Herald*, July 14, 1851.)

In 1851 new and better buildings in all directions were taking the place of the pioneer structures. Never before were there to be seen on the streets so many strangers looking for homes and business opportunities. So rapidly were buildings going up, materials ran out and artisans were lacking and thus operations were checked. During 1851 the dredge boat did excellent work on the harbor, cutting through the island without trouble. Mexican war land warrants for 160 acres were worth here \$170 in 1851. T. L. Rivers took daguerrotypes in September. A town clock was called for. J. D. Jennings was connected with the *Express* in August. "Dubuque is destined to be the Queen City of the Northwest, the opposition of interested parties and rival towns to the contrary notwithstanding," said the *Express*, September 5. At this date the city had about 4,100 population. It had two fine hotels and many others; two steam flour mills; nine churches and two others going up; one Mason, three Odd Fellows and one Temperance lodges; three ferries—two in the city and one at Eagle Point; one pottery yard; one marble yard; two railways approaching from the east; a railway projected westward; many schools, etc. In 1851 the city was literally deluged with showers of shiplasters—many of doubtful value and unknown parentage.

Late in September, 1851, work was begun by Abel Hawley of Milwaukee to cut the channel from Lorimier's furnace to Eagle Point, one hundred feet wide and four feet deep at low water, for \$24,300. Between Fifth and Sixth streets the channel was to be 200 feet wide. Late in 1851 the work was pushed rapidly; Hawley was paid by installments as the work progressed. B. J. O'Halloran, Caleb H. Booth, Henry A. Wiltse and Edward Langworthy were the committee of supervision. The work was to be completed in two years. "The part of said improvement along the surveyed portion of the city is to be constructed so as to leave a levee at least one hundred feet wide between the lots fronting the water and the extreme outer edge of said improvement."

The year 1851 was wet and cold. High water prevailed the whole year. There were landed here in 1851 from steamboats 2,824 persons. The numerous rains ruined crops and prevented mining. Dubuque exported 4,287 tons of merchandise and imported 24,663 tons. Work on the Dubuque and Sageville plank road was commenced in September, 1851, under Joseph C. Jennings, engineer. The road was to be completed by April, 1852. In September, 1851, exchange on New York was $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, St. Louis 1 per cent, Chicago 1 per cent.

The Dubuque and Maquoketa plank road was projected in 1851, but languished; it was the original intention to lay the planks as far as Table Mound before winter set in. The *Express*, *Herald* and *Tribune* were the dailies in 1851. D. A. Mahony assisted Holt on the *Herald*; so did A. A. White and W. A. Adams. The Dubuque

Athenæum was established in 1851 under J. J. Dyer, president, and P. W. Crawford, secretary.

The custom of the early settlers to enter and cut timber on government land for their own private gain had become so firmly grounded in 1852 that when they were taken into court by government agents they became indignant and in January of that year held a large meeting at Dubuque to protest against any interference with such custom. A steady revenue was obtained from the sale of city lots; this was a state of affairs not fully appreciated by the city fathers, in view of the lack of such revenues in other cities. In April, 1852, an appropriation of \$20 was made to pay for an oyster supper to the city officers. At this time 300 forest trees for the public square were contracted for. At the suggestion of Charles Corkery the methods, or lack of methods, of keeping the city records were reorganized and improved. A temporary quarantine hospital was located a quarter of a mile south of Webb's old furnace below Dirty Hollow. Bogy's steam ferry boat was required to land only between Fourth and Fifth streets. Fanning's ferry landed at Second and Fourth streets. The city calaboose was in the second story of the market house. The temporary quarantine hospital was opened about June 1, 1852, and cost \$325; mattresses cost \$8. It was agreed at this time that the government's plans for the harbor and the city's plan conflicted in several important particulars. In June, 1852, the city borrowed \$10,000 and issued bonds for the loan; the sum was used in street and sewer improvements. The vote stood—For the loan 131, against it 46. There were found shallow places in Barney's cut; they were deepened. Fanning commenced suit against Gregoire and Bogy, alleging they were interfering with his ferry rights. The council had granted to Gregoire and Bogy ferry rights against the advice of the city attorney. James Jones was warden of the temporary hospital. L. H. Langworthy exchanged ten acres adjoining the hospital for a tract called "Graveyard" on the hill at the northern boundary. In 1852 the city becoming delinquent in the payment of county tax on city lots, was ordered by County Judge Lovell to make payment or take the consequences. The \$10,000 in city bonds sold for \$10,438.89 in New York city; the city received net \$10,188.89.

"The improvements in Dubuque during the current year, including dwelling, storehouses and offices, will not fall short of one hundred."—(*Daily Miners' Express*, July 27, 1852.) "Why is it that property has advanced some 30 or 50 per cent within the last year in this city and that so many married men are flocking to the place, anxious to invest their means among us?"—(*Daily Miners' Express*, May 20, 1852.) "Never did a spring open in Dubuque with more flattering prospects of a healthy and lucrative trade. Our hotels are crowded beyond their capacity to accommodate; our merchants, builders and mechanics are active; our smelting mills and found-

dries, etc., are enjoying a season of the highest prosperity; our streets are crowded with immigrant wagons; the demand for dwellings and business houses is beyond the capacity of our property holders to meet; the best and fastest steam ferry boat on the Mississippi is actively engaged; the harbor improvement is progressing rapidly; and everywhere is seen growth and prosperity."—(*Daily Miners' Express*, April 9, 1852.) "Within a few months there has been established in this city a large foundry, rope works, soap and candle factory and steam saw mill, and there is now being erected an additional steam saw mill."—(*Express*, August 12, 1852.)

A strong temperance movement swept the city early in the fifties; the Maine liquor law was advocated by many. Steps to raise Locust street above high water from Fifth south to the city limits were taken in April, 1852. G. J. Adams was manager of the National theater at this time; his rendition of Macbeth was praised. Mr. Mobley's bank offered 6 per cent on all deposits of six months or longer. Mount Pleasant and Air Hill were located back on the bluffs. W. A. Jones sold his interest in the *Express* at this date. At this time the land agencies of W. J. Barney & Co., Clark & Bissell and Wiltse & Lovell did an enormous business. About July 1, 1852, Dennis A. Mahony bought Dr. Harrison Holt's interest in the *Herald*; F. J. Stanton later secured this interest. Mr. Stanton's father lived at Dyersville, where later Mr. Stanton conducted the *Dyersville Mercury*. The telegraph line which had long been suspended resumed operations in July, 1852; the company was the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, in which several citizens of Dubuque held stock. Connected with the plank road were J. J. Dyer, J. P. Farley, Platt Smith, L. Maloney and H. Thompson; three-inch oak plank were used and the cost was \$3,175 per mile. The levee between Fourth and Fifth streets was completed in August. The council of 1852-3 deserved and received great credit for wide improvements to the city.

Treasurer O'Halloran, in October, 1852, roused the ire of the council by making charges against them which reflected on their integrity; a committee was appointed to see what action if any should be taken. Several meetings were held and much difference of opinion was expressed. A draft of the council was refused payment by Mr. O'Halloran on a disputed point, whereupon he was fined \$100 by the unanimous vote of the council. The draft was for \$3,000, which called for 612 sovereigns at \$4.90 each and \$1.20 in change. But the treasurer had only offered to give for sovereigns \$4.85 each, thereby causing a loss of \$30.60 to the agent or the city. The treasurer the next day claimed that the market value of sovereigns in New York was only \$4.85. Legal action resulted, Mr. Burt serving as counsel for the city and Mr. Clark as counsel for Mr. O'Halloran. Due charges were preferred against

the latter, to which Judge Clark demurred on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The treasurer finally asked for a compromise on a proposition suggested by one of the aldermen and approved by the mayor. The council refused to accept the compromise offered. Mr. Jennings, also representing the treasurer, appealed to the council not to pass the expelling resolution, declaring that action was taken "to save the treasurer harmless from loss in the receipt of currency." The mayor and Mr. Stout, alderman, opposed the resolution. Mr. Burt spoke at length for the city. The resolution removing him from office passed, Mr. Stout alone voting in the negative. Robert C. Waples, after a sharp contest in the council, was chosen treasurer to succeed Mr. O'Halloran. The latter was ordered to turn over all books, etc., belonging to the city and make final report.

In 1851 the city exports were 4,287 tons; in 1852 they were 13,284. The boat arrivals in 1851 were 351 and in 1852 were 417. A census of the city in February, 1852, showed over 5,000 inhabitants; by January, 1853, the population was about 6,500. In 1852 about 100 new buildings of all kinds were erected, many of them were large brick structures.

The new land districts of Chariton, Northern and Missouri river in 1852 took much business away from Dubuque. Sealed bids to raise all streets in the southern section above high water were called for in August. The capital of the Plank Road Company was raised from \$8,000 to \$25,000, but the road languished and failed to pay dividends. Permission to cut a channel through the outer island opposite Barney's cut was granted to a number of citizens. The lower part of Main street was paved in 1852. A new market place for the northern section was established between Eleventh and Twelfth streets on White; cost, \$2,500. In the summer of 1852 cholera again made its appearance here. Private individuals claiming an extension of their lots into the public cemetery caused contention and bitterness in 1852; there was a strong demand for a new and better cemetery at once. A ten-acre tract bought of Timothy Davis in 1851 for a future cemetery was enclosed for hospital purposes. The old graveyard at what is now Jackson park was first laid out in 1833-34, and was fenced by subscription. In 1853 the new cemetery was first opened, lots were sold and improvements were made. People whose fences had protected in part the old cemetery now removed them, leaving the graves exposed to cattle and hogs.

Early in 1853 the new territory brought within the city limits was attached to the old wards. In February, Colonel McHenry was sent East to buy a fire engine. A loan of \$20,000 was desired to carry on the following improvements: To continue the present harbor work; to extend the work on the levee; to improve the main roads leading out of the city; to secure grounds for public

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building, including schoolhouses; to purchase fire apparatus; to improve streets; to put in operation a system of common schools as per charter. In November, 1853, the five wards were bounded as follows: First—All west of Main and south of Fifth; Second—All east of Main and south of Eighth; Third—All east of Main between Eighth and Seventeenth; Fourth—All west of Main and between Fifth and Seventeenth; Fifth—All north of Seventeenth and Mineral streets. Propositions to light the city with gas were received in August, 1853, from George Oelwine and others of Boston, and Barker & Spellman of Cleveland. For schools \$10,000 of the \$20,000 loan was used. Temporary markets were permitted in 1853. Bee Branch was being improved. Washington Fire Company No. 1 presented its constitution in October, 1853, and asked for apparatus and buildings. A mass meeting in January, 1853, petitioned the council to buy an up-to-date fire engine and at once proceeded to organize hook and ladder and hose companies. M. Mobley was chairman of the citizens' fire committee. In 1853 there was a strong element in the city which began to oppose the construction of the canal along the city front; they demanded that the work on the canal should be abandoned and the inner and other sloughs should be filled. Their plan meant the ultimate filling of all the sloughs and islands out to the main river channel.

Early in 1853 the corporate limits were extended as follows: "Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river in the south line continued of section 31, township 89 north, range 3 east; thence west and on the south line of said section and of sections 36 and 35 in the same township and range 2 east to the west line of said section 35; thence north on the west line of sections 35, 26, 23 and 14 to the north line of section 14; thence east on the north line of sections 13 and 14 to the range line between ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north along the same to the north line of section 7 of same township in range 3 east; thence east along the north line of said section 7 and on the same continued to the middle of the main channel of the river, thence down said river to the beginning."

Cook, Sargent, Barney & Co. began a banking and exchange business in April, 1853. The old banking house of W. J. Barney & Co. was dissolved. The work of Abel Hawley and of Captain Barney on the harbor continued to conflict, but peace was patched up by the council. F. S. Jesup & Co. began banking in April, 1853. Mr. Mobley was still doing a general banking business. The famous Iowa Iron Works began operations about this date, under Farley & Rouse. By the spring of 1853 work on the canal was not profitable to the contractors and operations languished. Dorzan, Delay & Murphy were contractors. The four original squares given to the city were the cemetery, afterward Jackson park; a ten-acre tract where the courthouse stands

and northward; one where the old jail stood; and one where Washington square now is. The ten-acre tract was secured in order to be used as a donation to secure the state capital, and if that object should fail, to be used for any other public object. The ground at Washington square was intended originally for a seminary. It was declared in 1853 that all these squares except Washington, had been diverted from the uses originally intended.—(*Express*, February 23, 1853.) In April a fire engine was ordered from Hunnerman & Co. In 1852-3 Waple's cut afforded access of boats to the wharf; it was where the ice harbor now is.

"We never saw more strange faces in Dubuque than at the present time. Applications for dwellings and business houses are daily made, but with little success. We want more buildings in Dubuque. Rents are high."—(*Express*, May 4, 1853.)

Bricks, lumber and other building materials were so scarce in the spring of 1853 that frantic calls for more were made by citizens and newspapers.

"Strangers—Our city is crowded at this time with strangers. Every other man we meet on the street, nearly, is a stranger. Many of them are seeking locations for business."—(*Express*, May 18, 1853.)

In May, 1853, James Burt, M. McNamara and H. L. Stout, a committee of the council appointed to investigate and report upon the finances, issued a statement showing that for the previous year, instead of there having been a shortage of \$2,116.24, there was really a surplus of \$508.76 due to a mistake in figures. Hospital grounds costing \$625 and bonds to J. P. Farley on the dredge boat to the amount of \$2,000, wrongly charged, made this difference. Another \$2,000 on the dredge boat had been wrongly charged. It was now figured that there was in the treasury \$360.18. The harbor tax of 1852 realized by May, 1853, \$10,999.50; city tax of 1852, \$2,780.59; sale of bonds (filling up), \$4,000; \$10,000 city bonds sold, \$10,188.89; Bogy's ferry license, \$100; wharfage, \$195; fine on B. J. O'Halloran, \$100; tax on dogs, \$120. These and other items gave a total of \$32,104.65. Among the expenses were \$232.85 on the public square; lime for streets, \$164.83; coffins, digging graves, etc., \$212.73; fencing graveyard, etc., \$191.41; Marine hospital building, \$325; furnishing and attending the same, \$170.26; candles for the council, \$5.43; city health officer, \$27; raising Locust street south, \$734.48; raising other streets south of First, \$4,000; work on wharf and landing, \$1,626.04; sewer on Fourteenth street, etc., \$2,249.65; spent on Bluff street, \$576.75; spent on Second and Fourth streets, \$900; improvements north of Tenth street, \$650; spent on Sixth street, \$800; harbor bond and interest to Farley, \$2,374.70; paid A. Hawley on dredging contract, \$2,750; same dredging slough, \$1,200; canal excavation, \$710. Quite a large sum was paid out for interest on the various loans. The total

expenses were \$24,859.21, leaving on hand \$7,245.44. During the fiscal year 1852-3 there was received in city scrip \$4,938.55; and in harbor and loan fund orders, \$14,770.90. Of bonds and scrip there was only a small amount left outstanding. Fault was found that the merchants' licenses should aggregate less than \$400. "The enlarged limits of the city will yield a large increase of revenue for the coming year at the lowest rate of levy heretofore adopted; and your committee anticipate with pleasure the relief granted to their fellow citizens from the harbor taxation which has been levied for the past two years, but which has now expired," said the committee. The citizens were congratulated on the promptness with which they had paid their harbor tax, there being delinquent at the close of the year \$16,885, and \$186.51 paid by the city at tax sales.—(*Express*, May 18, 1853.)

The city printing went from the *Express* to the *Herald* in May, 1853. All of the positions except two in the surveyor general's office went to the Democrats as a result of the change in the national administration in the spring of 1853. Captain E. Vanmeter and Andrew Keesecker became connected with the *Express* in June, 1853. The city vote on the question of borrowing \$20,000 was 111 for the loan and 55 against it. In June, 1853, Dubuque succeeded in securing the postoffice distributing station from Galena, to the intense regret of the latter and the joy of the former. There were several.

"Never did the general appearance of things in our midst indicate so much life, buoyancy and prosperity in every description of business. New houses are going up in all parts of the city on ground hitherto unoccupied and old buildings (and often good ones) are tearing down to make room for more substantial and magnificent edifices. Our hotels are thronged with strangers and the tide of immigration, though the season is far advanced, is still unchecked. Business of all kinds is stirred with astonishing activity. These things are apparent to every eye. The natural advantages of Dubuque are rapidly developing under the thoroughgoing enterprise of her people. These things let us know that a brilliant future for Dubuque is no longer hypothetical."—(*Express*, June 29, 1853.)

"No period within the history of Dubuque has presented a greater amount and variety of improvements than the present. Buildings are going up or being torn down in all directions. One year ago we predicted 20,000 population in the space of five years. We were then laughed at. One thing is settled, Dubuque is to be the great central business focus of the Northwest."—(*Express*, August 3, 1853.)

In August, 1853, the river was at the lowest stage and two dredge boats were at work on the harbor. In August, 1853, Patrick Quigley, receiver, took from this land office to St. Louis by the steamer Lamartine \$260,000 in specie; this sum had been received

at Dubuque, Iowa City, Fort Des Moines and Chariton. The new fire engine was expected in September, 1853, and steps to organize companies were taken, but many asked, "Why organize when we have no water?" It was argued that the reservoirs along Main street were amply sufficient, but they were private property.

In August, 1853, Jesup & Co. agreed to take the entire issue of \$20,000 city bonds, providing the city would give them a mortgage on the islands opposite the city as security. They agreed on the same conditions to take the former issue of \$10,000 in bonds. All of this was agreed to by the city council. Barker & Spellman were awarded the gas contract in August for a term of twenty-five years. J. A. Linnell wrote good poetry for the newspapers in 1853. The Dubuque savings bank was opened by Jesup & Co. in 1853. The large store of Waples & Co. in McClure's building at Main and Seventh streets was burned in September, 1853; the total loss was about \$20,000; Waples' net loss was \$9,500. Cherry Hill was the name given in 1853 to the new cemetery. The contract for gas with Barker & Spellman provided that the cost to the city should not exceed \$2.50 nor to individuals should not exceed \$3.50 per thousand feet. The organization became known as the Key City Gas Company. Their charter has been continued from time to time down to the present date. In September, 1853, a large bar had formed in the main river and was a great hindrance to navigation.

In 1853 there was much conflict between the upper and lower sections of the city over council favors; neither received an improvement that was not begrudged by the other. "If one got a plum the other must have two." Late in 1853 the location of the depot of the Dubuque & Pacific railway became a bone of contention between the two or three sections and caused much ill will and vexation. Late in 1853 the demand to change harbor plans became too strong to be hushed or ignored. "Fill up, fill up!" was the cry. The *Herald* favored filling the sloughs; so did General Jones. Originally, and but a short time before, the citizens had voted almost unanimously in favor of the canal plan.

"Two short years ago the almost unanimous vote of the citizens of Dubuque was in favor of the present harbor improvement that is now denounced. Much time and labor was expended in adopting the present projected improvement which is now condemned by persons who have never taken the trouble of examining the subject for themselves. Thus too it was with the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad; thus it was with the Big Sioux railroad; thus it is with the Dubuque and Pacific railroad, and thus it is with all our steamboat projects; they excite us for the time by their novelty, but that over they are consigned to oblivion. Dubuquers, hear me! Such a vacillating course never attained an extraordinary advantage, nor never will. Question: Has anyone any idea of what it would cost to fill up the sloughs and islands above high water mark to the main

river along the whole front of the city?"—(A Tax Payer, in *Express*, February 14, 1854.)

In January, 1854, there were two dailies—*Herald* and *Miners' Express*; one tri-weekly, the *Herald*; four weeklies, *Tribune* (Whig), *Iowa State Democrat*, *Miners' Express*, *North West Demokrat* (in German); two monthlies, *School Journal* and *Legal Inquisitor*. There was demanded here early in 1854—better harbor work; improvement of city finances; more wholesale houses; better fire protection; improvement of the mail service; better market places; a new jail; better sanitation; better men in office, and more dwellings and business houses. The proposition of giving Brush island to the Dubuque and Pacific Railway Company as a site for their depot was considered early in 1854 and submitted to the voters with the following result: For the grant, 666; against the grant, 285. The Third and Fifth wards voted against it. This vote was understood to indicate that the sloughs and islands were in time to be filled up. The *Herald* favored the grant and the *Express* opposed it. Companies to fill up the sloughs were projected early in 1854. One causeway was planned to extend along the south side of Waples' cut (now the ice harbor). Its cost was estimated at \$74,000.

"In whatever part of the city you visit you will discover the preparations for extensive building this spring and summer. We understand that contracts for the erection of some twenty new business houses on Main street are already let. There never has been a spring within the history of Dubuque when such an activity prevailed in the building line."—(*Express*, March 11, 1854.)

"All know our city has suffered greatly for the last fifteen years, in her business and reputation, at home and abroad, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of getting to and from the river in low water. Strangers destined for Dubuque (ladies not infrequently) have been landed from steamboats at night upon the outer island and were compelled to grope their way by land and slough to the city, benumbed and saturated with rain. Our own merchants, business men and hotel keepers can attest the hardships they have been subjected to, in getting to and from the river a great portion of the year."—(John King, in *Express*, March 14, 1854.)

"From present unmistakable indications Dubuque in 1855 will be a city of ten if not twelve thousand inhabitants. Scarcely a day goes by that it does not bring new acquisitions to the city. The streets are crowded with strangers, new signs are going up in every direction and strangers daily inquire in vain for dwellings and business houses. Business men predict that three times the number of buildings will go up this season than have ever gone up in any one season before."—(*Express*, March 14, 1854.)

"A perfect army of emigrants passed up Main street about one

o'clock in regular military order with rifles on their shoulders."—(*Express*, March 15, 1854.)

"Visitors and emigrants are flocking to the city by scores. Never before was this city so crowded with strangers."—(*Express*, March 28, 1854.)

An immense meeting of the citizens to consider the propriety and utility of building one or more causeways from the main land to the river was held early in 1854 and resolutions favoring that project were passed and referred to the city council. Before this date a bill in Congress relinquished to the city the old cemetery at the "north end of Main street" (Jackson Park). Rev. Henry Clay Dean lectured on "Temperance" at Globe hall in February, 1854. The *Express* had opposed his views and was caustically criticised by Mr. Dean. In February, 1854, the first number of the *Dubuque Observer* was issued by C. J. Chapline & Co. It was a Whig sheet and from the start savagely assailed the Catholic church. In February, 1854, the *Express* claimed 7,000 population for Dubuque. The city was growing beyond all expectations and to the delight and astonishment of the older residents. The outlook was bright in the extreme. Within one year real estate had doubled and tripled and rents had gone up correspondingly and were soaring to still higher altitudes. There was great demand for a steamboat landing where boats could come to the main land at the lowest stages of water.

In March, 1854, W. A. Adams succeeded A. P. Wood as proprietor of the *Tribune*. The long expected new fire engine arrived April 3, 1854, and the same day the Washington Company appeared in uniform and gave it a trial. The Baubiens were patrons of the turf, ran daily stages westward and had a large livery stable and a number of fast horses, among them being the famous "John," a trotter with time of about 2:40. J. B. Dorr was with the *Herald* in 1854. The newly submerged insulated gutta percha telegraph wire or cable was in operation in March, 1854; Mr. Linnell, operator. At this time two rooms in the market house were fitted up for the new fire engine. In April, 1854, there were four daily newspapers—*Express*, *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Observer*. At this time the hotels were turning away hundreds of guests—were filled to overflowing; citizens proposed to erect a new and gigantic hotel. The rent of Waples' storeroom at Main and Fifth was fixed at \$1,200, an unheard of price here. The total receipts of the city for the fiscal year 1853-4 were \$38,952.96 and the total expenses, \$41,415. The Lorimier hollow improvement alone cost \$7,000. The city council occupied Globe hall at an annual rental of \$175.

The Philharmonic Society was organized in May, 1854, the object being "to cultivate a knowledge of music." It was noted May 30, 1854, by the *Express* that in six squares on Main street alone twenty-two buildings were in progress of erection. In May, 1854,

Mr. Anderson, who had just taken the census of the city, reported a population of 6,715 of actual residents and between 600 and 700 non-residents.

"Advance in Property.—One year ago last January the Waples' House was bought for \$12,500. Recently the Messrs. Gages, proprietors of the Tremont House, Chicago, offered \$25,000 for it, all cash up. The offer was refused and the property was held at \$35,000. This is a sufficient commentary upon the growth and prosperity of Dubuque."—(*Express*, May 23, 1854.)

Two-thirds of the citizens petitioned the council to pave Main street from First to Eighth streets, the citizens and the city each to bear one-half of the expense. Lots here were valued at \$100 a front foot. The new fire engine proved to be poor and unsatisfactory; the company in disgust disbanded.

In lieu of the old plan of a long canal, the causeway plan proposed to build a plank road bed supported on piles at an elevation above that stage of water affording free ingress and egress to boats of the largest class, of not less width than Main street and with a landing 300 feet long and about 150 feet wide sloping toward the water. Two causeways were planned—one just south of Waples' cut and one just north of Barney's cut, both to extend out to the main river channel, the two cuts and the canal to remain open. The gas company announced that as soon as they received 200 steady customers they would begin to supply gas. In August, 1854, the council planned to buy the Plank road, providing the company would accept city bonds in payment. F. E. Bissell was sent to Milwaukee to settle with Abel Hawley. The latter gave up the dredge boat and \$1,000 to be released. In September, 1854, the council voted four to three in favor of submitting to the voters the question of a \$50,000 loan to be used in building causeways to the river.

The Dubuque Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated in September, 1854, with a capital of \$150,000. On September 28, 1854, a public meeting to organize a board of trade was held at Globe hall. The meeting was adjourned and at the second meeting few were present and not a miller. Later the organization was effected with F. V. Goodrich, president; Edwin James, Jr., secretary, and M. Mobley, treasurer. Early in October, 1854, a Mrs. Jones delivered to the ladies of Dubuque a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology. The big cistern for the gasometer was down fifteen feet by the middle of October, 1854. "Verily, this is an age of progress—Dubuque and gaslight," said the *Observer*. The attempt in October to form a temperance league did not receive much encouragement.

The Methodist conference was held in this city in October, 1854. Rev. Henry Clay Dean was present and delivered from the pulpit an address attacking in severe terms Knownothingism, which

address was caustically commented upon by the *Observer*. His utterances concerning Catholicism particularly unbottled the wrath, criticism and denunciation of that paper.

"We learn that the cholera is prevailing at Dubuque to such an extent that many people have left the city in consequence thereof."—*St. Paul Express*. "There have been a few cases of cholera in Dubuque, confined principally to the floating population, and some few have died. To our knowledge there has been no panic or excitement whatever in regard to it, and we have not heard of any of our citizens flying from it."—(*Observer*, August 18, 1854.)

In October, 1854, J. B. Dorr withdrew from the *Herald*; whereupon that sheet and the *Miners' Express* united under the name *Express and Herald*.

"The *Daily Miners' Express* is dead, buried and resurrected—its death was sudden, decomposition rapid and fusion with neutral elements instantaneous. Out of this fused union of apparently incongruous elements springs into the glorious life and liberty of democratic existence a journal to be entitled the *Express and Herald*, to be enlarged and issued from the *Herald* office. Who fathers this new production, or who will nurse its infancy and guide it to manhood doth not yet appear. The union is wonderful—chemical synthesis is at fault for Merriitt and Mahony are one."—(Said the *Observer*, October 27, 1854.)

During 1854 Main street was macadamized and guttered, its pavements were improved and sheds and awnings in front were done away with. "When all are removed, the streets lighted with gas and the many splendid blocks of buildings now in process of erection are completed, Dubuquers may well be proud of the main street of their growing city."—(*Observer*, November 3, 1854.)

"Among the few things yet necessary to make Dubuque a city of conveniences may be enumerated water works, gaslight, a few more hundreds of dwellings, harbor improvements completed, reliable connection with the railroad at Galena and a line of steamboats to secure the Minnesota trade." The board of trade promised to accomplish these improvements.

In September, 1854, there was paid at one time for improvements on the Lorimier hollow road the sum of \$14,375.56. The estimated cost of the lower causeway was \$39,353. In November, 1854, the city secured a deed to that portion of the Plank road within the city limits. By November, 1854, several four-story brick buildings were standing on Main or cross streets. It was in 1854, at the time the board of trade was organized, that herculean efforts to extend the wholesale trade were made with much success. Dr. Thomas was connected with the *Dubuque Observer*, which was the enemy of Catholicism and an advocate of Knownothingism. At this time a wave against Catholicism swept the whole country; in fact, Knownothingism was a manifestation of this wave. A

typographical union was organized in November, 1854, with Andrew Keesecker president. Money was very tight at this time. The Female Benevolent Society, a Protestant organization, did much good during the winter of 1854-5. City water works were demanded in November, 1854, to take the place of the water peddlers. On November 21 the first gas pipes were laid on Main street. The Dubuque Teachers' Institute opened December 10. Robert C. Waples founded Key West in 1854.

In December, 1854, Merritt, Mahony and Dorr were publishers and proprietors of the *Express and Herald*. In December, 1854, there was not a pork packing house in the city. Why not? was asked by the press.

During the year 1854 the tonnage of imports to Dubuque amounted to 97,633, the largest items being, square timber, 40,580; pine lumber and shingles, 14,972; cordwood, 11,400; groceries, 9,052; emigrants' fixtures, 7,320; dry goods, 5,226; iron, steel and nails, 3,600. The total value was \$4,933,208. The tonnage of exports from Dubuque amounted to 11,736, the principal items being, lead, 4,385; iron, steel and nails, 1,200; groceries, 780; flour, 880; cattle, 650; household furniture, 720; potatoes, 480; wheat, 540; dry goods, 265. All were valued at \$1,573,408. The total number of tons exported from Dubuque on the Mississippi river for 1853 was 7,482; value, \$1,006,710. The same tonnage for 1854 was as above, 11,736, value, \$1,573,408. In 1854, 38,400 men, women and children crossed the ferry at Dubuque; wagons, 4,300; carriages, 2,100; cattle, 9,518; sheep, 2,708; hogs, 6,630. In 1853 the number of persons who crossed the river was 6,200; wagons, 2,404; carriages, 3,010; horses, 6,821; cattle, 5,506; sheep, 300; hogs, 520. In 1854 about 9,000 of the persons crossing were Iowa emigrants. The steamer arrivals in 1854 were 672; departures, 670, an increase of about 175 over 1853. Navigator, *Hamburgh*, United States dredge boat G. W. Jones, ferry boats A. L. Gregoire, *Utah*, *Dora* and *Eagle* wintered at Dubuque 1854-5; also several flats and barges. In 1854 the steamboat lines had all done a good business. The remarkable number of 333 new buildings were erected in Dubuque in 1854, of which 37 were stores, 107 dwellings, 3 churches, 12 schoolhouses, 1 market house, 3 hotels, 3 wagon shops, 2 breweries, 2 warehouses, etc. At the close of 1854 the city had 11 churches, 1 female college, 1 college, 5 select or summer schools, 28 dry goods stores, 22 groceries, 5 hardware stores, 7 drug stores, 14 clothing stores, 7 boot and shoe stores, 8 hotels, 5 warehouses, 10 millinery shops, 18 land agency offices, 24 law offices, 14 medical offices, 13 beer houses and all other branches of business; 1,520 mechanics, 38 lawyers, 23 doctors. Nine stages left Dubuque daily. Total value of Dubuque county property for taxation, \$5,390,230; city tax, \$17,000; total county tax, \$57,000.—(Statistics furnished the papers by G. R. West, January 8, 1855.)

During the winter of 1854-5 business men suffered great inconvenience and loss at Dunleith by freight handlers who purposely delayed goods in order to obtain freight charges and who when they advanced the freight to the railway charged 5 per cent for such service. These and the ferry and dray charges were too heavy to be borne with patience and the business men justly held indignation meetings.

There were several business failures early in 1855. In February the city was almost wholly without fire fighting apparatus. Efforts to form a new company were made. In the spring of 1855 the Sisters' hospital was used by the city. In 1855 W. Langworthy sold fruit trees at Pleasant Hill nursery back of the city. In January, 1855, H. L. Stout and sixteen others, upon petition, were granted the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with water by water works. Seventy-five citizens petitioned to have Sixth street extended to the river, but this was evaded or refused and the council called for proposals to extend First and Seventh streets to the river. The council offered a reward of \$500 for information leading to the conviction of any person guilty of arson within the city limits. A bill for the suppression of intemperance was opposed in the legislature by Representative Samuels on constitutional grounds; this prohibitory law was passed in February, 1855. City scrip at this date was worth 90 cents on the dollar. In January, 1855, the proposition of a company of citizens to fill in lands on the front upon certain conditions was refused by the council. As public sentiment and judgment favored some such plan at this time, the council finally called for plans to extend Seventh street to the river. The city received four proposals to extend Seventh street to the river: 1. J. H. Emerson and others; 2. John D. Bush & Co.; 3. Alfred McDaniel, and 4. M. Mobley and others.

The Mobley proposal, which was substantially accepted, planned to fill up Seventh street extension and bridge the sloughs with double track bridges in three months or fifteen months at the most; fill up Seventh street forty feet on top in twenty months; build a levee 320 feet long and sixty-four feet wide. Consideration was to be a strip of ground one block wide out to the river on one side of Seventh street extended, blocks to be 206 feet deep, as soon as the work was half done; also alternate blocks on the other side; also the right to use the dredge boat for three years. This organization was known as the Harbor Improvement Company. In it were M. Mobley, Lincoln Clark, L. H. Langworthy, J. L. Langworthy, T. S. Wilson and James Ogilby. Another company, called Dubuque Harbor Company, composed of Charles Gregoire, H. L. Stout and eight others, agreed to build a similar causeway south of Waples' cut, the consideration to be all the city land south of the cut except enough for streets, alleys, etc. They agreed to extend Jones or Dodge street to the river. Both of the above propositions were

accepted by the city council, and thus Second and Seventh streets were to be extended to the river. In short, the Gregoire Company was to build 800 feet of levee to be used as a public highway. They completed their contract within one year, and were incorporated in February, 1856, as the Dubuque Harbor Company; their land extended from the Waples' cut southward about 3,400 feet. The city reserved the frontage on the river and on Waples' cut. The railroad owned a small tract below the cut; they exchanged this for ten acres farther south and extending from the river to Main street. The Dubuque Harbor Company sold many lots at good prices to private individuals.

Any bridges between Barney's cut and Waples' cut were to be draw bridges; all bridges above Barney's cut and below Waples' cut were to be fixtures. Thus boats passing in at either cut could go on through the canal and out at the other cut. From time to time changes were made in the original contracts with these companies. The lower company built a railroad from the bluffs to the sloughs to convey earth, stone, etc.

In the spring of 1855 Washington Fire Company No. 1 raised the means to buy a new fire engine and 500 feet of hose. In March, 1855, when the Bishop of Dubuque issued a communication to his clergymen favoring the passage of the Iowa Prohibition law, the *Tribune*, really a Knownothing sheet, commended the act in warm terms, while the *Herald* laughed at the incongruity; the latter published twenty-five objections to the law. Immense temperance meetings were held here while the bill was pending. One of the big meetings of Protestants thanked Bishop Loras for his letter to the Catholics of Iowa. Rev. W. Guernsey, a fiery Congregational minister, called Ben. M. Samuels, who had opposed the prohibitory law in the legislature, the "gutter champion." The Bishop later said he favored no political party—was simply in favor of temperance and against the liquor interests. The Germans of Dubuque did all they could to defeat the prohibitory law. They held mass meetings and passed resolutions denouncing the bill.

In March, 1855, Horace Greeley lectured at the Congregational church on "Henry Clay." In April, 1855, A. W. Hackley was editor and proprietor of the *Daily Tribune*. General Jesup wrote for local newspapers his memoirs of forty-five years in the army. April 10, 1855, there was about \$20,000 city scrip in circulation and not a dollar in the city treasury with which to redeem it.

"It Opens Well.—The spring business never before opened with such flattering prospects as it does this season. Dubuque is unmistakably going ahead. It is as much as we can do to keep posted on the progress of the place."—(*Express and Herald*, April 12, 1855.)

The first city gas lamps were erected April 23, 1855, one at the corner of Main and Fifth streets being the first; it stood in front of the Globe building. The posts were of cast iron and were made by

Farley & Rouse. For the fiscal year 1854-5 the total receipts were \$35,162, and the total expenses \$35,923; the total city debt in April, 1855, was \$51,167.40. Of this sum the two items of \$10,000 and \$20,000 were bonded and were taken by Jesup & Co. and sold in the East. Alderman Bissell gave his legal advice to the council in 1854-5, refused compensation therefor and was thanked by the council. Several mad dogs and madder citizens were seen upon the streets in 1855. C. C. Childs issued a city directory this year. In 1855-6 the council paid \$200 for the use of Globe hall. George W. Jones asked to have Lorimier hollow road widened and the name changed to Appian Way. Alderman Samuels objected and had the street named Julien avenue. The buildings on Main street were numbered in April. Theatrical performances were rendered in Globe hall. In May a joint stock company was formed to build a theater. Allen Leathers was granted exclusive omnibus privileges; he ran a bus every thirty minutes the whole length of Main street.

In 1855 the city council passed an ordinance against steamboats receiving or discharging freight here on Sundays; many objected to this ordinance and asked, "Why not stop ferry whistles and close all shops?"

"Yesterday morning about half past seven o'clock the construction train of the Illinois Central railroad came through to the terminus of the road opposite this city. Passenger trains will commence running regularly to and from Dubuque and Dunleith on Monday next. This event should be commemorated by our citizens."—(*Express and Herald*, June 2, 1855.)

"There is now a bridge across the slough and connecting the main island with the business part of the city. Boats are now landing on the outer island and hacks and carts are running to and from Main street to the deep water of the Mississippi. This is an important fact for Dubuque. Seventh street also will soon be completed to the deep water of the main river."—(*Express and Herald*, June 13, 1855.)

At Globe hall in 1855 were presented Othello, Lady of Lyons, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., The Drunkard, King of the People, The Wife, etc.

In June, 1855, the council appropriated \$500 to celebrate the completion of the railroad to Dunleith and the introduction of gas in the city. On June 22, eleven steamboats arrived here; there were from four to six arrivals every day. Mrs. McCready, dramatic reader, was here and was assisted by Miss Nellie Bishop. Mahony and Dorr were state printers from 1853 to 1855 inclusive. In 1855 the bodies in the old cemetery were removed by H. Krohl to the new cemetery. In 1855 the mayor who had no veto power was granted the right to file his objections to any act he was compelled to sign. The liquor license was \$150. Caroline Lee Phelps was secretary of the Female Union Benevolent Society in 1854; Mrs.

J. C. Higginson succeeded her in 1855, at which time Mrs. F. V. Goodrich was president. The first train arrived at Dunleith June 26, 1855, and on July 18 the event was celebrated here. General Tripp was marshal of the day. At sunrise a salute was fired from the bluff, during which the right arm and left hand of a James Best were badly mangled; this frightful accident marred the whole day. A subscription was raised for him; he had four little children. Many prominent men were invited to be present. Delegations came from Cleveland, Chicago and other cities. The Masons, Odd Fellows, city and county officials, workmen and others paraded. Lincoln Clark welcomed the guests. Stephen A. Douglas, Mayor Cook of Buffalo, Ben M. Samuels, George L. Nightingale, Judge T. S. Wilson and others addressed the audience at Washington Park. There was much complaint in 1855 because the council did not take definite action concerning the public schools. Action against liquor dealers who violated the Iowa prohibitory law was taken in July, 1855, by the seizure of liquors. On August 23 Brooks ascended in the balloon Comet from the hill near General Jones'; crossed the river into Illinois and landed safely far down the stream. A large crowd saw the ascension. An old lady present exclaimed, "What a happy man he is to get so near heaven; bless the Lord!" By the last of August, 1855, the bridges over the sloughs on Jones and Seventh streets were almost completed. Jones street was hurriedly graded at both ends so that teams could reach the levee. The north half of the island between the river and outer slough and above Barney's cut went to the Dubuque & Pacific railroad.

After September 23, 1855, passenger trains over the Illinois Central railway ran regularly to and from Dunleith; the ferry ran in connection with the trains, but there was much complaint over delays and unfair tactics. A general plan to widen and improve all the streets and adjacent roads was set in operation late in 1855. The leading hotels were: City Hotel, by C. C. Hewitt & Co.; Julien House, by Kingman & Rhodes; Peaslee House, by A. H. Peaslee; Key City House, by Q. H. Lockwood, and Washington House, by Lee and Gray.

"Indian trails and miners' paths there were through Dirty hollow, over Whisky and Hamilton hills, through the tortuous windings of Madden hollow, over the rugged ascent of Lorimier hollow, now Julien avenue, and through several other wild ravines and over the craggy steeps of the bluffs around the city. The only unobstructed approach to the city was by way of what is called the Couler at the upper end of town. Farmers, of course, complained, but their complaints were for some time unheeded. They had to watch the opportunity of fair weather to come to town and wait for each other at the foot of the hills to double and sometimes treble teams to help each other through. This process went on for years until other

markets superseded this largely. Galena enterprise put a ferry across the river at Tete des Mortes and secured much of the trade of Jackson and southern Dubuque counties. Other points—Bellevue, Muscatine and Davenport—drew from the county west. It was then realized that Dubuque would have to improve its Indian trails and miners' paths."—(*Express and Herald*, October 24, 1855.)

Mahony and Dorr had business difficulties in the *Express and Herald* which were settled by the courts, Dorr remaining in possession. An immense coal yard, one of the first, was established here in October, 1855; coal was worth 30 cents a bushel and wood \$5 a cord. In October, 1855, city scrip was worth only 75 cents on the dollar. Immense public works were under contract and the city needed at once \$100,000. The Dubuque Library Association was organized late in 1855 with Platt Smith president; Austin Adams, vice president; J. S. Blatchley, librarian. The object was to collect a library of general literature. In October, 1855, a special census showed 12,056 population in the city. Mandel Brothers (afterwards of Chicago) were prominent merchants in 1855. In a vote for the issuance of \$100,000 in city bonds for general improvements the result was ninety-seven for the loan and forty-seven against it—a very light and unsatisfactory vote. The measure carried, being over two-thirds of all the votes polled. Protection Fire Company No. 2 was organized November 6 with thirty members under J. A. Parker, foreman. The *Express and Herald* under Dorr was less abusive, personal and libelous than it had been under Mahony. The city had over 12,000 inhabitants, but no efficient apparatus to fight fire. Two boxes sent from the land office here to New York and supposed to contain \$25,000 in gold was found in New York to contain buck shot, pressed balls and sheet lead. The express company offered \$10,000 for the recovery of the money and \$15,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves. On November 16, 1855, the suspended Dubuque Literary Institute was reorganized with John Hodgdon president; a series of lectures was planned. On November 24 C. C. Flint began the publication of the daily and weekly *Republican*.

James L. Langworthy, Edward Langworthy, Lucius H. Langworthy and Solon M. Langworthy did a large banking business in Dubuque in 1855 under the name of "J. L. Langworthy & Brothers, Exchange Bankers." They offered to enter land for any one in the Dubuque, Decorah, Brownsville and Winona land offices on time. They received deposits and sold exchange on the East. They dealt in real estate.

"Many of us remember and some of us exult over the victory obtained by the people in their contest with the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, yet most of us meanly submit to be swindled by less responsible financiers than were the heads of the monster which the people have exultingly slain. Why was it that the Miners' Bank

was put down while the notes of other banks are circulated among us as money? There is no reason for making this distinction—for preferring the notes of the Bank of Galena, for example, to those of Major Mobley.” The editor ended by appealing to the citizens “to get rid of the lying, swindling promises to pay that have driven from us the eagles, half eagles and sovereigns and we shall soon again be gratified with the sight of old friends who never break their promise. It is an injustice to our fellow citizens who have the peculiar talent for the business of financiering to place them under a ban, while strangers are given the preference.”

“Dubuque Loan.—The city and county of Dubuque have negotiated a loan of \$400,000 by Marie and Kanz, of New York, and F. S. Jesup & Co., of Dubuque. The loan was made to pay the subscriptions of the city and county to the Dubuque & Pacific railroad. The coupons are payable in Berlin, Prussia, and the bonds bear 8 per cent interest. They are guaranteed by an equal amount of the stock of the road.”—(*E. & H.*, November, 1855.)

In 1855 the future prospects of Dubuque were bright and auspicious. Settlers were pouring by the thousands into Iowa, and in fact into the entire West. Chicago was growing with astonishing rapidity, as indeed were hundreds of other villages, towns and cities in the Mississippi valley. It was believed here that Dubuque was certain to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, cities in the United States at no distant date—fifteen years, said the *Express and Herald* of November 27. It was noted that never before had the prospects of the city been so promising. “A person cannot take a minute’s walk through this city now without having his attention engaged by evidences of progress and commercial prosperity, no matter in what direction he may turn his eyes. In anticipation of what Dubuque is destined to be every dollar that can be spared is invested in real estate.” It was advised that all lead of this region should be manufactured here into lead products, and the same of wheat, which was not the case at that time. “Here in the midst of the lead region Dubuque ought not to send away a pig of lead except in the shape of white lead, shot, etc.; but instead of this being the case, this city exports the raw material to be manufactured elsewhere and brings back the same lead manufactured into shot, white lead, leaden pipe and other commodities. Not a bushel of wheat ought to be exported from this place, except as manufactured into flour; yet it is notorious that vast quantities of wheat find its way to the eastern and southern markets from this city.” Many new business houses and buildings were promised for 1856. At this time five different railways had reached or practically reached the Mississippi river from the East, and it was firmly believed here that with proper effort Dubuque could be made the metropolis of the Mississippi valley. And the citizens prepared to

make such effort. In one day in November at Dubuque applications were filed for 200,000 acres.

"Yesterday Mr. Quigley, son of the receiver of public moneys at Dubuque, deposited with the sub-treasurer the sum of \$300,000 received in payment for public lands. The money was conveyed on the Illinois Central and the Ohio & Mississippi railroads in the charge of five persons employed for the purpose." The express company was angry and made unwarranted exactions that caused sharp criticism.

"A larger number of good, substantial buildings have been erected in Dubuque this season than in any previous year."—(*Express and Herald*, November 30, 1855.) Buildings by Doyle & Shine, Peaslee & House, Kniest & Lenssen, J. P. Farley and forty to fifty others of less note, among which was that of John D. Jennings, called "Commercial Row," containing a dozen or so of business occupants were erected. "The number of new firms is alone sufficient testimony of the rapid expansion of every branch of business. The additional number of houses does not at all diminish the business of those already established."—(*Express and Herald*, December 1, 1855.)

In 1854 the exports were 11,736 tons and the imports 97,633 tons; in 1855 the exports were 24,237 tons and the imports 276,690 tons. The value of each had nearly tripled. Men, women and children crossing the ferry in 1854 were 21,020; the number in 1855 was 38,400. The steamboat arrivals in 1855 were 846. In 1854 333 new buildings of all kinds were erected; in 1855 471 were erected, among which were one college, one church, twenty-seven stores, three hotels. At the close of 1855 the city had twelve churches, seven common or select schools, forty-one dry goods stores, thirty-two groceries, ten warehouses, twelve hotels, five breweries, ten drinking saloons, twenty-four land agencies, twenty-eight law offices, sixteen medical offices, forty-eight lawyers, thirty-one doctors and 2,600 dwellings. From April to January the city spent \$23,565 on streets. The city assessment in 1854 was \$4,323,530; tax, \$32,006. In 1855 the tax was \$50,006; licenses alone brought \$18,000.—(G. R. West's statistics.)

"City Improvements.—Strangers visiting this city are struck with surprise at the rapid growth and enterprise manifested here. In every part of the city is heard the carpenter's hammer and the voice and din of business. Dubuque certainly has a bright and glorious prospect for the future, and nothing will impede its progress but the want of enterprise and public spirit."—(*Express and Herald*, December 6, 1855.)

In January, 1855, the *Express and Herald* installed an Adams book and news steam press of the largest size, weighing about six tons. Owing to ulterior reasons this press was not operated in 1855. In the meantime, in November, 1855, the *Davenport Gazette*

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also established and put in operation a large steam press. Thus, though Dubuque was the first to install, it was second in putting in operation the first steam press in the state. G. W. Rogers built a shot tower here late in 1855. Graded common schools were established in 1855. The famous Hutchinson family of singers were here late in 1855—Judson, John and Asa.

On December 18, 1855, Washington Fire Company No. 1, with their new engine, "threw three streams at once over the flouring mill of Nadeau & Rodgers, nearly eighty feet in height—each pipe having 100 feet of hose. They then tried their engine on Main street and threw a stream about ten feet over the flag staff of the Julien House."—(*Express and Herald*, December 19, 1855.)

Lorimier Hall was not built by Peter Lorimier. It was erected by Coates & Wilde and christened in honor of P. A. Lorimier, one of the oldest citizens of Dubuque. The policy of having the city pay half the cost of paving the streets in vogue here was ridiculed and denounced here in December, 1855. It was demanded that the lot owners should pay the whole cost in proportion to their frontages. Late in 1855 Odd Fellows Hall building was projected, to cost \$40,000, and to be located at Eighth and Bluff streets.

The Northwestern Express Company (J. C. Burbank & Co.) had been in existence here for many years. They dispatched passengers and freight to St. Paul, etc. E. Hayden was local agent in December, 1855.

At a meeting of the board of trade December 22, 1855, it was decided that on January 10, 1856, the merchants and business men of Dubuque should commence to reject the issues of the Georgia, Tennessee and Nebraska banks. The best men of the city to the number of 120 signed the refusal.—(*Express and Herald*, December 24, 1855.) The banking house of W. J. Barney & Co. and F. S. Jesup & Co. refused to join the movement. They were criticised sharply by the press.

The postoffice in 1855 was only eighteen or nineteen feet wide and at the rush hours people had to wait in line to get their mail, so great had become the business of the office. This room had been occupied in the spring of 1855 and was on Sixth street on what was called the "public square." Numerous sites were discussed at this time—land owned by General Jones, L. Molony's lot, Jesup & Co.'s, the new concert hall in the proposed new city hall at Sixth and Locust streets, and elsewhere.

On December 3, 1855, the following prices prevailed in Dubuque: Timothy hay, \$20 per ton; prairie hay, \$15 to \$18; wheat, \$1 to \$1.09 winter and 90 to 95 cents spring; corn, 40 to 45 cents; oats, 45 cents; barley, \$1.12; pork, \$4.50 to \$5; beef, 7 to 20 cents; mutton, 7 to 9 cents; venison, 8 to 11 cents; butter, 18 to 20 cents; potatoes, 50 to 55 cents; hides, green, 5 cents, dried, 11 cents; flour, \$8 per bbl. "Never before in the history of Dubuque have farmers

received at this season of the year 40 to 50 cents for corn and oats."—(*Express and Herald*, December 3, 1855.)

"The business in Dubuque seems scarcely to have diminished until the present week since the close of navigation, either in the busy market, the warehouses on the levee, at our wholesale and retail stores, or in the produce buying in the streets. The past season has been one of unexampled prosperity for our city."—(*Express and Herald*, January 8, 1856.)

Several strong organizations for poor relief were in operation in January, 1856. On January 9 it was 26 degrees below zero here. From July 4, 1855, to January 1, 1856, 5,200 persons registered at the Peaslee House; others showed immense registries. F. D. Henning & Co., of Pittsburg, opened a banking house in January, 1856; other bankers were Mobley, Dubuque Savings, F. S. Jesup & Co., W. J. Barney & Co., Dexter & Ripley, the Langworthys and others.

The old calaboose was removed in 1856 and the lot on which it stood was leased for building purposes. It was dark, low and damp and the terror of toppers who were put there to "cool off." In February, 1856, the cellar and first floor of the store occupied by Coates & Wilde were leased for \$1,600 per annum. This was about the highest rent thus far charged. In February, 1856, there came here in one wagon load thirty-two deer, brought from Bremer county by a Mr. Fogle.

On February 4, 1856, the firemen held a grand parade and ball, on which occasion Washington No. 1 and Protection No. 2, both new engines, were exhibited and greatly admired by the citizens. The engines were decorated with banners and festoons of artificial flowers.

J. P. Farley and others petitioned to have the old cemetery converted into a public park. New market grounds were secured in January, 1856, at Iowa and Clay streets—the present city hall now stands on these lots. On January 15 a water works ordinance passed the council. In March the islands were ordered surveyed and platted. In April, 1856, the Harbor Improvement Company asked permission to extend Fifth street to the river. Many warehouses were going up along the levee and along Seventh and Jones streets. In February, 1856, a \$1,000 share in the Harbor Improvement Company was sold to a Pittsburg gentleman for \$2,000. Over a dozen new wholesale houses were established here during the last half of 1855. In 1856 judgment for \$1,000 was obtained against Abel Hawley, at Milwaukee. Eighth street extended was the northern boundary of the Harbor Improvement Company's tract. Fire limits were established in February, 1856. Main street was continued south to Jones street. The \$100,000 for city improvements was obtained from W. W. Corcoran, the famous philanthropist of Washington, D. C. In March, 1856, the Dubuque

Library Association had sixty members and 200 volumes; the membership fee was \$5. On March 13 all persons having friends buried in the old cemetery were requested to remove them to the new cemetery. J. Bittman was connected with the *Staats Zeitung* in 1856.

"Never before in the history of Dubuque did the preparations for building commence so early in the season as appears to be the case now. No city of the Mississippi valley should be allowed to surpass her in the beauty, style, commodiousness and convenience of her buildings."—(*Express and Herald*, March 6, 1856.)

It was in 1856 and 1857 that Dubuque dealers awoke to the importance of the wholesale business here. Jobbers here for almost the first time agreed to duplicate St. Louis or Chicago bills.

Herron Brothers, of Pittsburg, opened a banking house here in March, 1856—on Main, between Third and Fourth. The Varieties theater in Lorimier hall presented Othello, Damon and Pythias, Black Eyed Susan, Ingomar, Virginius, School for Scandal, Romeo and Juliet, Iron Chest, Richard III., The Wife, Lucretia Borgia, Rob Roy, Irish Lion and Uncle Tom's Cabin early in 1856. Among the performers were W. S. Forrest, manager; H. Van Liew, lessee; H. Gossen, G. W. Johnson, Mrs. Powell, Miss Laura Bentley and Miss Azlene Allen. Theatres exhibited also at Globe hall. Mr. Bell packed about 700 hogs in 1855-6. At this time (spring of 1856) the following companies were conspicuous here: Harbor Improvement, Harbor, Dubuque & Pacific railway, Dubuque & Western railway, Dubuque & Minnesota Packet, Minnesota Packet, Water Works, Dry Dock, Tunnel. A fire alarm bell was demanded at this time. It was noted that in April, 1856, there were forty-one wholesalers here. From first to last such houses have constituted the backbone of Dubuque's business and prosperity. In the spring of 1856 the first three vessels upward bound brought 1,000 passengers. The upper country was growing enormously and therefore the great success of wholesaling here. Along Main street cisterns holding 1,000 barrels each were built for fire protection. A private house was converted into a calaboose in April, 1856. J. C. Jennings was resident government agent in charge of harbor improvement in 1856. It was necessary to open a smallpox hospital in April. Temporary fire engine houses were erected on the public square. On May 11, 1856, for the first time in Iowa, a newspaper was printed, dated and issued on Sunday. North's great circus was here in 1856; Colonel Wood's museum also; Professor Fowler, phrenologist, also; Ole Bull, violinist, and Adelina Patti, prima donna, also. The latter sang at the Congregational church to an immense audience.

"Pure Water.—One of the things to which we wish to call the attention of the city fathers is the fact that most of the water which is supplied by the water carriers of Dubuque to their customers is

obtained along the inner levee and at other most improper places.”—(*Express and Herald*, May 31, 1856.)

In 1854 a water company was chartered by the legislature, but nothing further occurred at that time. The gas pipe on Main street was re-laid in 1856. A big public schoolhouse in the Third ward, with a capacity for 600 children, was ready in September, 1856.

The shot tower of George W. Rogers & Co. stood on an extension of Seventh street. The cost of the tower by November, 1856, was \$7,000; total cost would be about \$10,000. The total height was about 150 feet—110 feet of stone and 42 of brick. The measurement at the base was 18 feet 10 inches—walls three feet thick at base and twenty inches at top of the stone work. There were nine stories in the tower. When completed its daily capacity was from six to eight tons of shot.

Among the Masons of Dubuque in September, 1856, were the following: Dubuque Council of Royal and Select Masters: Charles T. Gilliam, R. Spaulding, A. D. Anderson, C. H. Booth, A. Levi, G. W. Cummins, M. Hooper. Dubuque Royal Arch Chapter: A. Biles, J. T. Everett, H. Rouse, J. H. Lull, B. R. Watson, W. P. Allen, C. H. Booth, W. W. Woolsey, A. D. Anderson, A. H. Dillon, A. Harr and Wm. Hooper. Charles Gilliam was W. M. of Dubuque Lodge, No. 3, and T. S. Nairn was W. M. of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 9.

In the fall of 1856 gas lighting was extended to the leading side streets. The bluffs back of the city began to be covered with residences. Crowds of strangers thronged the city in the fall of 1856. The first two public cisterns were built at First and Second streets in September, 1856. Taylor Richards and Burden were bankers at Fifth and Main. The city was filled with law-breakers and robbers at this date. So bad was the money situation here late in 1856 that mass meetings of business men endeavored to devise means to improve the situation. In one meeting the merchants agreed to take at par the post notes issued by the Dubuque Harbor Company and expressed confidence in the post notes of the Dubuque & Western railway. At another meeting attended by Burt, Lewis, Wilson, Mills, Waples, Dorr, Stimson, Hackley and Bancroft resolutions of confidence in these post notes were voted down 116 to 103. This meeting demanded that the members of the companies should file a paper legally binding themselves as individuals to redeem the notes.

In October, 1856, the *Express and Herald* people installed their steam press and connected with it was a book-bindery.

The New England Society was a strong organization in 1856. The Sons of New York was another. The *Northwest*, a newspaper, was issued here in 1856 by H. D. LaCassitt.

J. F. Jesup, at his death in 1856, made the following bequest among others: “All the residue of my estate I give in trust to

Morris R. Jesup, Platt Smith and Louis Boisot, to be used by them for the benefit of the poor of the city of Dubuque.”—(*Express and Herald*, November 12, 1856.) Immense quantities of slaughtered hogs were marketed here in November, 1856. The Northwestern Stage Company put on extra coaches for the trip to St. Paul from Dubuque during the winter of 1856-7.

Late in 1856 Dubuque was infested with gangs of thieves, which fact caused the city authorities to double their efforts to catch and punish them. Morehiser was captain of police at this time. In 1856 (December) Judge Corkery was postmaster with office on Eighth street in the Odd Fellows building.

The *Express and Herald* of February 4, 1857, said: “Twelve years ago (1844) Dubuque was what we may call a small village, remarkable for nothing more than its being in the lead mining region. It had then, if our recollection be correct, about 700 inhabitants all told. There was not a single street of what is now the city of Dubuque graded. There were but two brick houses, most of the rest of the buildings being frame shanties. A few stores were sufficient to supply Dubuque and all the country for six miles around in Iowa with all the commodities of household, mechanical and agricultural use. Main street lots that would now sell for \$400 a front foot could be purchased then for from \$100 to \$200 for a 64-foot lot. Lands in the vicinity of the city that now sell for \$1,000 an acre, could then be taken up as claims and bought from the government at \$1.25 per acre. The hotels then were the Jefferson, the Washington and the Western, three frame buildings, not a vestige of which remains we believe to awaken in the minds of the old settlers reminiscences of the early days of Dubuque. General Harrison and Tim Fanning were then the principal caterers. Look at Dubuque now and judge whether she does not give warrant for future greatness which we anticipate she will ere long attain.”

“A Cold Snap.—Sunday was the coldest day of the season. Before sunrise the thermometer marked 37 degrees below zero, at 8 o'clock 28 degrees below, and at noon 10 degrees below.”—(*Express and Herald*, January 21, 1857.)

“It is almost incredible to what a degree real estate has appreciated in this city within a twelve-month past. Take the Miller farm near town. A year or two ago it sold for \$130 an acre. Now it is rated at \$1,000 an acre. A short time ago Mr. Sanford bought two lots corner of Seventh and Iowa streets for \$30,000. The same lots were offered a year ago for \$6,000 and could not find a purchaser at that price. It is within bounds to say that all the real estate within the city limits of Dubuque has doubled in value within a year. Some portions, we admit, have not risen at all apparently, while in other localities they have appreciated a thousand per cent.”—(*Express and Herald*, January 28, 1857.)

“We own to having become considerably indignant at the course

pursued by our city banks in relation to paper money. They bring bank notes here for circulation by the hundred thousand and after paying them out to the community for good money, they refuse to take them back the next day unless perhaps at a discount."—(*Express and Herald*, January 28, 1857.)

The Central Improvement Company was organized January 23, 1857, with a capital of \$2,100,000. It became the owner of two islands with an aggregate of twenty-eight acres and with enough shallows to make a total of sixty acres when filled in. Its boundaries extended from the line of the Harbor Company on the south to the line of the Harbor Improvement Company on the north. Its design was to make a levee the whole extent, to fill all the intervening lands and sloughs and to run First, Second, Third and Fourth streets to the Mississippi. The corporators were Jesse P. Farley, Franklin V. Goodrich, Austin J. Goss, Robert C. Waples, Christopher Pelan, Robert M. Walmsley, Alexander Anderson and Frederick E. Bissell. The company began swift operations.

Early in January, 1857, the bankers of Dubuque gave public notice that they would not guarantee the currency paid out by them beyond the day in which it should be paid out. In this extremity the press cautioned people to insist on specie in all their money transactions.

In January, 1857, the Central Improvement Company was organized; they secured a large tract in front of the city between the grants to the Harbor and the Harbor Improvement companies. In February, 1857, Redman & Keim, bankers, succeeded T. S. Jesup & Co. and became associated with W. Y. Lovell under the name of Redman, Lovell & Co. In February Gen. John Hodgdon assumed editorial charge of the *Northwest* during the temporary absence of M. B. Mulkern, editor. In April Mulkern retired from the paper. The new constitution of Iowa was published in full here in March, 1857. The establishment of the *Republican* here in 1857, by A. P. Wood in June, 1857, gave the city its fourth daily. Thomas F. Meagher, Irish patriot and orator, lectured here in June on "Royalty and Republicanism"; he had been banished to Van Dieman's Land, but escaped and came to America; he lectured also on "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," at the Julien theater. The firemen paraded in June—Washington, No. 1, had fifty-four men in line; Protection, No. 2, thirty-four men; Mechanic, No. 3, forty men; they gave an exhibition of water throwing. The new Lorimier House at Bluff and Eighth streets was erected in 1857 at a total cost of about \$90,000.

In 1857 Dubuque & Pacific stock was worth 90 cents on the dollar; Dubuque & Western, 85 cents; Dubuque Gas Light & Coke, 75 cents; Dubuque Union Insurance, \$1.15; Dubuque General Improvement Company, 10 cents; Dubuque Harbor Company, 7½ cents; Dubuque Harbor & Improvement Company, 2 cents.

"Life and Business.—What a stir was on the streets yesterday. On Main, for the major part, as far as the eye could reach, up and down, a living mass of beings were jostling each other—men, women, children, horses, wagons and drays—all one gay, happy, moving panorama of city life. It did one's heart good to witness it."—(*Express and Herald*, March 18, 1857.)

"It is astonishing with what rapidity frame tenements and buildings of different character are going up. We remarked a week ago or more that the season had commenced, but we did not dream of anything like the magical springing up of structures that the past few days have brought forth."—(*Express and Herald*, March 18, 1857.)

On June 3, 1857, the money market here was very tight; high rates for loans were demanded. All bills were rigidly scrutinized.

"Yesterday B. P. Power & Co. shipped to Dyersville seven boxes of merchandise, four of them weighing 1,220 pounds; twenty-four plows, 1 hoghead of sugar and thirteen large packages of groceries. This firm made the first shipment over the road. They have shipped to St. Louis during the past week over 2,000 bushels of wheat."—(*Express and Herald*, May 20, 1857.)

The Dubuque *Times* was started here in the spring of 1857 with Jesse Clement editor, and in politics was Republican. "An unusual stringency pervades our money market and business, generally speaking, is extremely dull."—(*Express and Herald*, July 28, 1857.)

"As early as August, 1857, a horse railroad to be extended from Dubuque through Couler valley was projected and considered. It was proposed by W. R. Hopkins, who argued from experience that one should be built."—(*Times*, August 27, 1857.)

The Secretary of the Treasury, in March, 1857, gave the contract for the new custom house and post office in this city to John Bostater and Jacob Fonts for \$87,334.50, the lowest bid.

The Dubuque *Times* was first issued June 15, 1857, by a corporation composed of twenty-four prominent Republicans. J. P. Farley was president; D. N. Cooley, secretary; M. Mobley, treasurer, and George G. Lyon, editor. The object was to establish here a permanent Republican organ and job office.

Work on the new jail was in progress in May, 1857. Kerosene oil explosions began to occur too frequently in 1857.

On February 10, 1857, the new Odd Fellows building at Eighth and Bluff streets collapsed, the roof falling in and part of the wall falling out, crushing Capt. S. C. Foss and his wife to death in their home adjacent. There were many narrow escapes. The post office was buried in the ruins. Captain Foss was an old soldier of the War of 1812, and was one of the famous Dartmouth prisoners.—(*Express and Herald*, February 11, 1857.)

In August, 1857, Dubuque had six daily newspapers—five in

English and one in German, as follows: *Times, Tribune, Express and Herald, Republican, Northwest and Democrat.*

In August, 1857, there were nine large warehouses in course of construction on the levee.

A rumor against the M. Mobley bank caused a heavy run there by depositors on September 11, 1857, by the German and Irish population which held his certificates of deposit. Observing this run a notice was promptly issued by forty of the best business concerns and wealthiest citizens of the city pledging themselves to sustain "his entire ability to redeem any promise or other pecuniary liability at call." The men thus voluntarily backing Mr. Mobley were worth nearly \$4,000,000. In August, 1857, the assessor's list showed over 240 concerns and persons here assessed over \$10,000 each. Among the wealthiest citizens were the following: J. D. Bush, \$67,940; Richard Cox, \$90,480; Jesse P. Farley, \$72,200; M. Ham, \$92,657; J. L. Langworthy, \$126,090; E. Langworthy, \$170,060; S. M. Langworthy, \$74,725; P. A. Lorimier, \$65,875; L. H. Langworthy, \$90,475; A. McDaniel, \$62,600; J. Ogleby, \$63,025; William Rebman, \$128,150; H. W. Sanford, \$93,200. The wealthiest concern was the Dubuque Harbor Company, which was assessed at \$330,000. The total footing of all assessable city property for 1857 was \$10,645,663.—(*Express and Herald*, August 12, 1857.)

The *Tribune* alone of the newspapers here opposed the issue of post notes by the Harbor Company. It demanded that such notes should draw interest and declared that their issue was a violation of state law. The post notes of the Harbor Company began to make their appearance about November 18, 1857. They were in bills of \$5 and \$10 and were beautifully engraved in New York. Although the *Express and Herald* was "unalterably opposed to banking in all its forms," yet it favored the issue of the post notes by the Dubuque Harbor Company. It did so because it believed they were perfectly good and would relieve the situation here and did so as a "temporary necessity."

Every banker in Dubuque except the house of J. L. Langworthy & Bros. agreed to take and use the notes of the Harbor Company, and they did not probably because they were interested in the Harbor Improvement Company and not in the Harbor Company. The *Tribune* opposed the post notes of the Harbor Company, but not those of the Harbor Improvement Company, or the Central Island Company. Much of all this maneuvering was due to personal interests. "In the money market we have nothing new to report excepting the presence of the long expected notes of the Harbor Company, which made their first appearance some days since and are very readily taken by a greater portion of our merchants, bankers and business men," said the *Express and Herald*, November 18,

1857. The notes of the Harbor Company were redeemable in specie one year from date.

At a meeting of the friends of the Harbor Company's post note issues held late in November, 1857, there were strong delegations from both "Dublin" and "Germany." Over 100 of the best merchants and business men agreed to take the notes at par. There were present at this meeting George W. Jones, Warner Lewis, Robert M. Walmsley, E. S. Norris, M. Mobley, J. B. Dorr, R. C. Waples and J. H. Emerson. The following resolution was passed: "That we do most earnestly request the Dubuque Harbor Company to continue the issue of their post notes." Mr. Emerson, a member of the company, explained that the company did not want to issue the notes but had reluctantly consented to do so upon the earnest solicitation of many of the business men, and even then only on the ground that it might be a measure of relief to the community and not of profit to the company.—(*Express and Herald*, November 25, 1857.) There came at once from many places in northern Iowa demands or requests for the post notes.

M. Mobley's bank suspended and closed its doors early in December, 1857. He issued a card in which he stated that his assets to the amount of over \$100,000 over all liabilities would be turned over to his creditors if they so desired. He would keep back nothing except enough to feed and clothe his family. He said that all creditors would be paid in full. This failure caused great excitement here, coming as it did upon a money market already greatly depressed. "The past week has been one of unusual severity, in a financial point of view, causing a deep indigo tinge to pervade all business circles," said the *Express and Herald* of December 9.

The Musical Association of Dubuque gave a brilliant entertainment at the Julien theater November 1, 1857. Among the leaders were Abel, Dickinson, Newth and Adams. An investigating committee of the city council found considerable irregularity, if not downright dishonesty, in the letting and management of the city printing. Late in December exchange on the East could not be procured here at any price. The money market was extremely stringent.

Major Mobley, banker, who had suspended in 1857 during the panic, reopened his bank again late in May, 1858. He was the oldest banker here. The public charge that the post notes of the Harbor Company caused the suspension of the Mobley bank was answered in the negative by that gentleman. On the contrary, he said that they had aided him and that the charge was ridiculous. He needed them, because otherwise, in order to obtain currency, he was obliged to send gold to Chicago and that course could not long continue.

Strong efforts to force down in value the Harbor notes were made. Farmers throughout the county generally believed them the

best paper money they had and much was used in every township. A merchant in Cascade said the farmers there liked them better than any other paper money. Another in Washington township said the same thing. The Central Improvement Company also issued post notes. Before the issue of the post notes the bankers here were compelled to bring in the notes of Wisconsin and Illinois banks, but after the issue of the post notes they were not forced to do so.— (*Express and Herald*, December 16, 1857.) A Mr. D. S. Moody engaged in buying wheat at Dyersville, used Harbor money exclusively with the farmers, who received it at par, while nearly all other paper currency was at from 3 to 10 per cent discount. A considerable amount of city scrip was in circulation late in 1857.

The city held \$80,000 of the Central Improvement Company bonds in December, 1857. The city issued its own scrip in 1s, 2s, 3s and 10s. In 1857 a new city charter was demanded. The Protestant churches united on a plan to relieve the destitute late in 1857. The Catholic churches acted likewise independently. Late in 1857 work on the new passenger station at Iowa and Jones streets was commenced. The manufacture of shot was begun here in 1857, but was suspended and resumed in 1859.

The real reason why no more could be paid here for wheat and other grains was because it cost too much to be put down in St. Louis. Wheat that was bought here for 50 cents per bushel cost 70 when put down in St. Louis, where the market price was 62 cents only.

The Central Improvement Company issued post notes about December 7, 1857. The stockholders were made individually liable for them. They were made payable at different times and bore 10 per cent interest. During the winter of 1857-8 the newspapers were full of charges and countercharges concerning crookedness in the assignment of city printing. The points were fought out with great bitterness. A committee appointed to investigate made a majority and a minority report.

The extensive flouring mill of James Pratt & Co., adjoining Dubuque, was a notable feature. It had been started about eighteen years before 1858, or as early as 1840. An old mill was of wood, but an immense brick addition had been built. The mill had cost \$20,000. There were three runs of eight buhrs each with a capacity of 300 barrels in twenty-four hours. The power was water with an overshot wheel fourteen and one-half feet in diameter and fifteen feet wide. The dam and flume had cost \$4,000 and the tail race \$2,000.

The People's theater was opened in September, 1857; the drop curtain, representing Cole's "Voyage of Life," was executed by Mr. Gulic, of Dubuque. Late in 1857 the heavy bank and business failures in the East caused extreme caution here; bankers loaned sparingly at 2 per cent a month. In October the census then taken

showed a population of 15,957. In September, 1857, the horse-railroad question was again considered; a number of citizens applied to the council and were granted the right to construct a road; N. A. McClure was connected with this movement. In October, 1857, the panic struck this city; the houses of Flaven & Co., Flinn & Bro. and A. C. Pearson suspended. Mass meetings of citizens decided it prudent for the harbor companies to issue post notes to relieve the situation. Later Cameron & Fry and Kemler & Cannon suspended. In January, 1858, Gray & Waldron and C. W. Arthur closed business.

Among the improvements at this time were the following: In 1856, 502 buildings of all kinds were erected and in 1857, 378; gas works, custom house commenced, Second Presbyterian church, First Presbyterian church, market house at Jones and Main, Maloney and Rebman five blocks, St. Raphael's church under way, Central market, Tammany stables, jail building at Clay and Eighth, Tremont hotel, Lorimier hotel, Congregational church started, county poorhouse commenced; on Jones street levee nine warehouses, on Seventh street levee three warehouses, white lead works. From April 13, 1857, to December 1, 1857, the city spent in paving, grading and macadamizing \$93,932. It built over ten miles of sidewalks, eight miles of curbing. The three harbor companies had made vast improvements—they were Dubuque Harbor, Dubuque Harbor Improvement and Central Improvement. Gas pipe laid extended 4,550 feet. "We are at the most important point on the upper Mississippi, a point which has given our city the soubriquet of 'Key City.' As the key she commands the whole of northwestern Iowa and southern Minnesota."—(Statistics of *Express and Herald*, January 1, 1858.)

An act of the Legislature, January, 1858, revised and consolidated the laws of Dubuque and established a city court, of which the chief officers were judge, clerk and marshal. In December, 1857, the railway land in Dubuque county was restored to market. The whole number of business houses which had suspended, assigned or closed out during October, November and December, 1857, and the first half of January, 1858, was *sixty-one*, and yet the city and business houses had fair credit and prosperity. By January 12, 1858, the following companies had issued post notes: Dubuque Harbor, Dubuque Harbor Improvement, Dubuque Seventh (Central) Street Improvement, Dubuque & Pacific Railway, Dubuque & Western Railway, and City of Dubuque.

In January, 1858, the immense new St. Cloud hotel on Main street between Ninth and Tenth, 113x194 feet and five stories high and 200 rooms and nine fine store rooms, was burned. It had cost \$95,000 and was insured for \$80,000; this was by far the worst fire ever here up to this date.

In February, 1858, the new city hall at the corner of Thirteenth

and Clay streets was occupied by the recorder, auditor, treasurer, board of education and engineer of the city. There the mayor's court was held thereafter.

The *Express and Herald* attacked roughshod the "city plunderers" in February, 1858. "Not only are the 'city plunderers' to be headed off from their attempt to subjugate the First and Fourth wards, but the street commissioner is to be hauled over the coals."

Among the reforms accomplished in city government in 1858-9 were the following: Reduction of ferriage; blending of offices; closing of House of Refuge and City Hospital; macadamizing streets partly at private expense; upbuilding of city credit; funding of the city debt; providing for the payment of interest; abolishing the office of city printer, etc. A large bell was placed in the city hall on May 21, 1858. It weighed 3,098 pounds and cost the city \$1,352. It was cast at Troy, New York.

Mayor Hetherington, on taking his office in April, 1858, delivered an inaugural address from which the following points are extracted: He had taken the census here himself in 1852 and there were then 4,012 inhabitants. Since that date to April, 1858, there had been an annual increase of about 30 per cent. "The outward signs of prosperity are awfully deceptive. They indicate the disease and corruption at work upon the citadel of life. Notwithstanding the apparent prosperity our city has become profligate, spendthrift, has wasted her substance and ruined her credit and good name by fast living, by projecting and carrying on costly improvements and going into extravagant expenditures, and not having the ability to meet the expense thus incurred. She is forced to make short loans and pay exorbitant interest until the regular interest upon the funded debt, together with heavy shares upon short loans, are swallowing up almost her entire revenue."

He then reviewed the finances of the city and showed the extent of the extravagance. The whole amount of railroad bonds voted was \$1,500,000, of which \$550,000 had been issued. He showed that the last city council had expended \$350,000, while the revenue amounted to only \$137,000. For the fiscal year 1857-8 the gross expenditures of Dubuque were \$350,963, and the gross receipts \$137,817. The total liabilities or indebtedness of the city on April 6, 1858, was \$727,678. Of this amount there was outstanding city scrip to the amount of \$47,926; city bonds to the Dubuque and Pacific railroad, \$200,000; city bonds to the Dubuque Western railroad, \$250,000. There had been issued during the year \$93,208 in city bonds to retire city scrip. The new market houses had cost \$54,686, there being four in all. Street improvement cost \$67,671; schoolhouses, \$51,765; loss on city scrip and on Seventh Street and Central Island Company's bonds paid out, \$25,308.

Brackett & Howland packed pork here in 1857-8. The bankers in February, 1858, were Taylor, Richards & Burden; Redmand, Lovell

& Co.; Markell, Darrow & Co.; W. J. Barney & Co.; Finley, Burton & Co.; Gelpcke, Winslow & Co., and the Langworthys. In the spring of 1858 H. H. Heath was postmaster. In 1858, on the proposed general banking law, Dubuque and Julien Township voted as follows: For the law, 1,105; against the law, 40. For a State bank, 1,260; against it, 32. There was much complaint in 1858 over the management of the House of Refuge; the keeper was declared to be a brute; it had been established several years earlier. In August, 1858, as high as 175 teams were here in market at one time. On August 16, 1858, the Queen's message was received here over the newly laid Atlantic cable; an immense celebration of the event was held. In the fall of 1858 A. Bayless, formerly of the Milwaukee Commercial College, opened here in the Maloney building the Dubuque Commercial College, which is yet in existence. Odeon, a German theater, opened in 1858 on Main between Eighth and Ninth. Of the new State bank in 1858 F. N. Goodrich was president and R. E. Graves cashier. It was called "City of Dubuque Branch of the State Bank of Iowa;" there were 109 stockholders. The Dubuque Musical Union gave attractive performances at Globe hall in September, 1858. H. S. Hetherington was president.

The Dubuque *Daily Ledger* was established in September, 1858, by Flaven & Co., publishers. The number of families in Dubuque in 1857 was 3,939, and in 1858, 4,411. The gas company, in violation of their agreement, raised the price from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per thousand feet. The company reported a debt of \$120,000 and receipts that did not warrant a continuance at the old figures. The *Daily Times* was discontinued in November, 1858, but in December it again resumed lively existence. Jesse Clements wrote good poetry in 1858. In October, 1858, the *National Demokrat* began as a daily. Late in 1858 C. Childs wrote a history of Dubuque in 400 quarto pages.

"Saturday the thermometer reached 98 and 100 in the shade; Sunday 100 and 103, and yesterday from 102 to 105."—(*Express and Herald*, August 10, 1858.)

When the Central Island Company bought the islands, they assumed the Corkery loan of \$100,000, the Jesup loan of \$20,000 and agreed to pay the city \$80,000 in ten years with 10 per cent interest—in all \$200,000. The company in 1858 notified the council that it would be unable to meet the interest on the bonds. The city held a mortgage on the property for \$80,000, leaving \$120,000 not provided for by mortgage. Against the proposition for the city to take back the property of the Central Improvement Company, 400 citizens remonstrated. The company had failed and was seeking a way out of its troubles.

There was a big reduction in rents in Dubuque in the fall of 1858. "Dwelling houses that a year or eighteen months ago would rent from \$300 to \$400, can now be rented for less than half the

amount, and in many instances go begging at these rates for tenants. Also stores which from eighteen months to two years ago were grasped by shylocks as soon as finished or empty and re-rented at bonuses at high rates from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per annum, are now rented at from \$400 to \$600, \$800 and \$1,200 per annum."— (*Express and Herald*, September 12, 1858.)

By September 27, 1858, the amount of city bonds issued in lieu of scrip was \$127,647.32. They ran for one, three, four and five years.

At this time, owing to the great financial and commercial distress prevailing throughout the country, the following resolution was passed: "That hereafter this council will not authorize, countenance or consent to the issuing, sale, use or negotiation of the bonds above described, or any part thereof, or any transaction, arrangement or scheme which shall require the issue or expenditure of money other than for the payment of interest already contracted for, from the city treasury for railroad purposes." It was passed unanimously.

In the autumn of 1858 there arose a serious controversy between the school authorities and the city council as to the ownership of the school property in the city. It was vested in the city, but the school officers insisted it should be vested in their name and that they should have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the same. The city council could not see the matter in the same light. Accordingly an agreed case was made an issue and argued by J. David, George L. Nightingale and D. S. Wilson for the city, and J. E. Bissell for the school authorities.

In January, 1859, the outlook at Dubuque was anything but promising. The crops had failed largely, the financial crisis was still in existence and the railroads seemed at a standstill. There was little money at home and no credit abroad. But late in 1859 the Dubuque & Pacific was finished to Independence and the Dubuque Western to Langworthy. Late in 1859 the city had grown rapidly, but its credit was low and its scrip far below par. In this emergency the house of Gelpcke & Co. agreed to advance the required funds and meet the different engagements as they became due, and to be repaid for the advances by the successive collection of taxes. The taxes were not collected as expected, but the company promptly met every engagement according to agreement and only asked 10 per cent for the use of its money. No city scrip was issued in 1859, no floating debt was created.

In 1857 the Dubuque city council had adopted the subterfuge of issuing bonds in lieu of scrip. It was a temporary financial expedient to prevent the immense amount of scrip outstanding from becoming utterly worthless and to make room for a still heavier issue, exceeding in the space of six months \$150,000. Holders of scrip were allowed to convert it into bonds drawing 10 per cent

interest. All this led to an additional interest tax to meet the bonds as they became due. Being unable to meet these extra expenses, the city authorities were obliged to resort to the scheme for exchanging their bonds for new coupon bonds on longer time. Thus really the scrip was transformed into a permanent debt drawing a high rate of interest. "At the present value of scrip the holders will have the full cost returned to them in less than four years in the shape of interest, continuing to enjoy the comfortable income of 25 per cent on their investment. The scrip upon which these bonds are based has been issued at from 40 cents to 75 cents on the dollar. It was necessary to continue this bond issue, otherwise the scrip would fall much lower." Probably the value to the city of scrip issued did not exceed 50 cents on the dollar. To meet the interest on the bonds there was required by 1859 an annual tax of \$13,000.

A committee of citizens prepared a new charter for the city in January, 1859. At this date the city had three fire engines, three hose carts, and one hook and ladder brigade; there were sixteen public cisterns, each holding 600 barrels. The entire system was yet wholly voluntary. J. B. Howard was chief, and Philip Sage, assistant. At this time the city recorder announced that thereafter no paper money except of the branches of the State bank would be accepted in payment of taxes.

All winter, 1858-9, this county and community suffered from dogs and mad dogs. Scarcely an issue of the papers was seen without accounts of "some doggoned canine outrage."

"As predicted, yesterday witnessed the consummation of the scheme of plunder long known as the 'Central Island proposition.' The company and the members of the council in their interests (B. B. Richards, Franklin Hinds, Robert Mitton, Samuel Virden, N. Nadeau) have at last succeeded in binding the city of Dubuque to pay the debt which two years ago Jesse P. Farley, F. V. Goodrich, A. J. Goss, F. E. Bissell, R. C. Waples, R. W. Walmsley, C. Pelan and A. Anderson bound themselves honorably to pay. Nay, more, by the villainy of these members of the city council the city is now made to pay \$120,000 and interest amounting at least to two-thirds of the purchase money for one-third of the property then purchased for \$200,000. Neither Jesse P. Farley nor any other man in the city can justify the manner in which the company then obtained the property; but bad as it was it was righteous and honest compared with the present plunder scheme."—(*Express and Herald*, March 11, 1859.) "Gentlemen, I wash my hands of the whole Central Island fraud and shall enter my protest against it," said Mayor Hetherington. It was openly charged that the mayor was not sincere in this statement and that he secretly favored the transaction.

A petition seeking to limit the power of the city council to buy

and sell real estate and to incur indebtedness was circulated and largely signed at Dubuque in March, 1859.

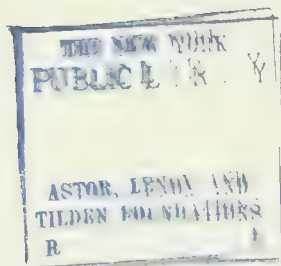
So great was the feeling against the city council in the spring of 1859, the press and public did all they could to purge that body and elect men of known character and honesty. "One thing the men of property—the tax payers and all upright citizens—must remember, that if good men refuse to take office and suffer from the wasteful or corrupt management of city officials they have no right to complain. We want men of substance, standing, integrity, business capacity—who will not go into the city council in order to promote selfish schemes of their own," said the *Express and Herald*, March 10, 1859.

James E. Murdock, the celebrated actor, appeared here in April, 1859. Miss Matilda Herron was here in April also, and was followed by James K. Hackett; he made an excellent Falstaff. Henry Farren, actor, was given a "benefit" in May.

Murdock, Hackett and Miss Herron were the earliest theatrical stars of the first magnitude to appear in Dubuque; but they were not well patronized. Henry Farren had made great and expensive efforts to provide a treat for the citizens, but was not remunerated for his enterprise. He had an excellent stock company. Mrs. Farren was an actress of more than ordinary taste, versatility and popularity. Mr. W. Edwards had great range of ability—excellent in comedy, good in tragedy. Mr. McClannin made an excellent old man. Mr. Pardy was good. Mr. J. F. Lytton was easy and a good singer. Miss Reignolds and Mrs. McClannin were good. Miss Llewellyn was a very graceful dancer. Mr. Noyes was good and improving rapidly. Mr. Farren was able, a favorite here, and usually took second part to the stars who came to Dubuque. They were the principal members of the Dubuque stock company.

The dramatic season here closed on May 14, 1859, and the actors departed for other places. The profession was roundly abused by the *Christian Witness* for acting at all. It was known that the company had made great efforts to please the people and had mainly failed owing generally to the prejudice against the stage. Many citizens, however, favored the continuance here of the company. Welsh Edwards and such other actors as he could get, continued to give performances in Dubuque during the summer of 1859. After the burning of the People's theater his company appeared in the Julien theater. Many amateurs made their appearance.

In April, 1859, Pelig Talman & Co. leased the shot tower and began operations. The old Central market stood at Locust and Fifth streets. M. Mobley was one of the three state directors of the State Bank of Iowa in 1859. George W. Jones, who had been appointed minister to Bogota, New Granada, was tendered a public dinner by about 200 of the most prominent citizens of Dubuque in





Y. W. C. A.



COUNTRY CLUB

May, 1859. He was compelled to decline for want of time. During the spring of 1859 the papers were filled with accounts of the movement westward to Pike's Peak. From the opening of navigation to May 18, 1859, there passed through Dubuque bound for Pike's Peak 720 teams. The press here did all it could to check this movement. Prices at Dubuque on May 24, 1859, were as follows: Flour, extra, \$7; wheat, \$1 to \$1.10 old, 60 to 90 cents new; oats, old 55 cents, new 35 to 45 cents; corn, 55 to 57 cents; barley, 45 to 50 cents; butter, 12 to 13 cents; eggs, 6½ cents; potatoes, 65 to 70 cents.

At a fire here on May 27, 1859, there were destroyed Odd Fellows' block, People's theater, Masonic hall and several stores. Many small concerns and individuals lost heavily. The total loss, deducting insurance, was \$58,350. The postoffice matter was all saved. Two big hotels had been burned here within eighteen months before—Merchants and St. Cloud.

The disbanding of the police force in the spring of 1859 was followed by an increase in all manner of crimes in Dubuque—fires, burglaries, pickpockets, etc. During three months in the spring of 1859 there were stolen in Dubuque alone twenty-five cows. This was one of the results of the disbanding of the police force.

"A fellow who was trying to sell one of our citizens some evergreens Thursday assured the citizen that the trees which he already possessed were of 'the ordinariest kind.' We learn that Stanton of the Dyersville *Mercury* has entered suit against the fellow for trespass."—(*Express and Herald*, June 26, 1859.)

The corner stone of Turners' hall was laid June 20, 1859, at Clay and Twelfth streets. The names of the founders of the society were recorded as follows: George Weigel (died in 1854), Fred Wetzell, William Smith, Fred Jenkel, Charles Kerlike, Frank E. Deggendorf, Hugo Deggendorf, J. Kutsch and Gustave Ebert. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Hillgaertner, O. P. Shiras and Adam Koch. The *Northwest* was revived about June 1, 1859, under H. H. Heath, editor, and P. M. Guthrie, publisher. There were here also the *Sun*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Republican* and *Tribune*.

In the spring of 1859 city scrip was worth 65 cents on the dollar; old Harbor Improvement scrip, 50 cents; new Harbor Improvement scrip, 65 cents; Central scrip, 50 cents; Dubuque & Pacific due bills, 30 cents; Western railroad scrip, 10 cents; Western railroad bonds, 15 cents; short city bonds, 45 cents; city coupon bonds, 60 cents; old school orders, 90 cents; new school orders, 50 cents; Dubuque & Pacific land scrip, 30 cents; Harbor Improvement land scrip, 10 cents; Central Island coupon bonds, 50 cents; Central Island construction bonds, county warrants, par.

On July 6, 1859, the *Daily Express and Herald* became the *Dubuque Herald*, with J. B. Dorr & Co. as publishers. On July 4, 1859, the corner stone of the custom house was laid with due cere-

mony by the Masons. On July 16, 1859, it was 99 degrees in the shade.

Previous to 1859 there was no old settlers' association at Dubuque—there had been an old settlers' supper a year or two before, but no organization.

In October, 1859, the following breweries were in operation: Stahlman's, on Julien avenue; Western, Tschirge & Schwind proprietors; Schmidt's, in West Dubuque; Heeb's, at West Dubuque; Seeger's, near the bluff. The capital invested in breweries was \$124,000; barrels made in 1859, 22,000; barley used, bushels, 44,000; barrels exported, 7,443; men employed, 125. Mr. Schwind expressed the opinion to the *Herald* reporter that from thirty to forty glasses per day was about right for each individual. He said: "Too moosh visky ish too moosh, but too moosh logger bier ish choost enoof." The press late in 1859 wanted to know why Dubuque did not pack more pork; it was behind in this industry almost every other large city in the state. The Turners dedicated their new hall at Clay and Twelfth, December 16, 1859. The Rockdale and Dubuque debating societies contested on many questions in 1859-60. At a shooting match in December, 1859, Samuel Cox, J. Van Alstine, William Ellison and J. McAleer contested for a purse of \$20; twenty-one yards rise, ten birds; McAleer won with nine out of ten.

The leading hotels here in May, 1859, were as follows: Baubien House, Mark Baubien, proprietor; Peosta House, Gilliam & Shields, proprietors; Belfield House, T. Belfield, proprietor; Tremont House, Plumbe & Alexander, proprietors; Oregon House, William Schodder, proprietor; American House, Joseph Miller, manager; Julien House.

"Dubuque dogs are superior to ordinary dogs; they breed faster, howl more mellifluously and longer every night, are homelier and present more varieties than any other dogs of any other city in the Union."

The Rockdale and Washington Literary clubs held several debates during the winter of 1859-60. A mock court was organized in February among the lawyers and citizens. In the Catholic Institute was a mock legislature and a debating club. The Washington Literary club held weekly debates.

CITY OF DUBUQUE, 1860 TO 1869.

DUBUQUE during the fifties and sixties enjoyed the lectures delivered here by prominent men and women of the country under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary Association.

In January, 1860, Benjamin F. Taylor of Chicago lectured on "Washington Irving" before the Young Men's Literary Association and repeated the lecture by request. The new German theater at Turner's hall was opened in January. It seated 600 persons. Jackson's victory and Burns' and Thomas Paine's birthdays were celebrated. The chief speaker at the latter was Christian Wulweber. Joseph Duggendorf proposed the following toast: "Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson—the discoverers of freedom, humanity and intellectual progress." It was responded to by John Bittman.

The committee on finance of the city council reported as follows in February, 1860: "The present is a critical time in the financial history of the city. Never will cautious and prudent management be more needed. The day of lavish expenditures is past, public improvements of all kinds abandoned, the credit of the city exhausted, a heavy burden of debt to be borne and the only source of revenue the taxation of a community embarrassed by unfortunate speculation and many of its numbers struggling to save themselves from total ruin. The indebtedness of the city on the first of January, 1860, consisted of the following obligations:

Clark, Dodge & Co. loan.....	\$ 10,000.00
Jesup loan	20,000.00
Ahern loan	2,000.00
Corcoran loan	100,000.00
Dubuque & Pacific loan	200,000.00
Dubuque Western loan.....	250,000.00
Loan of 1857.....	100,000.00
<hr/>	
Total of coupon bonds.....	\$682,000.00
Short bonds, irregular sums	97,030.89
Interest due and unpaid.....	76,253.36
Scrip outstanding	25,168.91
Other debts	8,326.13
<hr/>	
Grand total debt.....	\$888,779.29

This sum was due, in varying amounts after the year 1860. The total amount that must be met by January 1, 1861, was \$228,995.49. The property within the city limits, as assessed for taxation in 1859, was as follows: Realty, \$3,931,639; personalty, \$922,363; total, \$4,854,002. These figures showed a reduction of \$5,791,661, or 54 per cent, from the assessment of 1857, and a reduction of \$2,879,255 or 37½ per cent from that of 1858. The total resources from taxes to January 1, 1860, was \$126,183.49, much of which was delinquent taxes. Two important steps were necessary: Settle the debt past due and reduce the interest rate on the whole debt. The house of Gelpcke, Reutgen & Co., of New York, early in 1860 began an injunction proceedings to prevent the city from paying out its revenues until its dues were settled. The city began counter proceedings to dissolve the injunction and ordered that no further payments should be made to that company.

"The year 1860 has been remarkable in this section for a sort of voluntary temperance movement. There has been no organization, no apparent external movement; but simultaneously as it were, in the month of January, a large number of hard drinkers voluntarily suspended operations in this direction. It numbers among the victims men of all classes, ages and conditions—honorable, ex-honorable, lawyers, doctors, bootblacks, horse jockeys, editors, printers, river men, hodcarriers—fellows who indulged in Heidsieck, Mousiere lager, 'hale' and all the brands of whisky from 'instant death' and 'just around the corner' to the longer ranges such as 'eighty-rod' and 'Minie rifle.' There are other changes as marked."—(*Herald*, March 1, 1860.)

On February 28, 1860, the following prices were quoted at Dubuque: City scrip, 65 cents; Harbor Improvement scrip, 75 cents; the same new, 75 cents; Central Improvement scrip, 20 cents; Dubuque & Pacific due bills, 30 cents; Dubuque & Pacific land scrip, 20 cents; Dubuque & Pacific bonds, 30 cents; Western Railroad scrip, 8 cents; Western Railroad bonds, 20 cents; city short bonds, 30 cents; city coupon bonds, 30 cents; old school orders, 60 cents; Harbor Improvement land scrip, 10 cents; Harbor Improvement bonds bearing interest, 95 cents; Central Island coupon bonds, 30 cents; Central Island construction bonds, 20 cents; county warrants, 85 cents.

In May, 1860, Andrew Keesecker became connected with the *Herald*. "Mr. Keesecker is the oldest printer in Iowa and it was by his hand that the first newspaper in Iowa was struck off. He was for a number of years publisher and editor of the *Miners' Express*, a paper which was subsequently merged in the *Herald*."—(*Herald*, May 16, 1860.)

A section in the southern part of Dubuque was called Dublin and became well known. Nearly all who lived there were guilty of the

crime of being poor and whisky was their greatest enemy, said the *Herald*.

"At almost any time from September (1859) up to May (1860) McGregor, Cassville and other points up and down the river paid from 2 to 6 cents more per bushel for wheat than our Dubuque buyers. * * * If the fault is with the Ferry company then we say that no monopoly has a right to exist whose operations succeed in driving thousands of bushels of grain per season to other and less accessible points. If, however, the fault is found in the picayunish spirit of our grain buyers, a different but none the less needed remedy is demanded. We lay down this proposition with a perfect confidence of its entire truthfulness: Dubuque did not buy the last season but a very little over one-third of the grain which naturally falls to this point."—(*Herald*, July 13, 1860.)

The Rockdale House at Catfish Mills was kept by William Johnson in 1860 and was one of the best in the county. It had excellent and extensive stabling.

During the summer of 1860 for the first time the fact that Chicago was the central market for the West for grain and stock was fully recognized here. The Grain Exchange here then paid for the first time Chicago prices less freight rates and no longer paid serious attention to St. Louis as either a grain or a live stock market.—(*Herald*, September 5, 1860.)

Dubuque lacked facilities for receiving and shipping grain in bulk and on July 14, 1860, the grain buyers and millers met for the purpose of establishing a grain market with a view of regulating freights and prices; G. R. West presided. At the second meeting steps to establish a grain market were taken.

Gen. George W. Jones, upon his return from Bogota in July, 1860, was tendered a public reception by the citizens of Dubuque.

On August 8, 1860, about fifty of the grain buyers and millers duly organized the Dubuque Grain Exchange.

During the summer of 1860 the Dubuque Temperance Society petitioned the city council to close saloons, gardens, etc., on the Sabbath. At the same time a petition signed by several hundred citizens asked that no such Sunday law be passed. After sharp debate both petitions were laid on the table. It was claimed that the existing Sunday law was strong enough if enforced.

In August the petition for a grain market was considered by the council. It was signed by forty-five millers and others, and asked that the First ward market be designated the grain market. There were two counter petitions signed by many citizens. The council finally established the market in the First ward.

In August the city council, made desperate by want and while endeavoring to "raise the wind," passed an ordinance providing that 10 per cent of the proceeds of all sales of property not assessed for city purposes made by auctioneers within the limits of the cor-

poration should be paid into the city treasury. This act was denounced by the press as unprecedented and extraordinary and void on its face. It was passed in response to an urgent and numerous signed petition.

On October 20, 1860, city scrip was worth 65 cents; Harbor Improvement scrip, 95 cents; Central Improvement scrip, 20 cents; city short bonds, 60 cents; city coupon bonds, 35 cents; school orders, 60 cents; Harbor Improvement land scrip, 10 cents; Central Island coupon bonds, 30 cents; county warrants, 82½ cents; exchange on New York, ¾ buying, 1¼ selling; exchange on Chicago, ¼ discount buying, ½ premium selling; gold, ½ to 1¼ premium.

"Just now there is huge rejoicing among the sons of Nimrod, for air, bluff, estuary, river, marsh and morass are teeming with game. Quails, salmon, turkeys, geese, ducks, squirrels, raccoons, partridges, snipes, etc., are thick beyond all imagination. Sportsmen just now are in their element. Never was game plentier or weather finer than at present."—(*Herald*, October 26, 1860.)

"Large numbers of fatted hogs are daily coming into town—some stopping here, others going East. The packing season is hardly yet commenced, but will be as soon as the weather will permit. Very extensive preparations are being made for packing here this fall."—(*Herald*, October 26, 1860.)

The Branch of the State Bank issued new bills in September, 1860, of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10. They were very handsome.

The comparative merits of Milwaukee and Chicago as a grain market for Dubuque were duly considered in 1860. It was argued that Chicago was the better, because the grain that went there was more like that from Dubuque than that which went to Milwaukee.

"The Harbor Improvement Company will offer for sale at auction at their office on Seventh street today at 10 o'clock 200 lots in their addition to Dubuque. The land dividend scrip of the company will be received in payment."—(*Herald*, November 1, 1860.)

"Pork—The pork business is or ought to be one of the heaviest departments of business in our city. Heretofore it has been neglected—any quantity of hogs have passed through here and been carried to other points. This is a mistake. Dubuque should not, under any circumstances, allow a hog or any cattle of any kind to pass through here. The trouble heretofore has been a lack of capital. No one had sufficient to embark in the business. A few have done so, but with limited means; and they have been obliged to sell immediately after packing in order to turn their money. This was shown last spring, when dealers in pork were obliged to import from St. Louis the very article which they sent thither last fall."—(*Herald*, November 14, 1860.)

With the close of the Presidential campaign in 1860, J. B. Dorr

retired permanently from the editorship of the *Herald*, with which he had been connected over eight years. This left D. A. Mahony to manage the paper alone.

The annual assessment in Dubuque for a series of years was as follows:

1854.....	\$ 2,762,638	1858.....	\$ 6,080,917
1855.....	4,323,560	1859.....	4,854,002
1856.....	8,221,228	1860.....	2,625,862
1857.....	10,200,000		

From 1851 to 1857 there was a natural growth of great rapidity due primarily to its excellent reputation and to the capital already secured. This growth continued because it was believed Dubuque was fitted with natural facilities possessed by no other city of the Northwest, and because it was believed that the river, the approaching railroads and the vast tributary country to the westward and northwestward must contribute to the permanence of its growth. By 1857 other cities had made great gains in securing the western trade which Dubuque had coveted; the river traffic began to decline—due to the appearance of the railroads. On the heels of all this came poor crops and the dreadful panic of 1857—all of which together dissipated in a large measure the dream of future greatness and metropolitan distinction and proportion. Business men lost heart as fast as they lost trade permanently and many closed their shops and stores and went elsewhere. During 1858 and 1859 a complete blight fell like a frost on all commercial transactions here, but in 1860 there was a much better feeling and a distinct revival of prosperous conditions.

"Judging from the evidences of activity in business, the lowering of city indebtedness, the absence of foolhardy speculation, the incoming of immigration, the inquiries for real estate, the improvements begun or projected, Dubuque has passed through the valley and shadow of financial Death and is now with vigorous steps climbing once more the ascents beyond."—(*Herald*, November 24, 1860.)

A well ten feet in diameter was dug on Tenth street between Jackson and Washington for the use of the fire department, in November, 1860. It was thought the well would be better than cisterns. The tri-weekly *Demokrat* was discontinued and only the weekly issued after November 17, 1860. By November 17 exchange on New York was up to 5 per cent premium selling. Exchange on Chicago had not risen, was at from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent discount to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium. City scrip was worth 65 cents and county warrants 85 cents. On the 19th city scrip advanced to 67½ cents. The Dubuque banks began about November 20, 1860, to throw out the bills of all doubtful institutions, and to exercise great care in the circulation handled.

J. H. Kothe composed music here late in 1860; one of his compositions was the Dubuque Waltz, published by W. J. Gilbert of this city—all home productions. The Germanic band arranged it for the street. Dubuque caught the billiard fever which was raging over the country late in 1860. S. S. Palmer was chosen chief engineer of the fire department December 3, 1860.

The large grain elevator of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad and the Dubuque, Marion & Western Railroad, completed late in 1860, had a capacity of 150,000 bushels. The cost of storage for twenty days was 2 cents a bushel, for four months 4 cents. It adjoined the track of the railroads.

On December 4, 1860, New York exchange was quoted at 7 per cent premium selling; gold, 10 per cent selling; city scrip, 70 cents; county warrants, 85 cents.

In Dubuque, in December, 1860, in one house on Sixth street near Clay, were some fifty or sixty negroes—all black Republicans. They got in a row over the right of a state to secede, whereupon one of them seceded from the others, was arrested and fined and sent to jail for thirty days for assault, said the *Herald*. "Very few, if any, live hogs are being cut up in this city, but are carried through to Chicago. This is wrong. We think our dealers are missing it, very materially."—(*Herald*, December 18, 1860.) A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Dubuque in December, 1860, with E. R. Shankland as worthy chief.

On January 4, 1861, the *National Demokrat* (German) entered upon its fifth year, four of which it was under Hon. F. A. Gniffke. "Yesterday forenoon Conductors Northrup's and Cawley's trains both came in. The latter left here one week ago last Tuesday, the former one day later. Cawley was frozen at Jesup and Northrup two miles the other side of Independence. Slow traveling to and from Jesup in eleven days—yet fast enough considering the going."—(*Herald*, February 2, 1861.) In January, 1861, there was strong talk of building a horse railroad from Dubuque up the valley of the Turkey river and eventually on to the Minnesota line.

"Two years ago the same property (lots in Davis', West's and Cook's additions) or any other offered for sale at auction would not have attracted three buyers. In fact, at that time a man would no more bid on real estate than he would on an elephant or an acre in some valley of the moon. Thursday, however, Jordan's auction room was so crowded at the hour of sale that perhaps a hundred people were unable to gain admittance. The bidding was spirited and we believe the prices, although almost infinitely below those of '55-'6, are an indication of a healthy condition. As an illustration of the character of the tremendous expansion and collapse of things hereabouts we will cite the history of two or three of the above lots: Lot 308 of Davis' Farm addition was bought by D. A. Mahony of Mr. Sanford for \$500 in April, 1857. It was sold Thursday for

\$105—just about what it is actually worth. The two Locust street lots were bought by H. W. Sanford in 1852 for \$800. In 1856 he sold them to Captain Kinsey for \$7,000 on ten years' time. Major Mobley, who was regarded as one of the shrewdest business men in Dubuque, very shortly afterward gave Captain Kinsey \$5,000 cash for his bargain! Thursday both were bought by A. McCann for \$1,920. Such have been the changes through which real estate has passed in the last five years. There is now, however, every indication that the valuation of real estate is upon a substantial basis.—(*Herald*, February 2, 1861.)

DELINQUENT TAXES, MARCH, 1861.

Delinquent tax of 1857.....	\$17,161
Interest	11,755
Delinquent tax of 1858.....	24,278
Interest	10,318
Delinquent tax of 1859.....	22,813
Interest	3,992
Delinquent tax of 1860.....	35,494

In February, 1861, Col. Richard P. Morgan proposed a horse railroad and argued that as steam railroads had really taken trade away from Dubuque horse railroads could and would bring it back if extended as they should be. The *Herald* noted that previous to February 13, 1861, snow to the depth of nineteen inches had fallen and most of it still lay upon the ground either where it had fallen or in drifts. On the 13th and 14th fifteen inches more fell. In February, 1861, Adam Jaeger began here the distillation of alcohol and the manufacture of whisky on Bee Branch.

On March 22, 1861, city scrip was quoted at 55 cents; school orders, 50 cents; county warrants, 90 cents; exchange on New York, 6 per cent premium selling; gold, 6 per cent premium. E. C. David received the appointment as postmaster of Dubuque late in March, 1861. About the middle of March, 1861, the *Herald* began the issue of a bi-weekly in addition to its daily and weekly editions. It was issued as an experiment.

Newman & Cooper and Cooper & Smith were large manufacturers of wagons and plows in 1861. The former were selling from five to ten wagons a week in March and the latter were turning out annually 1,000 plows. They also manufactured harrows and other agricultural implements.

The banking houses here in March, 1861, were as follows: State Bank Branch, H. Markell & Co.; J. L. Langworthy & Bros.; Babage & Co.; Theo. Gelpcke & Co. The second mentioned were the successors to Markell, Darrow & Co., and the last mentioned were the successors to Gelpcke, Winslow & Co.

Mike Blumenauer's school of gymnastics had a class of twenty-five men and about fifteen boys early in April, 1861. Gymnastics had been taught here before by Professor Schill. The Cincinnati *Price Current* said that Dubuque in 1860-61 packed 5,068 hogs, against 3,400 the year before.

For the fiscal year 1860-61 the receipts were \$55,249.05, and the expenses \$36,484.76.

Of the receipts above nearly \$50,000 was delinquent or old school and special tax previous to 1860. From the special interest tax of 1859 and the delinquent tax of the same year alone the receipts were \$26,000. The largest items of expense were \$8,665.90 interest on coupon bonds and \$9,425.30 for outstanding city bonds.

The Dubuque Elevator Company during the winter of 1860-61 shipped large quantities of grain to Chicago. Many times it sent from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels at one date. In the spring of 1861 it was shown that in Dubuque few if any residences either of the rich or poor had water, gas or proper ventilation. Few if any houses had been constructed with a view to ventilation. Many houses had no water in their yards, and not over a dozen in the city had water accommodations inside. This was, no doubt, owing to the absence of waterworks. Gas was a luxury scarcely to be afforded by the richest citizens and for the average and poor citizens was quite out of the question.—(*Herald*, April 11, 1861.)

The failure of Gelpcke & Co., May 6, 1861, caused great excitement among the depositors and throughout the business circles of Dubuque. A large crowd collected at the bank. It became rumored that Theo. Gelpcke had left the city, taking all the gold with him, or else had secreted himself here. About fifty men accordingly gathered at his residence on Locust street with the intention of searching the premises. Upon learning that he was not at home the crowd, now about one hundred, moved down Main street, where they were addressed at the Washington House by William B. Allison, who stated that he, as assignee, was preparing a statement of the bank's condition. He said he had \$5,000 of the bank's cash and that the amount due depositors was about \$40,000, and notes soon due to the amount of about \$12,000 more. He promised to do all he could for depositors. Rev. Mr. Dennis also addressed the crowd (now over 200) and advised moderation. He said on authority that 50 to 60 per cent of the bank's debts would be paid. The crowd slowly dispersed. In June the assignee paid 20 per cent; total liabilities about \$37,000.

On May 15, 1861, New York exchange was 10 per cent premium selling, and American gold 15 per cent same; Chicago exchange was at par. The merchants assembled in mass meeting late in May, 1861, to devise means to get rid of the pest of depreciated currency from which all suffered. F. V. Goodrich was chairman. The subject was fully considered, and protests against any

action were presented. At an adjourned meeting Patrick Quigley presided. The committee appointed at the previous meeting recommended the E. K. Willard & Co. list of Chicago for Illinois bills. An 80 and 90 cent list was recommended for Wisconsin bills. They further recommended 35 cents for depreciated Illinois bills and 40 cents for depreciated Wisconsin bills. There was much difference of opinion as to what should be done, and all realized that any list adopted would need constant revision.

The Eighteenth Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge (Masonic) commenced at Dubuque, June 4, 1861, in Turner's hall. Thomas H. Benton, G. M. of Council Bluffs, was present and in his official position. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, was senior grand warden; J. S. Dennis, of Dubuque, grand chaplain; W. K. Hall, of Dubuque, A. G. T., and H. S. Jennings, of Dubuque, G. P. They passed resolutions regretting the death of Senator Douglas.

On June 20, 1861, New York exchange was 10 per cent premium selling; American gold, 15 per cent premium selling; city scrip, 55 cents; county warrants, 90 cents; school orders, 50 cents; Central Improvement scrip, 10 cents; city short bonds, 50 cents; city coupon bonds, 30 cents. By the last of June, 1861, the walls of the custom house were up and ready for the roof—no more could be done yet. On July 21, 1861, the *Herald* came down to the new financial gold basis and quoted New York exchange at 2 per cent premium and American gold at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium. The Fourth of July, 1861, was celebrated here in grand style. Lincoln Clark was the principal orator. A chorus of eighteen singers rendered the national airs. Bands, parades and boat excursions were features. On Wednesday, July 29, 1861, the mercury reached 98 degrees in the shade; on the 30th, 98; on the 31st, 99, and on August 1, 91. There was much complaint because hogs were permitted to roam the streets. The city had plenty of laws, but the hogs would not mind them, humorously observed the *Herald*.

In August, New York exchange was 2 per cent premium selling, American gold $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium selling, city scrip 50 cents, county warrants 88 cents, school orders 50 cents.

"In passing around town and seeing now and then an empty building once filled with goods or occupied four or five years ago by some man who soon ran his peculiar race of folly or extravagance, we are reminded of the contrast between the flush times of 1856-57 and the dullness of 1861-62."—(*Herald*, August 10, 1861.)

One of the most extensive branches of business here in 1861 and before was the lumber trade. Seven or eight firms were thus engaged with a large capital.

In September, 1861, over 130,000 bushels of wheat were received here by railroad from the West. There were also received 5,000

barrels of flour. In one week 48,000 bushels of wheat were received. One of the best improvements of the city council in 1861 was the building of Southern avenue in its continuation over Cavanaugh hill; it cost over \$200, but was considered well worth the money.

Samuel McNutt succeeded J. B. Dorr in editorial charge of the *Union*. A new cable was successfully laid across the river from Dunleith to Dubuque, September 3, 1861. Furniture on a large scale was manufactured here in 1861, but it was a recent industry on so large a scale; only a few years before Dubuque had bought its furniture in the East. Herancourt began this business in 1846, and ten years later built a big factory and employed from twenty-five to forty men; he made chairs, sofas, tables, desks, etc.

Immense quantities of "stumptail currency" of Eastern institutions were in circulation here and throughout the West in November, 1861. Farmers were warned against it and advised to take nothing but gold and silver for their wheat, etc.

Large quantities of wheat arrived here in November, 1861, and were handled by the Dubuque Elevator Company. The Elevator Company was shipping thirty to forty carloads of wheat per day—12,000 to 14,000 bushels. The Elevator Company was now ready to store wheat for the winter.

"Look Out for Bad Money—The farmers are beginning to 'smell a rat' about the State Bank paying out the 'promises to pay' of Tom, Dick and Harry's Eastern bank instead of the notes of the branches of the Iowa State Bank, the only bank paper that any farmer ought to take for his produce. A sensible German farmer slightly opened the eyes of one of the wheat dealers yesterday who offered him checks on the State bank. Said he, 'No. I must gold haben for my veat.' And he got the gold. If the wheat dealers are in the bank's interest in shoving off rags that in a few weeks or months may be like the Illinois or Wisconsin currency, paid out by the State bank and that hit the farmers, lead miners and everybody else six months ago, it is time for the farmers to understand it."—(*Herald*, November 16, 1861).

In December, 1861, the *Herald* favored the recommendation of Secretary Chase concerning the establishment of National banks, because it believed they would drive out wildeat issues. Late in December Eastern banks began to suspend specie payments and trouble here was anticipated and in a measure forestalled. Samuel McNutt retired from the *Union* in December, 1861, and the daily ceased to be issued.

Dubuque market, January 3, 1862.—Extra flour, \$4.75; wheat, choice, 58 cents; eggs, 12½ cents; oats, 12 to 14 cents; corn in ear, 15 to 17 cents; hay, timothy, \$6; butter, 10 cents; potatoes, 35 to 40 cents; prairie chickens, \$1.50 per dozen; quails, 65 to 70 cents per dozen; dressed pork, \$2 to \$2.50; dressed beef, \$2.25 to \$3.50 per

cwt.; beef steaks, 6 to 7 cents a pound; pork steaks, 5 to 6 cents a pound; turkeys, 40 to 65 cents each.

A Mr. K. bought flour at a mill and received in change a half dollar coin which he was later told was bogus. He returned, demanded good money, was refused and brought suit before Justice O'Meara. There were several witnesses and a long trial. Suddenly the court thought best to test the coin, whereupon a jeweler pronounced it genuine. It was suggested that the constable should pay the costs.

Pat, an Irishman in the wood market here, described to the *Herald* reporter his girl in Ireland, as follows: "A fine, strappin' goil wus Mary as iver tied a shafe of corn or driv a lump of a pig to market. The divil a bit of harm was in her and she was as full of fun as an egg is of mate. She was as straight as a rush wid the complexion of the rose and peaches united in one."

"Send Us Treasury Notes—We will take United States treasury notes for subscription to the Dubuque *Herald* in preference to any bank notes, whether of Iowa, Ohio or Indiana. Persons remitting us money will act accordingly."—(*Herald*, January 19, 1862.)

The marshal began to sieze game under the game law in January, 1862. Bayard Taylor lectured here in January. Gen. Tom Thumb was here also. On January 31 all trains were stopped by a big snowstorm. A concert of 200 children under Mr. Wheeler was an interesting event of the winter of 1861-2. This concert was repeated several times by request—"Wheeler's Juvenile Concert." Another feature was the immense shipment of wheat to Dunleith by teams.

PORK PACKING IN DUBUQUE, WINTER OF 1861-62.

FIRMS.	Hogs.	Weight, Aver.	Barrels Lard.	Mess Pork.
F. Weigle	360	320	141	97
Strobel & Rath.....	800	290	226 tc	300
H. Brinkman & Co....	825	299	253	187
Mr. Rosenburg	350	280	140	80
J. Hughes	930	290	250 tc	350
Richard O'Brien	300	310	45 tc	130
Brackett & Morse.....	4,750	280	1,200 bbls	2,200
Totals.....	8,315	2,048	3,305	3,344

In addition about 5,000 were shipped from here in bulk, and many live hogs were shipped during the winter.

The old *Express and Herald* office was sold by the sheriff and bid in by H. Knowlton for \$1,500, subject to a mortgage of \$2,000 held by W. H. Merritt; the power press alone was worth the \$1,500.

After much tribulation the council finally paid James Rowan for the market ground—\$7,000 for the \$10,000 owed him. On February 2, 1862, the mercury reached 28 and 30 degrees below zero on the bluffs. In February the price of pork was the lowest in years—\$2.25 to \$2.40 per cwt. In February it was rumored that the State bank branch here would soon suspend specie payments. Everybody welcomed the treasury note bill—it was expected to relieve the distressful local currency condition. Rouse & Williams operated iron works, built engines, etc. Many shooting matches were held in February. A grand musical service was held at the Julien theater, mainly by Dubuque musicians. It ended with a grand tableau and festival at St. John's Episcopal church, February 13. The new Iowa banking law made Iowa State bank notes and United States treasury notes receivable for taxes—the former only in case it did not suspend specie payments. Another immense snowfall late in February tied up hundreds of carloads of produce all over northern Iowa.

Cooper & Smith in 1862 conducted a big plow and harrow factory here. Early in 1862 the Legislature refused to repeal the prohibitory liquor law, though strongly urged to do so by Dubuque and other river cities. Early in 1862 it was noted that the price of pork was governed largely by successes and reverses on the battlefield. McNutt was editor of the *Times* in February, 1862.

This law provided that on the affidavit of any person private houses might be searched for liquors and the right of a change of venue was cut off. "A greater outrage than this has never been attempted in the most despotic countries on earth," said the *Herald*.

"Dubuque has never yet had the advantage of a prominent pork packing establishment and the want of it has been a serious loss to this city. Instead of packing every hog brought to this market for sale, the great bulk of the pork is shipped either on foot or in the carcass to Chicago or some other distant point. This city loses also by its failure to manufacture lard, lard oil, stearine, etc. Instead of grinding up all the wheat brought to this market this city is scarcely more than a station on an accommodation railroad route."—(*Herald*, February 19, 1862.)

The bill of 1862, which aimed to stop the manufacture and sale of lager beer in Iowa, was vehemently denounced here by press and mass meetings. Dimes, quarters and half dollars of zinc were thick here in April. Nearly every business man had a few in reserve to work off on his neighbor. There was great complaint against the extortions of the Illinois Central Railway company in April, 1862; it was even found advantageous to ship to Chicago via Prairie du Chien. In June city scrip was down to 40 cents. Edward Everett lectured here on "History of the Origin and Character of the War;" he took the usual northern view and the *Herald* said, "Whatever Mr. Everett believes we do not believe." In June, 1862, City Treas-

urer Guthrie announced the delinquent tax of 1857 at \$13,272.87; interest on the same, \$7,034.62. He announced that delinquents could pay in city scrip at 50 cents on the dollar. Immense quantities of wheat were conveyed to Dunleith by the ferry-boat and barges in June. The *Herald* said in July that McGregor was a better wheat market than Dubuque, owing to the lack of enterprise and concert here. Sometimes as high as 700 wagons loaded with wheat reached McGregor in a single day. It came from as far as 200 miles and lumber was cheaper there.

The Fourth of July, 1862, was generally celebrated all over Dubuque county. At Dubuque the day was ushered in with a salute of cannon and with the peals of bells. Major Brodtbeck was chief marshal. Everybody joined the parade. Rev. A. A. E. Taylor was principal orator. Judge T. S. Wilson was president of the day.

Resolved, by the council, That the holders of all bonds known by the name of short bonds, may have the ordinary evidence of claim, i. e., city orders or scrip, issued them for the same by returning them to the office of the auditor, who will cancel them and cause slips to be issued for the same, for the amount of the original at face named (less 10 per cent) and with 6 per cent interest thereon from the date of said bonds." Adopted July 3, 1862.

Early in 1862 specie began wholly to disappear as it was steadily overreaching in value all paper issues. A number of business men made the attempt in July, 1862, to retire all small change then in circulation and have the banks substitute therefor their own change or scrip checks.

H. Markell & Co. and Babbage & Co., bankers, issued scrip about July 15, 1862, as follows:

DUBUQUE, July 15, 1862.

Twenty-Five Cents

Redeemable in United States or Iowa Currency in sums of One Dollar, at the Banking Houses of H. Markell & Co. and Babbage & Co.

JNO. WARE, JR., Teller.
R. SCOTT, Teller.

"We are very sorry to know that these bits of paper are to drive out what little silver change there is among us, but derive some consolation from the fact that it will not be a general system of plasters—the tradesmen and merchants refraining from going into the business while the bankers are prosecuting it. Undoubtedly great inconvenience is felt from the scarcity of change but the prevention is

worse than the cure. Good-bye little half dime and soporific quarter.”—(*Herald*, July 17, 1862.)

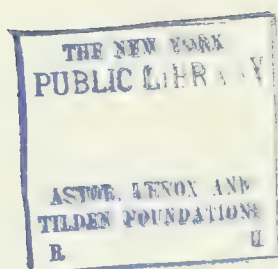
In July, 1862, A. Heeb shipped beer to Memphis, the river thereto having been opened by Union gunboats and troops. By July, 1862, the delinquent tax of 1858 was \$29,822.33; interest, \$12,527.97. In 1862 Rouse & Williams made iron columns for Dubuque and outside buildings; Woodworth's new brick block contained them. People hoarded silver and passed as soon as possible all paper received. A new lot of city scrip was issued in August, 1862. The new fractional currency of the government was anticipated in August with much confidence. A floating planing mill—an ingenious contrivance—was here in August doing work at the levee. Prof. O. S. Fowler lectured on “Phrenology” in August. Owing to the enforced absence of Mr. Mahony in August, 1862, Stilson Hutchins became editor of the *Herald*. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled here October 22, 1862. W. P. Allen, of Dubuque, was elected R. W. G. representative. In 1862-3 a new passenger depot for the Dubuque and Sioux City line was built. In October, 1862, county warrants were worth 80 cents on the dollar; school orders, 65 cents; city scrip, 40 cents; gold, 22 per cent premium selling. In October, Welch Edwards appeared here with his theatrical troupe.

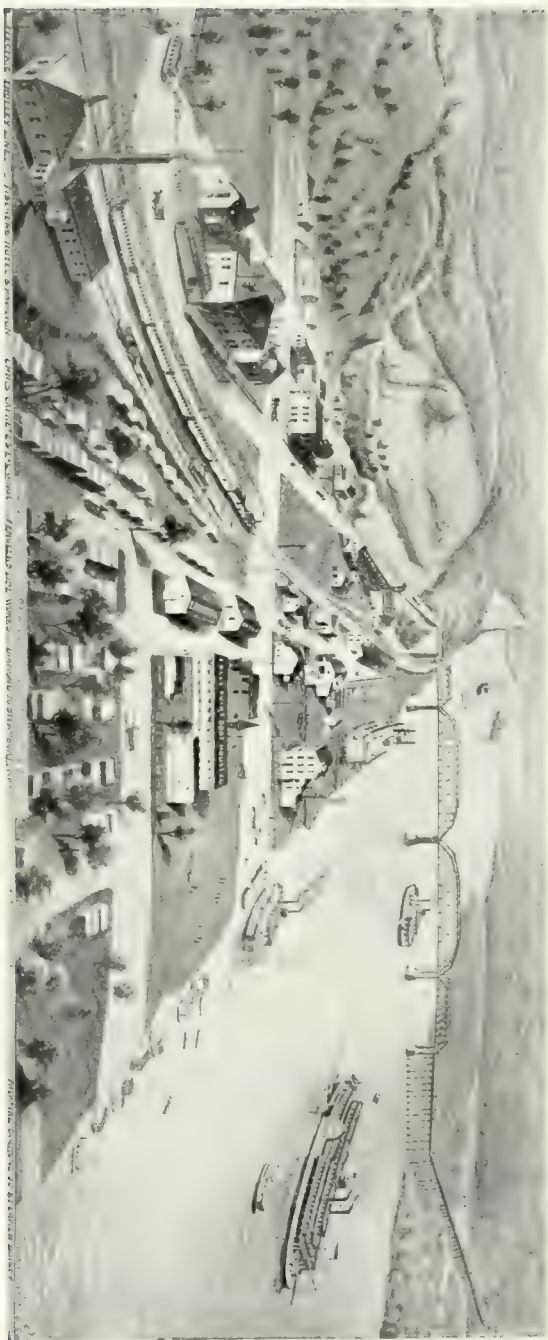
On September 30 and October 1, 2 and 3 the State Fair was held in Dubuque. The city and county made donations of money to secure this event. The city also at its own expense and that of the leading business men enclosed the grounds, cleared the track, erected the buildings. The local committee were Richard Bonson, E. R. Shankland, Judge King, Solon M. Langworthy, W. C. Chamberlain, H. S. Hetherington and Peter Melendy. The fair was a great success, much to the credit of Dubuque.

“Awful.—Coal oil is up to 70 cents a gallon; potatoes to 50 cents a bushel; wood, \$4 a cord; butter, 15 cents a pound; eggs, 12 cents a dozen; shirting, 30 cents a yard; cotton batting, 40 cents a pound, and the end is not yet.”—(*Herald*, October 30, 1862.)

Under the delinquency of 1858, 1859 and 1860 a great deal of land all over the county, even in the city of Dubuque, was sold for taxes.

Mr. Dorr, who held a mortgage on the *Herald*, foreclosed it and took possession of the office in November, 1862. Stilson Hutchins bought the office of the old *Northwest* and part of the office of the old Dubuque *Times* and prepared to issue the Dubuque *Democratic Herald* to take the place of the *Herald* of Mahony. By this time there was no gold nor silver in circulation; there were sufficient treasury notes for all ordinary purposes. The Dubuque skating club was organized in December. For many years skating had been the principal pastime during the winter months. A hog weighing 980 pounds came here from Monticello in December; it passed





EAGLE POINT

on to Chicago. Ten acres of the cemetery were ordered laid off into lots and streets at this date.

A committee of the council appointed to investigate the harbor question reported at the January session, 1863, that in a short time the harbor would be wholly unfit for landing purposes unless the formation of the sandbars could be prevented; that the bar was caused by the filling up of the inner slough at the Third street bridge; that the Third street bridge should be removed or extended in one span over the whole slough and that the right of the city to remove such bridge which had been built by the Central Improvement Company was in doubt.

On the 10th of September, 1853, the city of Dubuque executed to F. S. Jesup a deed of trust on the Central island to secure a large amount of indebtedness, say about \$30,000. On October 24, 1856, the city also executed to W. W. Corcoran a mortgage on Central island, with other lands, to secure the payment of \$100,000, payable at New York, May 1, 1876. The Jesup trust was not acknowledged, so far as the records showed. On March 20, 1857, the city contracted with J. P. Farley and others known as the Central Island Improvement Company to convey the said island to said company in consideration that the company should assume the indebtedness of the city to Corcoran and Jesup. The company thus assumed such indebtedness and on October 19, 1859, the city executed a deed of Central island to the Central Improvement Company by which the city conveyed all the right it then had or might afterwards have in the island and the beds of sloughs with the right to fill or dredge the same. On March 3, 1860, Congress granted to the city all the title of the state of Iowa to the sloughs and beds of sloughs within the said property. Whatever right this act conferred upon the city would thus inure to the benefit of the Improvement Company under the prior act. On March 14, 1859, in consideration of a release from the indebtedness before assumed, amounting without interest to \$120,000, the company made a contract with the city by which the company reconveyed to the city every third lot of the lots into which the island was laid out. In this contract the company obligated itself to pave a levee on the main channel of the Mississippi river along the entire front of the island and to have the work done by January 1, 1861; also to fill and grade Second and Fourth streets from the east line of lots of the old town of Dubuque not less than forty feet wide with proper slopes for embankments and to have Second street finished by January 1, 1862, and Fourth street by January 1, 1863. These conditions were never fulfilled, nor the work of paving or grading the streets ever commenced. This contract was never signed by the city, but the company claimed the contract to be valid, inasmuch as the company signed it and made the conveyance to the city of the said lots and the conveyance was afterward accepted by the city by resolution. By January 1, 1863,

the incumbrances on the island were far beyond its then actual value. There was the indebtedness of \$120,000 and interest for several years and a county tax of \$6,447.31 from 1857 to 1861 inclusive. In addition there was the city tax due and unpaid.

On January 1, 1863, the office of city auditor was declared vacant, that official having been absent for a long time and neglected his duties. On January 9 about 250 wagons of pork were here at one time. On another day 100 wagon loads of firewood were on the streets; wood was worth \$4.50 and \$5, much higher than usual. George Francis Train lectured here January 17 on "English Shams: American Realities." John G. Armstrong, of Dubuque, formed a business connection with him and took the road. The printers had a big festival on Franklin's birthday. During 1862 and much of 1863 there was a great scarcity of small change; small packages of postage stamps were used—5, 10 and 25-cent packages. There was a great drouth in January, so that water haulers were employed to fill the city cisterns to be in readiness for fires. January, 1863, was very mild, so that ferry boats ran as regularly as in summer. In January live hogs were worth only \$2.90 to \$3.25; wheat, 95 cents to \$1; beef cattle on the hoof, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and whisky was going up, notwithstanding the efforts of most men to put it down. The Democrats here called the fractional currency "Chase's shipplasters." Immense quantities of ice were put up in 1862-3, George Zunihoff alone storing 45,000 tons.

Early in January, 1863, Dubuque was shut off for a week from the outside by the deep snow and intense cold. Many domestic animals throughout the county perished. About this time \$50,000 was offered for Kelly's bluff, but the eccentric owner refused to sell. James Burt was president of the skating club. Treasury notes on March 2 were at a small premium on 'change, city short bonds were worth 45 cents; county, warrants, 97½ cents; Iowa state warrants, 98 cents; quartermaster's vouchers, 90 cents. In February greenbacks were here in abundance and were accepted by all business houses and farmers. In February all prices began to advance in leaps and bounds. The *Herald* seemed to lose no opportunity to denounce the branch of the State Bank. Gold ran up to about \$1.70 here, but soon fell to \$1.45. Early in 1863 Professor Lascelles and his assistants gave their series of grand concerts at the Julien theater; parts of the performance were "Blue Beard," "The Ship on Fire," "The Spirit of the Storm," "St. Patrick's Day," etc. The press declared this to be the grandest musical event ever in Dubuque up to that date. "The Lascelles third concert was attended by a large audience, which testified almost breathlessly to the rare and beautiful music. Mrs. Lascelles possessed a soprano voice of rare sweetness and compass, and Miss Anna Lascelles captured the audience with her Yankee songs. Mr. Lascelles played

and sang with a power and sweetness never approached on a stage in Dubuque.

A special committee, consisting of Aldermen Quigley, Mason and Matthews, found that the indebtedness of the city of Dubuque on March 1, 1863, was as follows:

Outstanding coupon bonds.....	\$ 682,000.00
Interest due March 1, 1860.....	76,253.36
Interest due March 1, 1863.....	204,600.00
Interest on short bonds, \$97,000.....	22,050.00
Outstanding short bonds, March 1, 1863.....	48,800.00
City currency and scrip out.....	16,047.30
Due Rowan for central market.....	3,500.00
Due Harbor Company for repairs.....	3,951.61
Other debts and judgments.....	7,250.00
Total	\$1,064,452.27

The amount of bonds issued by the city for railroad purposes: Dubuque & Sioux City Railway Company, \$200,000; Dubuque & Western Railway Company, \$250,000. The Gelpeke Company brought suit to recover interest on the railway bonds for over three years. The county was interested to the extent of \$200,000, which it voted the Dubuque & Sioux City Railway Company.

By the recent supreme court decision both city and county now had to pay up. This sad fact caused people to be despondent. War claims added to the crushing burden; yet in spite of all the city and county were prosperous owing to the flush of war.

In March, 1863, the air was dark with countless myriads of wild pigeons on many days. There was a big strike on the newspapers late in March, 1863; half sheets were issued. In the end the union which demanded better wages was forced to give up the fight.

In 1861-2 there were packed in Dubuque 8,315 hogs; in 1862-3, 13,285. In the latter year Burlington, Des Moines, Farmington, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Muscatine and Ottumwa packed more than Dubuque—a few three or four times as many.

In 1863 the mail distributing office was removed from Dubuque, which act was believed to be due to the opposition to the war shown here. John Hodnett had been and was yet connected with the *Herald*. D. A. Mahony and Stilson Hutchins conducted in the *Herald* one of the ablest papers in the West; they assailed the Lincoln administration with ability, vigor and severity. The council in May declared cottonwood trees a nuisance and ordered them cut from city lots, streets, etc. A. Schaeffe conducted a book bindery here in 1863.

Dubuque county warrants were at par June 8, 1863. A Sylvester's patent grain separator was the invention of a Dubuque

man. A dispute between the saloons and breweries was settled in May, 1863, by fixing \$9 as the price of a barrel; elsewhere the price was \$10. On June 1, 1863, Assessor Kniest reported in Dubuque 2,719 dwellings; families, 1,600; males, 5,998; females, 6,628; total population, 12,626; voters, 2,409; colored population, 65. Dubuque real estate was assessed at \$1,893,000; personalty, \$867,434. In a horse race at Bee Town between Kitty Clyde and a Bee Town horse for a stated purse of \$700 a side, distance 500 yards, the horse won by four and one-half feet; it was said that over \$8,000 changed hands as the result of the race; \$100 green-back bills were numerous. On June 1, 1863, the *Times* was enlarged to eight columns. About this time the *Chicago Times* was suppressed by order of the military authorities, but after a few days was permitted to continue. D. N. Cooley, agent, called for the federal tax in June and announced that it must be paid within ten days or a 10 per cent penalty would be added. The board of trade was again organized in June; it issued for a while the *Commercial Reporter*. Every cistern in the city was dry in June; water haulers did a big business—15 to 20 cents below, and 25 to 35 cents per barrel above the bluffs.

"A Game of Ball.—The Fourth ward recently challenged the Third ward to try a star game of baseball for the championship belt. An enormous set-to came off lately between the clubs of the several wards. . . . A very exciting and astonishing game was played. The Third ward after two hours threw up the sponge and the Fourth ward were proclaimed victorious."—(*Herald*, June 9, 1863.)

The "Up-town" club and the "Down-town" club were pitted against each other. In the former were Markell, Root, Cox, Blatchley, Bates, J. Ware, C. Ware, Donaha and Perigo, and in the latter W. Mills, N. Mills, Waples, Lewis, Bugh, Morgan, Pinto, Potter and Coyle. The "Up-town" won in July at the race track. They also played on the circus grounds near the Third ward school-house. Another club here at this time was the Key City. This was the first year that matched games were played.

The old cemetery at Dubuque consisted of twenty acres, about one-half of which was laid out into lots. It was not well drained, because a circular tract in the middle was lower than the surroundings. It was thus thought best to secure another 20-acre tract lying immediately west and contiguous to the old yard. It was arranged that 70 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of lots should be paid to the owner of the land, and the other 30 per cent go to the treasury to be used in laying out the ground, fencing it, etc. To Alderman Kiene was due this successful plan of securing the new tract. Mr. Norris laid out the lots, etc. The cemetery thus laid out and expanded consisted of forty acres in a regular square, beautifully situated and commanding a view both of the Mississippi

and the city. The price of the lots was fixed at sums varying from \$5 to \$25 each. About four acres were set apart for a potter's field. The cemetery was named "Linwood" by the city council.

In July, 1863, drovers began to drive large numbers of cattle across the river to Dunleith for shipment to Chicago. Immense herds of sheep passed through Dubuque, bound for farms to the westward. A hunting party in July killed over 100 woodcock on the upper river and another party returned from northern Iowa with over 300 prairie chickens. C. Brownson established a big tobacco factory here in July. At this time the following commanded the highest prices ever known here—timothy hay, \$18; best prairie hay, \$15; slough hay, \$12.

"Certain parties in town are figuring for the establishment of a national bank. If they succeed there will be two after the first of January next, as other parties have the same object in view."—(*Herald*, August 24, 1863.)

Late in July, 1863, boats under necessary restrictions passed down the river to Vicksburg and New Orleans. Considerable beer was sent down by Dubuque brewers; no mails were permitted on the boats. In September, 1863, during the fair the streets were lighted with gas and the press asked to have it made permanent. Several fast horses were at the fair: Young Bashaw, Tom Hyer, Kitty Hunt, Grey Hawk Morgan, May Day, Abe Lincoln, etc.

In October, 1863, Professor Steiner ascended in a balloon on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth; reached an altitude of 10,000 feet, passed southeastward down the river, was visible for forty minutes, and landed safely near Bellevue; he used city gas to carry him aloft. A complete set of counterfeiter's tools was unearthed at White and Thirteenth streets in October; they doubtless belonged to a gang that was convicted in 1859 and sent to the penitentiary. Telegraph poles were erected in November; they were for the new line west to Cedar Falls, etc. A large grey eagle was shot near Dubuque; it fell into the river and was secured. The new postoffice and custom-house was about half finished in November. The Brothers of New Milleray sold many fat hogs here and at Dyersville—110 such in November brought them \$412. A panther appeared near Dubuque in the fall of 1863, and killed pigs, chickens, calves, tore a bull terrier to pieces, frightened women and children; it evaded hunters who went after it and left the neighborhood; it had been seen near Stewart's place. The southern part of Dubuque was called Dublin, the northern part Germany, and the center was called Babel. A carload of twelve fine elks passed through here in November, 1863, bound for the stock preserves of Victor Emanuel of Italy and brought \$1,500 put down in New York; buffaloes and antelopes were also shipped thus later.

"National Bank.—We learn that a national bank is to be started

in this city after January next by parties who generally succeed in what they undertake."—(*Herald*, November 29, 1863.)

On December 3, 1863, the telegraph line to Cedar Falls was finished. The freight blockade late in 1863 caused great loss to Dubuque business men. Mass meetings failed to improve matters. The old plan to drain the adjacent mines to secure pure water were again considered at this time.

The year 1863 saw much improvement in the city, more in repairs and ornamentation than in new buildings. There were no vacant houses. Among the improvements were buildings by Emerson Shields & Co. (Peosta House), Bishop Smyth, General Hodgdon, Capt. J. W. Parker, Richard O'Brien, Custom House, Dr. E. L. Clark, engine house at Washington Park, Woodworth & Jaeger's brewery on Lake Peosta, round-house for the railway, Plenis & Beach's soap factory, etc. Late in 1863 Dubuque newspapers received telegraphic dispatches several hours ahead of Chicago.

The large panther was again seen in Stewart's grove late in December, 1863; several hunters went after it but it had left the neighborhood. On January 7, 1864, the first mail from the East for a week arrived; there had fallen deep snows and the cold was intense.

The coldest period since 1856 extended from December 29, 1863, to January 2, 1864. On the 29th it was 4 degrees below at 3 p. m., 10 below at dark, and 15 below at 10 p. m.; on the 30th it was 29 below in the morning, 20 below at 3 p. m., and 15 below at dark; on the 31st it was 21 below in the morning, and below all the rest of the day; on January 1 it was near zero all day, but always below; on the 2d it was 13 below at sunrise, 2 below at 2 p. m., and 6 below at 6 p. m. The 2d was the severest as a cutting wind blew almost a gale.

The Gelpcke case against the city and county for \$650,000 and interest at 10 per cent went to the supreme court of the United States. It was on the railroad bonds issued in the fifties by both city and county. The recent decisions in the Iowa courts had led the people to expect that the bonds would be declared unconstitutional by the highest court. The case came up in January, 1864, and the supreme court of the United States held that the bonds were valid in the hands of bona fide purchasers. Several other cases of a similar nature were decided at this time—all maintaining the validity of such bonds. It was now seen that the city and the county of Dubuque would have to pay these bonds and accumulated interest; this caused much despondency and in a measure checked the growth of the city. City and county were thus large stockholders in the roads.

Hose Company No. 1 disbanded January 8, 1864. The North American Fur Company advertised for \$20,000 worth of furs. The first mail from the West in six days arrived January 5. Eighteen

tons of wild game passed through to Chicago in one lot. Sporting men held several cock fights here in January. Two large wolves were seen near the city. Horses were raced on Lake Peosta.

Hogs packed in 1862-3:

Brackett & Morse.....	5,935
J. Hughes	1,600
H. Brinkman & Co.....	1,100
Mullally & Walsh.....	500
Quigley & Brown.....	500
Coates	600
Rosenberg	350
Strobel & Rath.....	1,000
W. Lawther	100
F. Weigle	700
Tutwiler	200

12,585

Hogs packed in 1863-4:

Brackett & Morse.....	8,000
Curtiss & Parker.....	1,700
Strobel & Rath.....	1,000
F. Weigle & Co.....	700
H. Brinkman & Co.....	600
Coates & Roberts, Nagle & Co., Dunn, Flynn & Conway....	1,200

13,200

Bought and shipped from Dubuque.....	25,800
Number barrels pork packed.....	3,500
Number tierces lard.....	1,300
Packed 1861-2.....	8,315

A produce dealer here early in 1864 estimated the following receipts by wagon in this city for 1863: Wheat, 250,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels; flour, 25,000 barrels; dressed hogs, 20,000; pork, 5,000 barrels.—(*Herald*, January 26, 1864.)

Thirty tons of prairie chickens passed on to Chicago; they were worth \$1.60 per dozen; they retailed here for 6 cents each. Tschirgi & Schwind doubled the capacity of their brewery in January, 1864. In February the *Herald* was enlarged to eight columns.

On February 9, 1864, county warrants were 95 to 98 cents; city scrip dull at 30 cents; treasury notes at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium; national bank notes at a slight discount, because it could not be used in paying taxes; gold, \$1.57; silver, \$1.47; demand notes, \$1.58; Chicago exchange at par; New York exchange, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent premium.

Professor Agassiz delivered several lectures here on natural history in February. On March 1, 1864, Mahony, Hutchins and Hodnett left the *Herald* permanently; Robb and Ham took their places as editors and managers. "I need not say with what mingled feelings of pleasure and pain I make the announcement—pleasure that I am no longer obliged to fight a profitless battle, pain that I thus become virtually separated from so many brave, consistent, self-sacrificing Democrats," said Mr. Hutchins. "We do not enter upon the undertaking without some reluctance and a full appreciation of the duties, difficulties and responsibilities which the position involves. We shall endeavor to make the *Herald* thoroughly Democratic in its principles and usages, dignified in its tone, candid in its opinions, reliable in its statements and particularly valuable for its news, always seeking the harmony and welfare of the party and the preservation of our free republican institutions," said the three new managers, Patrick Robb, F. M. Ziebach and M. M. Ham. Under the new editors the *Herald* was mild and agreeable to what it had been.

"First National Bank.—We understand that a national bank is about to be started in this city in Molony's block where the State Bank formerly was. F. Hinds is to be president and H. M. Kingman, cashier."—(*Herald*, March 4, 1864.)

In April, 1864, the local bankers, in mass meeting, agreed as had been done in Chicago to throw out all wild-cat issues after May 1; there were a few exceptions. The city was under Democratic rule in 1862 and under Republican rule in 1863. On March 31 wood was worth from \$10 to \$12 a cord—the highest price by far on record. At this date Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the completion of the custom house. City scrip was 40 cents on the dollar in March. Early in 1864 the canal convention was an important event; it passed resolutions favoring a canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. "Has the county a right to tax the city to secure a fund to be used in building bridges within the city limits?" was the main question early in 1864. Plans to commence a negro school were prepared in June. J. K. Graves bought the interest of Charles Aldrich in the *Times* in June.

"The First National Bank of this city opened today for business and issued its notes."—(*Herald*, June 20, 1864.) Franklin Hinds was president and H. M. Kingman cashier. The first quarterly report, issued July 4, 1864, was as follows:

ASSETS.

United States bonds.....	\$128,150.00
Due from banks.....	1,793.22
Circulation on hand.....	54,400.00
Loans and discounts.....	2,000.00
Specie and other lawful money.....	22,654.89

Furniture and fixtures paid.....	1,987.75
Exchange paid.....	371.31
Total	\$211,357.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Circulating notes received.....	90,000.00
Deposits	17,395.61
Due to banks.....	3,906.90
Other items.....	54.66
Total	\$211,357.17

For the month of July, 1864, Mr. Jaeger paid a government tax of \$12,573 on his distillery product. In the summer of 1864 it was proposed to issue new bonds to take up the interest and floating debt and thus reduce the city obligations to system and order with a view to future liquidation.

"All that is now necessary to reduce the indebtedness within limits that can be readily met and liquidated is for the capitalists of the city to come forward and take the \$180,000 or \$200,000 in bonds which the Council proposes to issue and with which they can place our finances in a healthy and comparatively easy condition. These bonds bear 8 per cent interest and one-half of the city tax is pledged each year to payment of the interest, which is ample for that purpose."—(*Herald*, July 15, 1864.) This step was taken and the new bonds were issued August 8. On August 23, 1864, Mahony and Crane, trustees, deposited with Babbage & Co., bankers, \$174,000 in railroad bonds and unmatured coupons. There were yet to be surrendered \$26,000.

"In natural advantages, enterprise and improvements Dubuque has no equal in the state. Other things being equal, these are sufficiently attractive to insure her a leading and commanding position. But we are greatly and overwhelmingly in debt. Probably a million of dollars would not liquidate our liabilities at their face. This debt operates as an incumbrance in all property here or that comes here, and if our citizens are wise and consult their own interests they will not let matters rest in this condition any longer. Its principal creditors now propose a compromise by which the entire indebtedness of the city can be paid with less than \$200,000. But to do this the requisite sum must soon be raised. This the Council proposes to do by issuing bonds bearing 8 per cent interest and payable to the amount of about \$20,000 annually. The project is liberal, safe and feasible and must not fail. About \$80,000 in bonds have thus far been subscribed for, while some of our heaviest capitalists have as yet hardly stretched forth a helping hand. . . . The city

taxes now amount to about \$80,000 annually. One-half of this is pledged to the payment of the interest and maturing installments of these bonds. The current expenses of the city are now reduced to the greatest economy compatible with efficiency and will not increase. Here then will be an unconsumed tax of \$30,000 coming into the treasury annually not needed for either the current expenses or the sums falling due on the bonds, and this amount could be applied at once to the redemption of bonds before maturity. We venture the opinion that when this arrangement is completed and the city debt, all but this \$200,000, is lifted, the aggregate value of property in Dubuque will be increased in a sum greater than the amount of the bonds.”—(*Herald*, August 7, 1864.)

Nearly all bills except greenbacks had disappeared by August 10, 1864. City scrip sold at 60 cents in August. There was a great increase in crime at this date, due to an attempt to run the city without adequate police protection. In this emergency the marshal recommended an ordinance establishing a chain gang and his advice was accepted.

“The wife of the market gardener residing at Eagle Point gave birth in August, 1864, to twins which had heads and necks resembling snakes. In other respects they were normal. The physicians in attendance, it was said, let them bleed to death. A few months before this date her husband had frightened her by throwing a snake in her lap.”—(*Herald*, August 21, 1864.) Later this event was confirmed by the *Herald*, and was published throughout the country. It was not generally known what became of the monsters.

Several baseball clubs were organized in 1864, but they did not flourish as they had in 1863. Two were called Key City and Hawkeye.

A committee of the city council in September, 1864, after due examination and deliberation, reported that in its opinion it had no authority to open a harbor on Third street as desired by officers of a packet company. The council thereupon passed a resolution instructing the harbor committee “to open a channel at the intersection of Third street with the slough leading into the inner harbor and to build a bridge across said channel with a draw of sufficient width to allow boats to pass up into the inner slough, thus giving steamboats access to the inner harbor and levee, affording a safe and convenient place for laying up steamboats and barges in winter and also furnishing a convenient place for building barges and doing all kinds of steamboat repairs; that the committee be also instructed to take up the bridge which now crosses the inner slough at Third street and to fill up the channel under said bridge.”

On November 29, 1864, \$11.76 was paid for fancy dressed hogs. On December 9 the price jumped to \$13.50. Five days later they sold at \$14.06. “Pork has reached such a high figure that it is a luxury. Landlords talk of striking it from the bill of fare and

serving it only on important occasions. Who wouldn't be a hog?" —(*Herald*, December 11, 1864.) The First National Bank's statement of October 3 showed \$208,837 in deposits; specie and legal tenders on hand, \$117,414.22. It was thus in a healthy condition. In April, 1865, the German Savings Bank, with a capital of \$150,000, opened at 57 Main street. Its president was J. H. Thedinga; cashier, William Fuchs.

In 1864 Rhomberg & Co., distillers, operated sixteen fermenting tubs, each with a capacity of 300 barrels; three high wine receivers of 200 barrels' capacity each, and could handle when working at its best 1,000 bushels of grain per day. This distillery was put in full operation late in 1864. Soon after the war the famous suit of the Government against J. H. Rhomberg & Co. for about \$755,000 was instituted. The claim was that the Rhomberg company had manufactured some 9,000 or 10,000 barrels of whisky or distilled spirits upon which it had paid no revenue. The property of Mr. Rhomberg was finally seized, but every step was fought in the courts. Other seizures were made here by the government agents. The case finally came up in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines and a judgment for \$103,000 was secured against Mr. Rhomberg. Green B. Raum, commissioner of internal revenue, said there was no doubt as to the justness of the government's contention; but Mr. Rhomberg's friends here declared their belief in his innocence and assisted him all in their power. The best legal talent obtainable was employed in the case. In the end, after many years, the case was compromised.

Late in 1864 and early in 1865 the freight accommodations at Dubuque were so burdensome and extortionate that there was a general demand for a railroad bridge across the river. Numerous meetings were held, protests registered, and relief was demanded. The transfer system was robbery, it was declared. Numerous hold-ups, burglaries and shootings at this time roused the city and caused the council to take steps to end the reign of terror at all hazards. Haas', Bissell's, Bradley's, Johnson's, Woodworth's, Scott's, Hodgden's, Taylor's and other residences were burglarized. The council ordered removed by April 17, 1865, all bodies in the old cemetery outside of the fence. During the fiscal year 1864-5 the Gelpcke interest was settled; revenues were increased; the reign of terror was ended, and better transfer facilities were secured from the Illinois Central Railway Company.

On January 19, 1865, Dubuque was lighted with gas from Iowa coal for the first time. At this time Woodworth & Jaeger planned an immense distillery. The new Merchants' National Bank stock was all subscribed late in January. F. H. W. Sheffield became president and R. A. Babbage cashier; it began business May 1. The branch bank here had a circulation of \$283,837 and total resources of \$859,465. Later this bank took steps to go out of

business and change to a national bank. Early in February the stock of the Second National Bank was subscribed and a charter was sought.

At the celebration of Washington's birthday in 1865 the right hand of George Higley was so mutilated by a premature discharge of the cannon that it had to be amputated.

The amount received by the city treasurer for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1865, from all sources was \$50,208.53; total disbursements, \$39,286.25. Of the expenses \$9,894.59 was in old debts, principal of bonds and scrip redeemed. The total amount of old debt settled was \$23,684.50.

On June 10, 1865, the early settlers organized as the "Early Settlers Association." The first members were P. A. Lorimier, John Simplot, George W. Jones, Jesse M. Harrison, S. M. Langworthy, A. McDaniel, Richard Bonson, J. R. Goodrich, N. V. Descelles, Mathew McNear, A. B. Harrison, B. F. Emerson, S. M. Lorimier, T. C. Roberts, A. Levi, T. S. Wilson, George O. Karrick, J. D. Graffort, Peter Wapies, H. A. Wiltse, John King, J. H. Thedinga, Jacob Christman, M. McNamara, Joseph Ogilby, Nathan Simpson, J. H. Emerson, John Goldthorpe and C. H. Booth. This was the first list, but others were immediately added. Timothy Mason was elected president of the association, and P. A. Lorimier, Patrick Quigley, John King, Edward Langworthy and George W. Jones, vice presidents; J. H. Thedinga, treasurer, and C. Childs, secretary. Eliphalet Price, of Clayton county; Ezekiel Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., and Patrick Quigley, Thomas McKnight and C. Childs, of Dubuque, were elected honorary members. They passed suitable resolutions upon the death of Lucius H. Langworthy. —(*Herald*, June 13, 1865.)

In June, 1865, J. Rich and G. T. Stewart became editors and managers of the *Times*, the former becoming editor-in-chief. About this time there were nearly 200 saloons in the city; the license was fixed at \$15 every six months; as many did not pay up, suit was threatened. A rainstorm of unusual violence late in June did immense damage all over the county and several lives were lost; five bridges in Langworthy hollow alone were swept away. On July 4, 1865, eighteen baseball players of Dubuque went to Freeport, Ill., to witness a game between the Empire club, of that city, and the Empire club, of St. Louis; the latter won by a small margin; it was pronounced a great game. The leading club here in 1865 was the Julien; they had good grounds. In July, 1865, the *Times* was controlled by W. S. Peterson, E. M. Newcombe, G. H. Marsh, W. J. Gilbert and Philip Ryan. A large delegation went over to Galena in August, 1865, to participate in the reception to General Grant. At the head of this movement were W. B. Allison, John Thompson, Henry A. Wiltse, H. L. Stout, George L. Mathews,

O. P. Shiras and others. In August, 1865, city scrip was worth 70 cents and county warrants 90 cents.

In 1865 the Julien baseball club consisted of two nines, which played several matched games. One of the games resulted as follows:

Winning side.....	2	0	1	3	9	1	1	2	2	21
Losing side.....	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	12

Fly catches by winning side, 12; by losing side, 9; time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes. The *Herald* said this was the best game ever played in the city, if not the best west of the Mississippi. It was the first time that there were full nine players on each side and full nine innings played. Gen. Henry Wiltse was umpire at the second game.

In 1865 John D. Bush proposed the laying out of Grand avenue, commencing at Quigley lane opposite the brewery on Julien avenue and extending along the ridge road until its intersection with the Military road on the top of Whisky hill. A real mad dog ran through the streets on August 19. In the fall of 1865 the citizens and press declared that the real future prosperity of the city depended upon the wholesale interests and meetings were held to expand business in this direction. The city was growing rapidly.

Late in September, 1865, the Empire baseball club, of St. Louis, came here and defeated the best Julien nine by a score of 35 to 29. Against the strong St. Louis team, Dubuque made a better showing than had been anticipated. On September 29 the Empires, of St. Louis, and the Empires, of Freeport, played a match game in Dubuque for the prize of a silver ball; the former won by a score of 12 to 5; S. J. Cox, of the Dubuque club, was umpire; the game lasted three and one-half hours. On the 29th the Dubuque gave a complimentary supper at the Tremont House to the St. Louis and Freeport clubs. The next day the Empires, of St. Louis, defeated the Juliens by 16 to 9.

In the threatened injunction case of the city against the county to prevent the collection of bridge tax, the former agreed not to commence such proceedings providing the county would allow a portion of the expense of building bridges within the city limits. The driving park, consisting of thirty acres, was up Couler avenue and had a half-mile track; it was opened in November, 1865.

MEMBERS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Alexander D. Anderson.
John V. Brown.
A. L. Brown.
Richard Bonson.

A. Christman.
C. J. Cummings.
N. V. Descelles.
J. H. Emerson.

J. R. Goodrich.
John Goldthorpe.
Jesse M. Harrison.
Jonathan Higgins.
Henry Hunter.
W. F. Jaeger.
A. Keesecker.
John Spencely.
R. Spaulding.
Genge Strasser.
J. H. Thedinga.
Richard Waller.
T. S. Wilson.
R. C. Waples.
P. Williamson.
C. H. Booth.
John Bell.
Thomas R. Brasier.
Jacob Christman.
William Crummer.
Richard Cox.
Mathew McNear.
John Maclay.
Elias McCants.
Rudolph Nolte.
James Pratt.
Benjamin Rupert.
Xavier Reinfred.
Nathan Simpson.
Alexander Simplot.
Martin Shaffner.
John King.
S. M. Lorimier.
Oscar A. Langworthy.

A. Levi.
Dr. R. S. Lewis.
Timothy Mason.
M. McNamara.
William Myers.
John W. Markle.
John M. Moore.
Christopher Pelan.
John Palmer.
T. C. Roberts.
John Simplot.
H. L. Stout.
B. F. Davis.
John R. Ewing.
John D. Graffort.
Joseph Glew.
A. B. Harrison.
S. Hempstead.
George W. Jones.
George O. Karrick.
Peter Kiene.
P. A. Lorimier.
S. M. Langworthy.
Edward Langworthy.
Warner Lewis.
C. J. Liest.
A. McDaniel.
John Simpson.
James Slone.
James W. Taylor.
H. A. Wiltse.
Peter Waples.
I. E. Wootten.
Jesse Yount.

In November, 1865, so unclean had the streets become, the citizens turned out en masse, formed a brigade, and cleaned them. It was now realized that the railroad bridge should have been built in 1860 and that the city during the war had paid large sums as unjust freight and transfer charges. Now, in earnest, the people demanded the bridge. It was called a "commercial necessity." Over 5,000 barrels of apples were stored here in November, 1865, for shipment to the back country during the winter. In 1865, for the first time, a regularly paid and disciplined police force was maintained. B. M. Harger and J. D. Langworthy represented the Dubuque baseball clubs at the baseball convention in Chicago late in 1865; the Northwestern Baseball Association was formed at this time.

The National State Bank succeeded the State Bank Branch in November, 1865; L. D. Randall was president.

In December, 1865, Howard and McArthur contracted to supply the city with gas; fifty lamps were in use—twenty-three on Main street. The Dubuque Produce Exchange was formed before 1865. In January, 1866, the National Savings Bank was established with Franklin Hinds as president; this institution was closely associated with the First National Bank. In December, 1865, the boiler in Jaeger's distillery exploded, wrecking the building and killing one and injuring several persons. William McLenan was elected president of the Julien baseball club for 1866. At this time the council refused to appropriate \$500 for the State Fair to be held here in the fall of 1866. Within a few days the citizens raised \$3,421 to secure the fair for two years, prepare the grounds, etc. The city failed to get the fair in 1866. The city paid 70 cents on the dollar for its own scrip in February.

The Mississippi Navigation Convention was held here in February, 1866, and assembled in the hall of the Produce Exchange. A large delegation from all upper river points was present, five states being represented. The Iowa legislature attended in a body. E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, presided. The resolutions adopted demanded extensive improvements in the Mississippi, particularly at the rapids. The Dubuque Savings Institution was established in February, 1866, with \$100,000 capital and George A. Blanchard, president, and R. A. Babbage, secretary and treasurer. The Young Men's Library was opened in Julien hall in February. The People's Savings Bank was opened in April, 1866, with John Thompson president and J. K. Graves treasurer. Henry A. Wiltse was chosen president of the Julien baseball club in 1866, vice McLenan resigned. D. A. Mahony, Stilson Hutchins and John Hodnett established the *St. Louis Daily Times* in June, 1866. Immense improvements on sewers and streets were made in 1866. A big Fenian demonstration occurred here July 4, 1866.

In the summer of 1866 a baseball tournament was held at Rockford, Ill.; a golden ball and a gold-mounted bat were the prizes. Special prizes were offered to the best base runner, best thrower, most home runs, worst beaten club, etc. Ten clubs, including Julien, of Dubuque, were present. The latter's players were J. R. Clark, catcher; Cox, pitcher; J. Ware, short stop; Markell, first base; Langworthy, second base; Donaha, third base; C. Ware, left field; Ballou, center field; W. R. Clark, right field. The game with the Cream City, of Milwaukee, was as follows:

Cream City.....	5	4	0	0	6	1	1	4	2	23
Julien	1	4	2	1	0	2	1	4	0	15

The Dubuque Street Railroad Company, in July, 1866, petitioned

the council to grant them the right to occupy the streets; Graves, Stewart, Randall and others were back of this step. Water works for the city were proposed in July, 1866. It was declared that the old method of hauling water from the river must be abandoned and a new modern system installed. From the bluffs north of the city a large supply of pure water could be secured, it was announced.

In July, 1866, a marine railway and boat yard was projected at Eagle Point; Captain Webb inaugurated the movement. At this date the Young Men's Library contained 4,000 volumes and had 300 regular subscribers. Many buildings were erected this summer. A. Heeb and others petitioned for a ferry at Eagle Point. The council committee reported against granting the use of the streets to a railway company until such step was clearly authorized by the legislature. The citizens demanded a large public park at this date. In August, 1866, the council authorized the Water Company to lay pipes in the city. John H. O'Neill, city attorney, rendered the opinion that the council had no right to grant the streets to a corporation for street car purposes. Judge King expressed the opinion that the city already possessed that right. "Steam railroads already occupied the streets; why could not horse railways do likewise?" it was asked. In September, 1866, C. C. Frinke, of Chicago, and S. J. Cox, of Dubuque, played a billiard match here—1,000 points. Cox was conceded 200 points and won by 42 points—cushion carom.

In one week in September, 1866, there were sold at the market-house 143 hogs, twenty-seven steers and five cows. In October the fire companies demanded higher pay. The horse fair of November, 1866, was the best ever held here. The horse Kirkwood trotted a mile in 2:34½, which was very fast for that period. The wagon factory of A. A. Cooper was one of the largest industries here. He was now finishing 600 wagons a year; they were used all over the West. By February, 1867, the town clock had cost \$2,871.72. In March, 1866, the First National and National State banks were consolidated, the combined capital being \$300,000 and surplus \$60,000. R. E. Graves became president and W. H. Clark cashier. The council had trouble with City Attorney O'Neill and dismissed him, but later rescinded the order upon his agreement to behave himself. Gas in 1867 cost \$5.50, although the ordinance of 1853 limited the price to \$3.50. The Excelsior baseball club in 1867 consisted of two nines—married men and single men—who played numerous games with varied results.

In the spring of 1867 the Dubuque and Dunleith Bridge was incorporated with a capital of \$1,200,000, among the members being Platt Smith, H. L. Stout and W. B. Allison. After much controversy it was finally determined to submit to popular vote the question of permitting the horse railway to occupy the streets. The result was as follows: For the railway, 2,185; against the railway, 127. O. P. Shiras became alderman in April, 1867. At this time

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L



DUBUQUE BOAT YARD, SHOWING THE "ALBATROSS," THE LARGEST STEEL
BOAT EVER BUILT ON INLAND WATERS



MOUTH OF CATFISH CREEK, NEAR JULIEN DUBUQUE'S TOMB

the *Times* and *Staats Zeitung* became the official city papers. The Key City Flouring Mills exploded April 22, 1867, killing four persons and wounding eight others; the mill was torn to atoms; the cause was "mill dust." On April 24 three distinct earthquake shocks were felt here; chairs were set rocking, window panes rattled, pictures on the walls swayed and tilted, chandeliers swayed and plaster fell. People rushed from the buildings and many were nauseated. The shocks came like waves from north to south. The people demanded that the proposed railroad bridge should have a foot and wagon attachment.

On June 21, 1867, Odd Fellows hall, in Facade block, was dedicated. The Excelsior and Clipper baseball clubs played a match game June 27 and the former won—55 to 17; J. A. Miller was umpire. In June, 1867, Julien township was constituted the sixth voting precinct. In July, 1867, the city was sued on the W. W. Corcoran loan—the principal being \$100,000, with a large amount of interest past due. E. McCeney was city attorney in 1867. By August, 1867, Dubuque had subscribed \$600,000 for the river bridge and at this time W. B. Allison became president of the company. The census of August, 1867, showed in the city a total population of 21,133 whites and 89 colored. The number of voters was 3,487. There were six colleges and academies; manufactures were valued at \$3,194,350. A new fire engine costing \$5,500 was received September 5 and put in the new rooms on Iowa street; it was named the "J. K. Graves." Hawkeye Hose Company, No. 1, took possession of the new engine.

In September, 1867, the Manchester Excelsiors and the Dubuque Excelsiors, after several months of bluster and bragging, played a matched game of baseball at Dubuque. The largest crowd ever assembled here for baseball gathered to witness the contest, many ladies being present; the game lasted three hours and resulted as follows:

Dubuque Excelsiors...	20	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	13	47
Manchester Excelsiors.	7	5	0	0	4	0	2	5	2	25

In September, 1867, A. A. Cooper's wagon factory was destroyed by fire; within one month he rebuilt temporarily and continued operations about as large as ever.

By ordinance of October, 1867, the Dubuque Street Railway Company and their successors were granted "the exclusive right and privilege to construct, operate and maintain over the streets of the city of Dubuque street railways for carrying passengers and freight for the term of twenty years." They were required to have at least two miles of track completed and in operation within one year. By act of July, 1883, additional rights and privileges were granted to the company and additional requirements were exacted from it. In

April, 1890, the right to operate an electric street railway was granted. Many provisions were added. In August, 1890, the company was granted the right to erect an electric light and power station within the city limits, and was limited to twenty-five years duration. Proper reservations were made by the city. By ordinance of September, 1890, the company was permitted to lay and maintain a double track on certain streets. An ordinance of February, 1892, permitted the company to extend its lines to certain other streets. In August, 1891, the ordinance concerning an electric street railway was amended and additional rights were granted—one provision being that regular cars should be run to the main entrance of the Dubuque Driving Park. Additional rights were extended by the ordinance of July, 1897. The life of the company was extended thirty-three years from April 25, 1915, and it was required "to construct, create, establish and permanently maintain a park and pleasure resort on both sides of the Maquoketa river at Sageville," and to create and maintain therein a lake to be formed by damming up the waters of that river, the dam to be built about 100 feet west of Thompson's mill. The company was required to extend its lines to this park. Three years was the time fixed for the completion of the park and dam. The city reserved the right to purchase the entire plant of the street railway company and required half-fare tickets for working people during certain hours. Various other rights and extensions have been granted the company.

In November, 1867, the sheriff sold at public auction many lots of the Harbor Company for non-payment of taxes; they were all bought back by the Harbor Company. Settlement of the city with Mrs. Porter was finally effected in November; the original debt was \$10,000. At this date Waterloo charged Dubuque with grain elevator frauds—five bushels on each car taken, a biased inspection, unlawful commissions, fictitious transfer rates, etc.; the charge was laid by Dubuque to the Illinois Central railroad. In the fall of 1867 four church choirs united and under Professor Seager gave public concerts with great success, the benefits going to the Young Men's Christian Association. The first work on the street railway was done late in November, 1867, near Heeb's brewery; the first section ended at Tivoli gardens, whence extensions could be run to Eagle Point and to the driving park. The stables were near Heeb's brewery; the company started with fifteen horses. Wharfage in November, 1867, amounted to \$604.53. For years a steady revenue had been obtained from this source.

The lumber dealers in 1867 were Knapp, Stout & Co., E. R. Lumbert & Co., George Edwards. Pelan & Randall, Dubuque Lumber Co., Mitchell & Kiene, J. M. Robison, Johnson & Bro., Ingram, Kennedy & Co., Clark & Scott, Gibbs & Parmenter, Solomon Turck, W. H. & E. T. Allen, J. Scott & Co. and T. O. Sullivan. About 25,000,000 feet were landed here in 1867. In eleven months

18,033,668 feet were shipped, mostly westward over the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad.

Dubuque in 1867 handled in bushels: Wheat, 4,246,561; oats, 826,482; corn, 86,000; barley, 41,499.

H. Markell & Co.'s bank was closed forever January 6, 1868; assignment was made to H. L. Stout and T. C. Roberts, two of the heaviest creditors; the liabilities were placed at \$70,000. The creditors held an excited meeting.

The Library Lecture Course in 1867-8 embraced eight lectures of the following persons: Dr. Vinton, Dr. Holland, Dr. Hayes, Prof. Mason, Rev. J. C. Fletcher, Anna E. Dickinson, Prof. Youmans and E. P. Whipple. That of Anna E. Dickinson netted at the door \$291.75; her house was worth \$396.75; none of the others exceeded \$100. Season tickets yielded \$839.33.

The wharfage in May, 1868, amounted to \$963.92. The *Herald* statistician said in January, 1868, that during 1867 about one hundred buildings had been built. The boiler of the Tschirgi & Schwind's brewery exploded in February, 1868, killing one person and severely injuring four others. Half a block on Main street between Sixth and Seventh was destroyed by fire in February, 1868, the loss being about \$50,000. The hogs packed here in 1866-7 numbered 6,400; in 1867-8, 8,978. In March, 1868, the United States marshal sold at public auction the Central island property to Stout, Graves and others. All sales were subject to the Jesup mortgage of 1853 for \$30,000. This sale was made by order of the court under the Corcoran claim which had grown from \$100,000 in 1857. to \$175,000 in March, 1868. The city receipts for the fiscal year 1867-8 were \$60,327.35 and expenses \$68,029.60; cash on hand April 1, 1868, \$19,215.61. J. K. Graves, retiring mayor, was accused of irregularities by a council committee appointed to examine his accounts. In May, 1868, old city bonds were worth 20 cents and new city bonds 85 cents on the dollar.

On May 27, 1868, Solon Langworthy rode on the first street railway trip in the city; he rode over 120 acres which were bought thirty-four years before for \$500 and broke up in the spring of 1864. The tract extended from Tenth to Eighteenth streets and from Iowa to the river. It was afterward divided between the four Langworthy brothers.

M. B. Mulkern was city attorney in 1868. The city complained in 1868 because, although it paid over one-half of the bridge tax, it received no benefit. The county replied that the city was benefited by the trade which came over the bridges to the city.

Immense damage all over the county was done by a furious storm which occurred June 5, 1868. All the bridges on the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad were swept away. Damage to the amount of \$10,000 was done in the city. Portions of skeletons were washed out on the streets from the old cemetery. Another storm, June 27,

was almost as damaging. On May 10, 1851, there fell in Dubuque in about fifteen minutes 3.35 inches of rain. July 14, 1868, it was 102 degrees in the shade here. The J. K. Graves fire engine saved in one year all it had cost. A. A. Cooper's new wagon factory was dedicated in August, 1868, by over 300 couples who assembled to do honor to this first citizen of Dubuque. Sixteen sets at one time danced in the big hall. His employes thus showed their high regard for Mr. Cooper. City officials and bands were present. In 1868 Dubuque had seventeen dry goods houses, twenty-six groceries, four hardware stores, five drug stores, nine boot and shoe stores, fourteen clothiers, nineteen churches and free public schools worth \$150,000. By September 17, 1868, the second span of the railroad bridge was up in place. Mathias Ham was called the father of the Eagle Point ferry, which started September 19, 1868.

The fastest horses in the West were at the driving park in October, 1868. Bashaw Jr. trotted a mile in 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$. A red fox was caught within the city limits late in 1868. Under a recent act of the legislature the city voted late in 1868 on the question of compounding the city debt; new bonds were to be issued to cover all the old indebtedness, which aggregated nearly \$1,000,000. The overwhelming question at this date was the city debt. Mass meetings with all shades of opinion were held. Many thought the city could secure a great reduction from creditors; a few wanted to repudiate; but the great majority were willing to pay their honest obligations. The city had received the benefits of the money, mostly well spent, and should not now think of repudiation, was the better thought and conclusion. Judge Shiras had been sent to Des Moines to secure the passage of the law. The city under the new law could not issue more bonds than the sum of the old debt and interest. If the new bonds were not issued the city could borrow no more because its credit was gone with a vast debt hanging over it. The vote was finally postponed.

A prize fight between John Bernard and Peter Toohey was fought at Menominee station December 12, 1868, and was attended by a large number of Dubuque sporting men. The stakes were \$200 a side and the fight was won by Toohey on a foul. William Daily was referee. On December 14, 1868, the draw for the railroad bridge was swung into position for the first time. The first passenger train crossed December 22. In 1868 there were erected in Dubuque about 150 buildings costing \$800 or more each.

The Iowa Institute of Science and Art was organized here early in 1869, and its rooms were in the Facade building. Dr. Asa Harr was president; for many years he had been the observer here of the Smithsonian Institution. Rev. J. W. Hanson was secretary. Many citizens contributed valuable relics. In February the fire companies disbanded, but immediately reorganized.

A committee of the council was sent East early in 1869 to com-

promise matters with the city creditors. Turck and Thompson, both ex-mayors, were on the committee. A brick house on Dodge street, bought of J. J. E. Norman before 1868, was converted into a house of refuge. It was burned probably to get rid of a nuisance early in 1869. On April 17 many ladies of Dubuque met at the residence of Mrs. D. S. Wilson and organized a society the object of which was "to secure the development and enfranchisement of women." Mrs. D. S. Wilson was elected president; Mrs. W. P. Large, vice president; Mrs. Austin Adams, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. L. McCreery, recording secretary. All Iowa women in sympathy with the objects were invited to join the society.

The population of the city in May, 1869, was announced as 23,543. By ordinance of July, 1869, the council granted the Dubuque Lumbermen and Manufacturers' Railroad Company permission with the right of way to construct and for fifteen years maintain a railroad track along certain streets and public places in the city. The ordinance was elaborate and contained many requirements and provisions.

In June, 1869, at a special election to decide on compounding the debt, the vote stood: Yes, 228; no, 265. Thus the citizens decided against the issuance of new bonds to pay the old debt. Under contract with the council William Rebman graded down, leveled and planted with trees the old cemetery now called Jackson park; all bodies were removed. At a fight here between a Chicago dog and a Dubuque dog owned by Mr. Sutton the latter won in fifteen minutes. The total eclipse of the sun in August, 1869, was witnessed by everybody here. Base ball was not thought much of in 1869.

At the suggestion of George W. Jones the council, in September, 1869, prepared a memorial to Congress to grant 640 acres at Peru for a public park. The horse fair in October, 1869, was larger and better than ever. Over forty fast horses were present. The Merchants' Protective Union was organized in November, 1869. By the census of 1869 Dubuque city was shown to have a population of 17,969, 3,542 dwellings and 3,448 voters. In 1869 the fire department consisted of two steam engines, three hose carts, one hose carriage, sixteen men, eight horses, 4,500 feet of rubber hose, two hand engines—Washington No. 1 and Protection No. 2—an old hook and ladder truck and three or four ladders; public cisterns supplied water.

In 1867 there were erected 121 buildings; in 1868, 135, and in 1869, 176. The largest improvements in 1869 were Ryan's packing house, \$100,000; gas works, \$16,000; Methodist church, \$22,000; Second Presbyterian church, \$50,000; Manson block, \$23,000; Levi block, \$12,000; Ogelsby block, \$12,000; thirty buildings cost over \$5,000 each.

Late in 1869 a big meeting was held to consider the question of

discriminating tariffs. B. B. Richards was the principal speaker. About this time the mayor and aldermen were served with a mandamus to levy a special tax to pay the recent Corcoran judgment of \$76,716.05. This was for unpaid interest on the Corcoran loan. In 1869 and early in 1870 the council paid \$117,500 of the city debt. The old cemetery occupied by the Catholics near the cathedral was adjudged the property of the city early in 1870; it had been patented to no one.

CITY OF DUBUQUE, 1870 TO 1893.

DURING the fiscal year 1869-70 city debt to the amount of \$142,846.33 was paid. Edward Langworthy gratuitously surrendered to the city his claim of \$9,750, making the total amount of debt settled \$152,596.33. Of this amount \$123,846.36 was settled for less than 27 cents on the dollar. This settlement was an extra good one, in view of the fact that the courts had already decided that the city debt was valid. This council deserves special credit, because many of the best men of the city, not wishing to take hold of the complicated and vexatious debt question, had refused to become candidates for aldermen. The city receipts for the year 1869-70 were \$94,638.52, out of which the mayor and council managed to save to be applied on the debt the sum of \$51,881. In January, 1870, bondsmen of City Treasurer Quigley paid \$5,000 in past due interest coupons as a full settlement of his defalcation.

The total city debt on March 1, 1870, was \$882,745.42. The actual debt was not known, because it had not yet been learned which of the creditors would be willing to settle for less than 100 cents on the dollar. The city began in earnest early in 1870 to consider a system of water works; other cities were visited by the council committees and the various water systems were inspected; the Holly system was popular. Kiene and Jaeger were active in this movement. Early in 1870 the members of St. Raphael's, St. Mary's and St. Patrick's churches and of St. Raphael's Cemetery Association petitioned the council to surrender to them the cemetery on Third street in view of their right to the same under the claim of Patrick Quigley. After consideration the council stated that the title to the cemetery was in the city, but the graves would not be disturbed unless satisfactory to the Catholics. Miners endeavored to secure the right to dig under the cemetery for mineral.

Andrew Keesecker, "Nestor of the Iowa press," died in Dubuque in April, 1870. He was born in Virginia in 1810 and in early life was a sailor, visiting many lands. He served in the Greek revolution of 1822-27. He early learned the printing business at Baltimore and New Orleans. In 1832 or 1833 he came to the lead mines and was first connected with the *Galenian* under Dr. Phileo. He often composed his editorials at the case. In 1836 he joined Judge King in establishing the Dubuque *Visitor*, the first newspaper in Iowa, and set up "The Linwoods," a story, the first copy given out

in the state. He was the first pressman with an old Smith Cincinnati press. In 1842 he was associated with D. S. Wilson in founding the *Miners' Express*. Ever afterward until his death he was connected with the press of Dubuque. He had spent thirty-seven years in Dubuque. His wife was formerly Clara Roberg, of Dubuque. Suitable resolutions were passed by the printers and early settlers at his death.

A change of city administration caused the city printing in 1870 to pass to the *Times* and the *National Demokrat*, thus rousing the ire of the *Herald* and F. A. Gniffke. Edwin Forrest appeared here in 1870 as Richelieu and other plays. In April, 1870, the council levied a special tax to pay off the Corcoran interest judgment of \$76,716.05. A general system to improve cross streets was adopted at this time. Fourteenth street to the bluff was opened in 1870. On June 29, 1870, it was 102 degrees in the shade here. In 1870 authority to lay water pipes in the streets was granted; the city agreed to take 100 hydrants. Of the water company John Thompson was president; the company had a capital of \$300,000. The war between France and Germany stirred up the foreigners here from those countries.

It was noted in the *Herald* August 18, 1870, that after a fire alarm had been sounded, it took from one-half to three-quarters of an hour before the engines were ready for work; the horses were kept out on the levee, far away from the engines. "It is sickening to hear the bell ring 'ding dong' for half an hour while valuable property is being destroyed."

The Dubuque County Woman's Suffrage Association was in existence in 1870 and met regularly in Good Templars' hall. The old Lorimier house down the river was burned in 1870. In October, 1870, the total city debt was estimated at \$1,095,077.89, of which \$226,019.27 was in judgments and \$38,357.28 in interest on judgments. The population of the city in 1870 was 18,432, of which 12,071 were natives and 6,361 foreigners; there were 3,619 dwellings and 3,506 families. In 1860 the city population was 12,926. In October, 1870, the water company was disbanded—had made a failure. Almost immediately afterward another water company was organized, with Mr. Chamberlain among its officials.

The Julien theater, built in 1856 by McKinley & Poor at a cost of \$17,000, stood at Locust and Fifth. In 1858 the People's theater was built, but did not pay and was occupied as lawyers' offices. Later the Young Men's Association used it. In November, 1870, a prize fight between Mike O'Connor and J. C. Clark was fought across the river at Boat Yard Hollow. Clark was whipped in four rounds.

It was charged by the press late in 1870 that a conspiracy existed to buy up the city debt from creditors at a great reduction and

then force the city to pay par; it was charged that the bondholders here were connected with this intrigue.

Baseball flourished in 1870. The "Key City" was the name chosen. Charles Hathaway was president; N. A. Mills, secretary; H. M. Kingman, treasurer. The leading nine were Parker, Robison, Gibbs, Seaman, A. Clark, Leach, Jaeger, Gregoire and Howard. Games were played on the old fair grounds. In August the Key Citys defeated the Baltics of Chicago, 39 to 23, but in a return game they lost, 18 to 4. They defeated the Excelsiors of Manchester, 18 to 8, but were defeated in the return game, 60 to 43. In September they defeated the Crescents of Galena, 44 to 24, and again 50 to 15. They were defeated by the Actives of Clinton, 26 to 18. They also defeated the Forest City club of Rockford by 79 to 1; they made thirty scores in the first inning. Late in 1870 they made a tour of the state and won nearly every game; they were almost up to the standard of professionals. The Excelsiors were another club here.

During 1870 business in Dubuque was unusually prosperous. There were sold here 2,500 sewing machines; sales of sash, doors and blinds, \$518,000; brewery products, \$201,600; wagons, etc., \$285,615; bricks, \$125,000; engines, \$220,000. Already the city was celebrated for its manufactures. Total fire loss was \$274,250; insurance, \$171,950. The thirteen lumber firms sold 60,564,056 feet of lumber.

In a prize fight at Boat Yard Hollow, January 20, 1871, Mike O'Connor defeated E. St. Clair in twenty rounds. There was trouble over city bonds between the council and Mr. Thompson and others. It was at this date, at last, that the local bondholders united and demanded 100 cents on the dollar. The city refused temporarily to pay anything. It had become so firmly fixed in the minds of the city fathers that they could get a great reduction from creditors, that this action took them by surprise, dumfounded them, and they required time to collect their scattered senses. It was claimed that bondholders had bought the bonds at 25 cents on the dollar and now demanded 100 cents. Among the city bondholders here were P. A. Lorimier, Richard Bronson, J. T. Hancock, J. S. Randall, H. L. Stout, W. L. Bradley, R. A. Babbage, John Hodgdon, L. D. Randall & Co., Edward Langworthy, Alexander Levi and W. G. Stewart. These men in mass meeting announced their intentions to have 100 cents on the dollar. A resolution of Mr. Thompson was finally adopted by the mass meeting, viz.: To accept in lieu of their city bonds new 6 per cent twenty-five year bonds on the same conditions granted to outside creditors. The council refused to accept, and ordered suit brought for the recovery of the Thompson bonds, which, it was alleged, had been fraudulently transferred. In January, 1871, the old Corcoran debt was merged into new 7 per cent twenty-five year bonds. East Dubuque was

between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets. By the middle of February, 1871, the new water works company was in full operation, taking subscriptions and preparing plans. When their new hall in the Julien theater building was ready, the Masons held memorable ceremonies and festivities in February, 1871. On February 14, 1871, Anna Dickinson lectured here on "Jeanne d'Arc." Her powerful appeals for the uplifting of women were not lost upon the packed house which heard her. During the Civil war the *Herald* had denounced her in scathing terms for favoring abolitionism and woman suffrage.

PORK PACKING IN 1870-71.

Ryan	30,000
Strobel	2,800
Walters & Co.....	2,700
Zumhoff	2,334
Brinkman	2,015
Rath	2,000
C. Schloth	1,500
F. Schloth	1,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	44,349

Butchers and private parties cuts were not included; fully 45,000 in all.

The annual report of the Young Men's Library Association in March, 1871, showed 7,426 books on hand. They received from the Anna Dickinson lecture \$258.25; but the expenses were \$250.40. The expenses of the city for the fiscal year 1870-71 were \$93,947.21, of which \$37,332.38 was an old debt and interest; \$16,007.49 on roads and bridges, \$7,580.93, fire department; \$3,329.80, poor relief; \$10,785.18, officers' salaries.

On March 13, 1871, Mike O'Connor and Danny Carr fought a prize fight near Dubuque for \$500 a side, under London prize ring rules. Carr trained here. The packet Claudie Rogers conveyed the crowd for \$2 each to the ground on the Wisconsin shore, a little above Eagle Point. The location was purposely kept secret until the last minute, and when the steamer started the river was alive with small boats of all descriptions loaded with men determined to see the "mill." Carr was the favorite at odds of 50 to 40 and later 2 to 1. Carr got the worst of it, but managed to win a draw. O'Connor surprised all by his gameness, wind and staying qualities.

The Commercial National Bank was organized early in 1871 with ten original subscribers. The first officers were R. E. Graves, president; H. L. Stout, vice president; H. M. Kingman, cashier.

W. J. Knight, mayor, was succeeded by James Burt in 1871; he was credited with having given the city an excellent administra-

tion. In his valedictory he said (1) that the police force was under a man unfit for the place and had been removed; (2) the city treasurer was a defaulter; (3) the recorder used the name of the city without authority; (4) a definite method to settle the city debt had been adopted. The ordinary city expenses in 1869-70 were \$36,167.87, and in 1870-71 were \$38,572.79; all this was paid in two years and in addition \$107,389.58 in city debt was paid at reduced rates, settling \$231,505.19 claims against the city; also \$198,047.11 of debt had been refunded in twenty-five year bonds, "making the aggregate between indebtedness paid by us and thus discharged and that funded as explained a total of \$431,064.05, which cannot by any possibility trouble us," said Mr. Knight. As a recognition of his honesty the council unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Mayor W. J. Knight alone has had the courage, the will and ability, in grasping with this vexed question of indebtedness and by his energy and untiring industry he has succeeded in the retirement of a large portion of our public debt, and his untiring energy and zeal for the public welfare in preservation of order by a faithful execution of laws entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the citizens of Dubuque."

The spring of 1871 was unusually bright here; improved freight facilities on the railways; new waterworks; great development of wholesaling and manufacturing; and the adoption of a definite method to pay the city debt filled the hearts of all with anticipation and hope. Selah Chamberlain was president of the new water company.

Mrs. Livermore lectured here in 1871. Her first lecture here was in 1861-62. She had been south with sanitary stores for the soldiers and upon her return was invited to relate her experiences. One earnest invitation came from Dubuque. She came here expecting to meet about 200 ladies in a quiet hall. She reached the other side of the river when that stream was thick with running ice and the ferry had stopped for the winter. She tried to hire two men to bring her over in a skiff, but they at first demurred because the trip was dangerous, but they finally consented. She was astonished and frightened to learn that she was expected to lecture to a large audience in the Congregational church. She wavered and refused, but finally consented to go on. Governor Kirkwood was present. She said that for the first fifteen minutes she could see nothing and could hear only her own voice. She was so filled with her subject that she spoke over two hours, which seemed not over twenty minutes. She credited this event as her start as a lecturer. At the conclusion of her address she had \$1,200 for the soldiers, with much more promised.

In March, 1871, the water company agreed to have six miles of pipes laid in thirty days and the whole system in working order

in ninety days; their contract did not reach the bluffs. In May, 1871, T. S. Hinds, his wife Emma and son Robert were drowned while crossing the Maquoketa near Thompson's Mill. In the spring and summer of 1871 the council was served with mandamus to levy tax to pay judgments against the city. In a suit the city lost in its contention with the Central Island Company. Washington square was neglected and in very bad condition. On July 31, 1871, the first water pipe in Iowa was laid between Main and Iowa on Seventh. Weston, the walker, was here in 1871. In August the German citizens planned a new opera house to cost \$25,000. In October the grand encampment of Odd Fellows assembled here.

The great fire at Chicago in October called out a big mass meeting here; a thorough organization for relief was effected throughout the whole county. Mayor Mason, of Chicago, wired here: "Can you send us some bread and cheese for 100,000 people?" The council appropriated \$2,500 relief. By October 23 there had been shipped from Dubuque 471 boxes and barrels, mostly clothing and provisions. The new waterworks were fully completed in October, 1871, and tested; the capacity of the reservoir was 250,000 gallons; its height above low water was 129½ feet. It was seen that a new reservoir would be necessary and one holding 2,000,000 gallons was planned. Early in November, 1871, the mayor and aldermen, who had failed to levy the tax ordered by mandamus, were summoned to appear at Des Moines to answer for their neglect. In October, S. J. Arnot received judgment against the city for \$86,379. About 80,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds were handled here in 1871. An annual levy paid the Corcoran debt from 1871 to 1874, inclusive. Among the important improvements in 1871 were the following:

(1) Railroad additions; (2) waterworks, eight miles of 8-, 10- and 12-inch mains; (3) Fourth street improvement costing \$16,184.37; (4) numerous fine residences and commodious business blocks; (5) iron bridges over the inner slough, six spans of ninety-six feet each.

It was about this time that steps to build a suitable monument to Julien Dubuque were taken; this had been talked of for many years, but nothing definite was done until this time. Funds were raised by subscription, but the monument was not yet erected.

By March 1, 1872, there had been issued \$163,889.97 of the new 6 per cent twenty-five year bonds in exchange for old bonds. When the council of 1871 began their duties mandamus suits to the amount of \$175,000 and small judgments aggregating \$100,000 more hung over them, the treasury was empty, but the citizens were not without confidence. The sharply defined differences between the bondholders and a large element of taxpayers was sufficient to check permanent improvements. But during the year 1871-72 all urgent demands were met and there was in the treasury at the close

\$34,386.09. The town clock building collapsed in May, 1872, killing Emma, wife of Herman Ellwanger; the clock and tower had cost \$3,000; the town clock movement was started by Dr. Asa Horr in 1864. He had found the longitude of Jackson square to be 6 degrees, 2 minutes and 39.38 seconds west; and the latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes north. In 1872 the city secured the few remaining lots necessary to complete Jackson square. A violent storm on September 24 did \$10,000 damage in Dubuque. In the fall of 1872 A. F. Jaeger succeeded Sol. Turck, resigned, as mayor. By the fall of 1872 there had been refunded of the old city debt \$606,-177.04 in new 6 per cent twenty-five year bonds; of this \$113,-887.29 was refunded in four months, beginning late in May; there was yet owed to home creditors \$90,000.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science met here in August, 1872, in the Congregational church. Dr. Asa Grey, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was elected chairman. William B. Allison welcomed the scientists; he was answered by Dr. Asa Grey. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith was elected president of the association. "The delta of the Mississippi" was considered in detail. George C. Dean was chairman of the finance committee that raised \$2,297 to defray local expenses.

In 1872 Graves and Rhomberg assumed charge of the street railway and under their management "it became useful and ornamental to the city instead of being a nuisance and a disgrace as it formerly was." The lumber sold here in 1872 was 51,707,195 feet.

The new water reservoir, completed in the spring of 1873, was 230x56 feet; walls, 18 feet high; walls, 6 feet at the base and 3 feet at the top; capacity, 2,000,000 gallons; cost, \$22,000. The epizootic, a horse disease, swept the city and county in 1872-73. The aggregate building in 1872 was about \$800,000. The city spent in 1872 \$13,270 for sidewalk construction. In 1873 the town clock cost \$1,686.50; the bells were raised in the tower in March. In 1873 boys had several baseball clubs here—"Live Oaks," "Modocs," "Lone Stars" and "Actives." In May, 1873, Joe Jefferson rendered "Rip Van Winkle" at the Athenæum. In 1873 for the first time a signal station was established and regular meteorological reports were made here. In 1873 the school census showed 22,002 whites and 149 colored population in Dubuque. Grand View avenue was opened in 1873, after almost open war between land owners and the city authorities. Of about eighty residents on the proposed avenue, only five or six objected to the damage awarded by the appraisers.

The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. in September, 1873, precipitated financial and business trouble here. About September 25 several Chicago banks suspended. Grain markets in Dubuque became demoralized; wheat declining 10 cents. On September 25 Dubuque

banks refused to discount all commercial paper except for small amounts. Wheat continued to drop here until it had fallen 25 cents. A meeting of the bankers was held on the 25th. Shall the banks here suspend? was the question discussed. The Merchants' National voted to suspend; the First National and the Commercial voted not to suspend. The next morning the Merchants' National closed its doors. A big crowd gathered, but no trouble occurred. All the banks sustained a heavy run. Gen. C. H. Booth was appointed custodian of the Merchants' National. At its last statement it had shown larger deposits than any other bank here—\$298,239.49. An examination showed an enormous deficiency—\$329,000. F. W. H. Sheffield and R. A. Babbage were short this amount; the former turned over his property and made good but the latter left the city and country. Their private property was sold at auction—buggies, sleighs, harness, blankets, horses, etc. Many business men lost heavily, and some failures resulted. In less than a week the other banks began to discount again on a small scale.

In December, 1873, there was organized an association for the encouragement of manufacturers, among the members being Langworthy, Ryder, Stout, Burt, Howard, Amsden, Christman, Robinson, Kingman and others. Several meetings were held and great enthusiasm was shown. The city receipts for the fiscal year 1872-73 were \$217,976.95 and the expenses \$205,782.80. In 1873-4 the receipts were \$229,968.06 and the expenses \$216,850.05. In the latter year the street expenses were \$16,109.46. Late in 1873 a wagon bridge was talked of.

In January, 1874, M. S. Robinson, president of the Manufacturers' Association, visited many Eastern cities in order to secure manufacturing concerns for Dubuque and to see if a wagon bridge could be financed. A large meeting assembled to hear from him upon his return; he recommended a donation of land to desirable manufacturers who should come here and announced that a wagon bridge could be financed in the East. In 1873 there was collected in the Dubuque revenue district \$365,890.20. In February, 1874, there was held here a grand reunion of old settlers. Suits against the city in 1873-74 aggregated \$185,000. A big temperance crusade was started here in March, 1874; the liquor people united in opposition and demanded the license system. The crusaders demanded the enforcement of the existing prohibitory law. In 1873 the liquor trade here was about \$500,000; should this be abolished Dubuque finances would receive a deadly blow, it was stated. Many of the best citizens resolved to back the liquor interests in their fight for existence under a license system. Immense meetings were held by both sides. The crusade did not succeed because it attacked liquor selling and not intemperance. It assumed that it was a crime to use intoxicating liquors. The law had the right to punish men for

becoming drunk, but not for drinking. Liquors were seized and numerous suits resulted.

The Dubuque Art Gallery opened in June, 1874, with R. E. Graves president; over one hundred good paintings were exhibited at the commencement. In 1874 the ball and chain gang could be seen on the Dubuque streets. In August, 1874, the Dubuque Central Improvement Company sued the city for \$550,000. To obtain its land the company in 1857 had assumed the Corcoran and Jesup debts of about \$200,000; later the city took back this debt providing the company would make certain specified improvements.

A pontoon bridge was considered in 1874. The Harbor Company filled the slough at Jones and Iowa streets in 1874; W. G. Stewart superintended this work. The old Globe building, built in 1848, was torn down in August, 1874. The new Driving park up the Couler was opened in August; the stalls sold for \$1,160. A new city charter was demanded at a large citizens' meeting, December 29, 1874; a reduction of taxes and new manufactures was demanded; too much money was spent on fancy streets, said Chairman D. A. Wilson. A similar meeting had been held in November. A. A. Cooper and D. A. Mahony were the principal speakers; the latter attacked the city, which was defended by Mr. Cooper. It was realized that taxation could not be reduced much if the city debt and the current expenses were to be paid. It was a mistake to abuse the council, because they were simply trying to meet necessary expenses. Undeserved charges of dishonesty were hurled against the city by Mahony and others. "Can any council do better?" was asked. Late in 1874 the city was paying at the rate of about \$6,000 a year for its water, and now began to consider buying the waterworks, but the big tax prevented. During 1874 a large amount of filling on the river front was done. There was talk of a union railway passenger station.

During 1874 there were many improvements. Railway branches were extended; the Driving park was opened; sloughs on the front were filled; two new schoolhouses were built; \$23,000 was spent on streets; \$700,000 was spent on buildings of all kinds; a new engine house was built at Locust and Fourth streets, etc. The fire-fighting apparatus consisted of the "J. K. Graves" and "Sol. Turck" engines, the hook and ladder truck and the Fifth ward hose company. D. A. Mahony was editor of the *Telegraph* in 1874-75; he succeeded Michael Brady. In 1874 assessors began to pursue tax dodgers in earnest for almost the first time. In 1874-75 they collected \$187,494 in delinquent tax. Engineers reported against a pontoon bridge.

In 1875 the People's Savings Bank merged with the First National. The total city receipts in 1874-75 were \$228,845 and the total expenses \$207,810; the current expenses were \$71,327.84. The police force was reorganized in June, 1875. A furious storm

did \$15,000 damage to Dubuque September 9, 1875; Seventeenth street was badly damaged. In June, W. B. Allison became president of the Dubuque & Dunleith Bridge Company. The original Linwood cemetery, twenty acres, was bought of Langworthy & Davis; in 1875 nineteen acres more were purchased of Mr. Levi and added.

What were known as the Gelpcke bonds had been compromised with Jesup & Co. long before this time at the rate, it was alleged, of 25 cents on the dollar, and were secured by local speculators who expected to raise the price and thus clear up a large sum of money. It was charged that agents of the council sent East to accomplish this result in the interests of the city, proved false to the trust and secured about \$276,000 city bonds for about \$69,000 for local speculators (among whom were two ex-mayors of Dubuque) who immediately raised the price of the bonds to par and in the end managed to obtain therefor at about par new 6 per cent twenty-five year bonds. Several of the so-called best men of the city were charged with this offense. A number of bitter controversies grew out of this transaction.

In October, 1875, the citizens voted on the question of turning Linwood cemetery over to a private association, as follows: For sale, 697; against sale, 308. At the big exposition and fair in October, 1875, the receipts were \$34,187.13; expenses the same less \$476.96 on hand. The grounds were bought of Stout and Peabody for \$5,000, but in the end with all improvements cost \$33,894.48. This fair was really a credit to the city. In 1875 the Dubuque liquor dealers petitioned the Legislature to abandon prohibition and adopt license in its place. In November, 1875, the Dubuque County Bank was organized, with W. G. Stewart president; A. Lumbuck, vice president; E. A. Lull, cashier; capital, \$50,000.

The Central Island case embraced the following points: (1) The city sold the company island property; (2) the company gave the city its bonds for the property; (3) the individual members of the company indorsed the bonds; (4) the city put its guaranty on the back of the bonds; (5) the bonds were sold to outsiders; (6) no interest was paid on the bonds; (7) the company became insolvent, but its individual members were rich; (8) these individuals, to save themselves, bought up the bonds at about 25 cents on the dollar; (9) the city had warranted the title to the company; (10) Jesup & Co., who held a prior mortgage on this island property, foreclosed the same and the property was sold to H. L. Stout, who secured a deed. The island company now contended that the city was bound to take care of the mortgage, because the title had been warranted and therefore now sued the city for \$33,000. This amount the city finally agreed to pay, partly because in doing so it could secure a withdrawal of the suit for \$550,000. In the suit on the guaranty the

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Supreme court decided that the city had no power to make the guaranty and therefore the decision was in its favor.

A large prairie wolf and a full-sized catamount were killed near Dubuque late in 1875. Late in 1875 a temperance crusade secured 400 signers to the pledge. In December, 1875, the total debt of the city was as follows:

Seven per cent bonds.....	\$153,539.45
Six per cent bonds.....	649,099.10
Ten per cent bonds.....	25,000.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$827,638.55

Or the same as follows:

Twenty-five year bonds.....	\$802,638.55
Three, four and five year bonds....	25,000.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$827,638.55

The Hyde Clark baseball club of 1875 played good ball. Waterloo defeated them in September by 10 to 7. The leading nine were Sullivan, Dalrymple, Spoor, Colford, Byrne, Cooney, Bissell, Robinson and Clark.

Dubuque was prosperous in 1875. Among the improvements were Connolly's carriage factory; Armstrong's same; Wunderlich's same; Young's same; Duddy's wireworks; Gleed's brewery; Carr, Austin & Co.'s planing mill; Schmidt's brewery; Peabody block, Eagle block, Finley block and several fine private residences. The number of business blocks built was twenty-eight; dwellings and other buildings, 181. Street improvement cost \$13,020; school-houses and grounds, \$14,000; city hall and engine house improvements, \$2,490. In the livery business alone Dubuque had \$129,715 invested. The bricks made numbered 8,400,000; in this industry were Knapp, Graham, O'Neill, Taltz, Platz, Keim and Ham.

In January, 1876, the board of trade was reorganized, with H. S. Hetherington president. Many suits against the city for accidents to individuals were commenced in 1875-76. Senator Allison introduced a bill in Congress in 1876 giving Washington square to the county for courthouse purposes. Many here opposed this bill, because the county could afford to buy it.

"Never has there been a more positive damage to the interests of the city of Dubuque than those gatherings known as public meetings. The city would have been better off in that it would today have had a debt less by half a million than it now has. These meetings have created more ill feeling and bad temper among citizens than most other causes combined. During the flush times of 1856-57 they recommended and voted away hundred of thousands

of dollars of city bonds in aid of railroads, few of which were ever built. After the crash of 1858 and when it was found impossible to pay interest on the bonds, the public meetings were just as unanimous that the debt should be repudiated. The Supreme court of the state had made a decision that the bonds were not good; the city charter alleged that no tax of more than 1 per cent could be levied; so the public meetings told the creditors to whistle and hooted at anybody who believed the city would have to pay. After the war, when our whole city debt could have been compromised on an average of 20 to 25 cents on the dollar, the public meetings said not a cent on the dollar. Had public meetings then said what they should have said, our indebtedness now would be no more than \$250,000 instead of \$800,000. Who does not remember the wagon bridge meetings in 1868 that gave rise to so much angry controversy and bad blood?—the Third street cemetery meetings; the home creditor meetings in 1869 and 1870; the reform meetings of 1873, and the small results from them. A year ago there was a taxpayers' meeting at which it was seriously proposed to organize a combined resistance to tax paying. On Monday we had a public meeting to see about the celebration of the Fourth of July, which was just about on a par with all the rest."—(*Herald*, February 3, 1876.)

The Second National bank was organized late in 1875, with W. L. Bradley, president; W. P. Large, vice president; G. V. Smock, cashier; capital, \$100,000. The citizens here generally opposed the pending bill for the repeal of the railway tariff. This sentiment caused the Illinois Central Railway to make threats which were resented by the citizens. The city receipts from all sources in 1875-76 were \$207,631.70; expenses, \$196,896.93; from saloon licenses, \$8,196.40 was received. The suit of William Hentzger against Bishop Hennessy was conspicuous at this date; the Bishop won in the end. In March, 1876, the Board of Trade gave a public banquet to Graves, O'Donnell and Lyon, Dubuque members of the Legislature, for their efforts at Des Moines to retain the railroad tariff. In 1875 Myers, Tice & Co. paid the government \$77,188.20 tobacco revenue. A thorough survey for a new sewer system was made early in 1876. At this time there was a general demand that the street railway system should be extended to the bluffs. There were in use at this date 148 city public lamps.

A terrible storm early in July, 1876, practically destroyed Rockdale and caused the loss of several lives. The Gleason, Knapp and Bradbury children and others were drowned. The original mill there was built in 1834-5; it was first a log structure, but in a year or two a small frame took its place; it was built by David and William Hutton; this is said to have been the first grist mill in Iowa. For many years it was known as the "Catfish Mill." Later under Pratt & Manson it was called "Rockdale Mills." In the forties its

capacity was fifty barrels a day, but in the fifties it was increased to 250 barrels a day. For many years it had a monopoly of the miners' trade.

In 1876 there were three distilleries here with a capital of \$100,000—J. Wimmer, John Glab and I. Beekman. Four wholesale houses did an annual business of 700,000; 138 saloons paid city license; total saloon capital, \$100,000; retail liquor dealers sold here annually \$150,000 worth of product.

Notwithstanding the hard times and the strikes and political and financial upheavals, the year 1876 was fairly prosperous in Dubuque. Over \$300,000 was spent in building; the Ingram, Kennedy & Day saw mill cost \$30,000; poorhouse, \$13,500; Linwood cemetery, \$10,000; Fair Association, \$20,000, and the churches and railway spent large sums.

In September, 1877, the Dubuque Charity Hospital was duly incorporated. In September the bar in front of the city was removed by dredge boats. The shot tower northwest of the city burned in 1877.

In 1877, though the aggregate amount spent in Dubuque for buildings fell off somewhat from former years, advancement, however, was in that and other respects on a large and permanent scale. Linwood cemetery was improved about \$17,381; Illinois Central, \$28,000; opera house by Eighmey & Waller, \$25,000; St. Patrick's church, \$25,000; Episcopal church, \$30,000; Dubuque shot tower, \$3,000; poorhouse, \$2,000; waterworks, \$7,000; sanitarium by Dr. E. A. Guilbert, \$1,600; harbor improvements, \$12,000; school buildings, \$5,000; Key City hotel, by J. N. Hill, \$13,000; Dubuque and Dunleith bridge, \$4,000; Alexander Young's dwelling, \$20,000; Richard Bonson's dwelling, \$15,000; Hill street railway and buildings, \$25,000; W. J. Knight, on dwelling, \$10,000; C. C. D. & M. railway, \$100,000; on streets, alleys and highways, \$53,766; parks, pagodas, etc., \$3,000; sidewalks, \$15,000. All told on buildings, streets, walks, industries, etc., \$1,005,917. Over \$700,000 of this was spent within the city limits. The completion and success of the hill or bluff railway was pointed to with pride. Not a business house had failed during this eventful year of strikes, turmoil and financial disaster. Not a bank here experienced serious trouble, though elsewhere scores went down, never to rise again.

The law of 1878 authorized cities to build bridges over the Mississippi or to allow them to be built; Mr. O'Donnell introduced the bill. The Dubuque Ladies' Literary Association held its second anniversary meeting in January, 1878. An immense temperance movement was conducted here early this year. A special committee of the Board of Trade appointed to investigate, reported that a large saving annually could be made from present city receipts. The annual interest on the city debt was about \$60,000, the city debt being \$829,118 late in 1877. In 1877-78 the city spent on

streets \$43,578.17; this was declared by many to be too much; but others deemed it necessary. Mrs. Livermore lectured to the temperance people in February, 1878; during the crusade over 500 took the pledge; this was a remarkable fight. On January 13 the artesian well in Linwood cemetery was down 1,040 feet; the water came up to within forty-nine feet of the surface. Electricity in city lighting was demanded in March. The *Herald* thought three lights would be sufficient to illuminate the whole city.

Dubuque wanted railroads taxed, because this meant about \$20,000 annual revenue to the city. The stock restraining ordinance was enforced more generally. There was a small reduction in police and fire expenses. Eagle Point and Windsor avenues were improved. Secret sessions of the council as a committee of the whole were generally condemned. Dubuque tax dodgers were relentlessly pursued.

In June, 1878, the Dubuque Harbor Company decided to go out of business—sell all of its property in September; it had large holdings, including about 5,000 feet frontage on Main street south, and several blocks covered with buildings. There were sold 1,678 lots, which were bought by Cooley, Stout, Bonson, Bush, Shields, Waller, Staples, Langworthy and others; the two days' sale brought over \$100,000. There were 130 saloon licenses out in 1878.

Mayor Burch said in his valedictory: "Our street expenses have been much more than any of us intended they should be during the past year, but it appeared to be necessary in order to give our laboring men employment. At least such a course was advised by some of our large tax payers during the time some of the Eastern cities were infested with rioters and our own city overrun with tramps and many of our laboring men out of employment."

In July, 1878, Rev. Dewitt C. Talmage lectured here on the "Bright Side of Things," in the Congregational church. In August the artesian well at Linwood was abandoned at a depth of 1,667 feet; water came within twenty-six feet of the surface. The low water mark in the river here was 610 feet above the sea level and the surface of the hill was 197 feet above low water mark. The Fair here in 1878 was one of the best and most successful ever held in the West; as high as 15,000 people were present on the third day. Rarus, the famous trotter, tried to beat 2:20, but made only 2:20¼. Lulu trotted a mile in 2:20½. The total receipts were \$23,963.24, and expenses about the same; the total assets of the Fair Association were \$29,097.21.

The boiler of the Dubuque Planing Mill exploded in September, killing one person and injuring several others. A Dubuque book, the *Waverly Dictionary*, was issued by May Rogers in September. In September, 1878, greenbacks were at par with gold in this city.

The Rockdale mills were destroyed by fire late in December, 1878; it was caused by an explosion of gas generated by the mid-

dlings purifier used. The year 1878 gave continued prosperity to Dubuque; over \$700,000 was spent on improvements of all kinds; the largest sums were spent by the Diamond Jo line, Bush, Hosford, Young, Robinson, Ryan the packer, Bishop Hennessy, Simplot, cracker factory, the railways, street extension. The banks paid out gold freely on January 1, 1879.

The baseball club was thoroughly organized early in 1878. The leading players were O'Rourke, pitcher; Comiskey, catcher; Brady, second base; Burns, left field; Colford, third base; Byrne, center field; Sullivan, shortstop; Cooney, first base; Phalen, right field. Two Chicago players were hired to drill the club. It was one of the best clubs in the West and was considered semi-professional. The Milwaukee club beat it twice, 6 to 0 and 15 to 4. Davenport beat it 6 to 4 in thirteen innings. It divided victories with the Oaklands, was defeated by Peoria, 12 to 1; defeated Davenport, 2 to 0; defeated Nashua, 20 to 1 and 13 to 5; defeated Galena, 9 to 2; but was defeated by Peoria again, 3 to 1; divided victories with Rockford, 9 to 4 and 9 to 13. In the Peoria club were nine professionals; in the Dubuque club were three professionals and six home boys. The club played twenty-one games. Sullivan was best batter and fielder; then came Dolan, Brady and Comiskey. They were called Red Stockings, and were backed by R. H. Graves, H. E. Tredway, B. H. Trumbull, T. P. Sullivan, C. D. Ham, C. T. Hancock, C. M. Peaslee, T. G. Lewis and others.

There were several business failures in 1878-79. Congress in 1878 gave Dubuque authority to build a pontoon bridge over the river. In January, 1879, George W. Jones and his wife, who was formerly Josephine Gregoire, celebrated their golden wedding; great honor was shown the distinguished couple at the Lorimier House. M. M. Ham addressed the couple and General Jones replied. In 1878 the phonograph was exhibited here for the first time. Croxie, a Dubuque mare trained by J. H. Lawson, won large sums in the trotting races of this year; she was in the 2:29 class. A fire alarm telegraph was installed in 1878. In the spring of 1879 Dunleith changed its name to East Dubuque. Heating the city from a common center was considered in 1879. The year 1879 was very prosperous here. The trade in dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries, hats and caps, hardware, cigars, leather, notions, horse collars, shirts, overalls, etc., was almost double that in 1878. Among the largest expenditures were St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital, Farley, Loetscher & Co., oat meal factory, Steam Supply Company, Diamond Jo line, Farley residence, Norwegian Plow Factory; the railways; city improvements.

In December, 1879, General Grant was here as the guest of John Thompson. A large procession escorted him to the residence of Mr. Thompson. Governor and Mrs. Gear were present at the reception given to 700 guests; the whole city was decorated in honor of

the event and the schools were dismissed. General Vandever welcomed the distinguished guest to the city. General Grant replied as follows:

"General—I thank the citizens of Dubuque and yourself for the kind welcome which you have extended to me. I shall not attempt to make any remarks further than to say that I most heartily thank you. After an absence of two and a half years I have returned to our country, appreciating it more highly than ever."

"General Grant extended his white-gloved hand to all who were presented to him and the best looking ladies he greeted with an osculatory salutation, which perhaps he would have declined had Mrs. Grant been present. But some of the ladies thought him so stoically sweet that they could not resist being kissed by an ex-President and a general."—(*Herald*, December 2, 1879.)

The Dubuque baseball club in 1879 was even better than it had been in 1878; they were called "Red Stockings," as in 1878, and were backed by wealthy men here. They were members of the Northwestern league of four clubs: Davenport, Rockford, Omaha and Dubuque. Early in the year the players were Thomas Sullivan, catcher; Lawrence P. Reis, pitcher; W. B. Lapham, first base; Thomas J. Loftus, captain and left field; John Gleason, third base; William Gleason, shortstop; Charles Comiskey, second base; Charles Radburne, right field and pitcher; William Taylor, center field. They beat the Rockfords 8 to 0 in May. Later they beat Chicago 1 to 0 in a famous game. They were very successful.

Late in 1879 Wendell Phillips lectured here on "Daniel O'Connell." A large audience heard this wonderful piece of oratory. O'Connell was declared to have been the greatest orator since Demosthenes—greater than Webster, Clay or Calhoun.

The Irish patriots and orators, Parnell and Dillon, came here in February, 1880; they were met at McGregor by a special committee sent to receive them—J. K. Graves, F. T. Walker, Fred O'Donnell and G. B. Busch. As the train appeared a salute was fired at Eagle Point by Hayden's battery. They were received with great ceremony and escorted to the Julien House. That evening at the opera house they were welcomed by a packed room and by a speech from Mr. Graves. Parnell's address was especially pleasing. The total receipts were \$743.10; net, \$637.50.

The total receipts in 1879-80 were \$196,128.46; expenses, \$192,290.61. On March 1, 1880, the total bonded debt was \$790,434.21. In April, 1880, there were in the Young Men's Library 10,029 books. General Grant was here again in May, 1880, to see a few friends; the visit was informal; his wife accompanied him. The wholesale business in 1879 was larger than ever before. The lumber trade aggregated \$5,000,000; groceries, \$2,500,000; hardware, \$2,000,000, and dry goods, boots and shoes and crockery reached \$1,000,000 each; the total trade was approximately \$16,000,000.

City improvements aggregated \$600,000. Among the largest items were Eagle Point boatways, St. Francis' convent, St. Joseph's academy, Novelty Iron Works, Ryan, packer, Linseed Oil Works, McDonald's pump works, Peabody's residence, Andrew & Tredway block, Brown's block, Globe building, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops, Chamberlain's Plow Works, street improvements, etc. In 1879 there were made here by six breweries 25,639 barrels of beer; in 1880 there were made 39,553 barrels. In February, 1880, the deepest snow in twenty years blocked every transportation line.

In April, 1880, the Chicago baseball club defeated the Dubuque club in four games, as follows: 27 to 0, 10 to 1, 22 to 2, 9 to 4; later the Cleveland's defeated the Dubuques 5 to 1; the Dubuque's beat the St. Louis Reds 4 to 1.

The total receipts in 1880-81 were \$244,477.52. The steam motor on the hill failed to work during the cold weather in 1880-81; the council in a fit of indignation declared it a nuisance and revoked the charter of the company. At a meeting of the citizens indignation at this procedure was expressed; the road was declared to be a great public improvement and worth continuance.

In April, 1881, the new mayor, Mr. Linehan, declared that the most important considerations for the coming year were (1) manufacturing enterprises; (2) a wagon bridge over the river; (3) an inner or ice harbor; (4) water reservoir for fires on the bluffs; (5) good men for office holders; (6) the collection of all taxes possible; (7) equalization of assessments; (8) economy in expenses; (9) good streets and avenues; (10) floating debt must be paid; (11) public health must be maintained.

In May the first electric light company was formed; among its incorporators were Glover, Booth, Cooper, Hinds, Hancock, Ryan and Tredway; \$12,000 was subscribed in a few days. In June the council was petitioned to change the fair ground into a park. A union slaughter house was proposed. In 1880 and 1881 considerable grain was shipped from the upper Mississippi to Liverpool—to New Orleans in barges, then out in ocean steamers. The Dubuque Cattle Company was incorporated in July. On August 1, 1881, the bonded debt was \$781,785.27; floating debt, \$79,470.13; total debt, \$861,255.40. In December, 1881, Governor Hempstead moved to Memphis to live with his son; two years later he died. Among the large expenditures in 1881 were those by Iowa Iron Works, Carr, Ryder & Wheeler, Dubuque Building and Loan Association, Dubuque and East Dubuque bridge, Cabinet Makers' Association, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops, city streets and buildings and St. John's Episcopal church, Diamond Jo line, Illinois Central, etc.

In December, 1881, Hon. T. P. O'Connor, Irish envoy, spoke in the opera house to an audience that filled every seat. About this time it was shown as a finality that Babbage was short \$267,000

and Sheffield \$62,000 in the Merchants' National bank crash of a few years before. Dubuque was very prosperous in 1881; among the largest investments were by the Iowa & Minnesota Telegraph Company, Dubuque & St. Louis Packet Company, and J. P. Farley Manufacturing Company; Elevator Safety Gate Company.

Early in 1882 the Dubuque Opera Company was organized to prepare and present "Martha" and "Bohemian Girl." A strong anti-prohibition club was here in 1882; its object was to defeat the proposed amendment to the prohibitory law of Iowa which would amount to the practical confiscation of the property of saloon keepers. In March, 1882, the bonded debt was \$774,625.27 and the floating debt \$67,466.16. The electric company began to use the Brush electric light. Governor St. John of Kansas spoke here in the Tabernacle on "Prohibition," in June. On the question of amending the prohibitory law the vote in Dubuque stood 1,223 for the amendment; 6,283 against the amendment; the amendment was carried in the state by a large majority. In August, 1882, Congress appropriated \$20,000 for an ice harbor here. In September, 1882, the Industrial and Art Association was opened by Mr. Allison at city hall; it was the grandest industrial display ever held in the state. In December, 1882, the Novelty Iron Works were lighted for the first time by electricity. The roller skating craze had Dubuque in its relentless grasp in 1882. Among the big expenditures in 1882 were those by John Bell, A. A. Cooper, Cathedral chapel, C. N. Clark, Paper Mill, White Lead and Paint Works, Oat Meal Mills, Diamond Jo line, Telephone Company, Iron and Brass Works, Novelty Iron Works, Iowa Iron Works, Iowa Coffin Company, Buggy Top factory, etc. The June races in 1882 were popular and successful. The Iowa State Horticultural Society met here in January, 1883. At this time the Supreme court declared the prohibitory amendment recently adopted to be unconstitutional. In 1882-83 the floating debt was increased to \$77,131.44; the total cash received was \$229,981.70. The Emma Abbott Opera Company was here in March, 1883. The floating debt was commenced by a subsidy to the Milwaukee railway, and it seemed impossible to stop it after it was fully started.

By ordinance of September, 1883, the United States Electric Light and Power Company was granted the right to erect poles, wires and other fixtures in the streets, alleys and public parks of the city for illuminating and other purposes for twenty years. Suitable regulations accompanied the ordinance.

An ordinance of March, 1883, gave the Dubuque Butchers' Association the right to erect a general slaughter house within the city limits at East Dubuque and imposed specific conditions of cleanliness, sanitation, etc.

The famous Siegel orchestra of Theodore Thomas opened here in April. General Siegel called Dubuque "the Heidelberg of America."

Thomas W. Keene, tragedian, was here in May. Double street railway tracks were built this year for the first time. On May 15 there were in the Young Men's Library 15,200 bound books. An artesian well at White and Sixth street, 804 feet deep, flowed 150 gallons a minute late in June, 1883. Beecher lectured here July 27 on "The Reign of the Common People." On August 13, Mrs. W. B. Allison while temporarily insane drowned herself in the river. Bayless College celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in October, 1883. The Home for the Friendless reported \$7,551.04 in loans and cash on hand in October, 1883. Its object was "to provide for homeless and destitute women and children;" seventy-five were cared for in 1883. Among the improvements in 1883 were the following: New schoolhouse, St. Raphael's school, Bradley's brick warehouse, Booth's front fillings, Bentley's grain elevator, Academy of Visitation, ice harbor, St. Joseph's Academy, Sisters of Visitation, academy, city improvements (\$153,000), streets and engine houses, railways, lumber companies and many expensive residences.

On December 31, 1883, the Dubuque Traveling Men's Association was organized. M. R. Dewstoe was chosen president; L. M. Langstaff, secretary and treasurer; the association started with a goodly membership, which has steadily increased to the present. Late in 1883 John L. Sullivan, Slade, McCoy, Taylor, Gillespie and other sporting men gave a sparring exhibition at the opera house. In November, 1883, a hunting party consisting of Frederick Jenkel, Emil Jenkel, Frederick Jenkel, Jr., and Richard T. Hartig were drowned in the river just above the city; several of the bodies were not recovered for three or four months. The Dubuque National bank opened its doors in April, 1884, with a capital of \$100,000, and with B. B. Richards, president; W. J. Knight, vice president; James Harragan, cashier. The Iowa Trust and Savings Bank began operations in February, 1884, with a capital of \$50,000 paid up; G. L. Torbert was president, F. D. Stout vice president, and J. E. Allison cashier. A bill in the Legislature to repeal the law exempting school and church property from taxation encountered strenuous opposition here in March, 1884; the churches memorialized the Legislature to defeat the bill. Bishop Hennessy delivered a powerful address against the bill on March 23. In 1883-84 the fire department was fully established on a paid and permanent basis; the police system was reorganized; the project of funding the floating debt was defeated; gas, electric light and street car ordinances were passed; the city was already the manufacturing center of this section, but more concerns should be secured; the Dubuque & North-Western, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & North-Western Railways were approaching connection with Dubuque; and slight reductions were made in the city debt. Also lots were filled, railways extended, the useless motor was stopped on the hill, a new

engine house was built, a new system of sewerage was considered, new streets were opened, and the Stocking claim was settled.

In 1883 there were half a dozen baseball clubs; one was called "Blue Stockings"; they defeated the Galena Greys 17 to 5 and the Clintons 6 to 4, and the St. Louis club 7 to 4, but in a return game were defeated by the latter 9 to 5; they were defeated by the Port Hurons in two games 15 to 0 and 9 to 0.

In August, 1883, the council granted to John Reugamer, John Trexler, J. P. Schroeder, John Klein, Frank Schroeder and George Fengler, for a period of twenty-five years, free license and full right to operate a ferry to be known as "Eagle Point Ferry," from a place near Eagle Point, at Division street, across the river to the Wisconsin shore. The necessary safeguards were required.

Madame Modjeska was here in May; she was the guest of Edward W. Duncan and wife; she received Dubuque ladies. In May five persons were killed in the explosion at the planing mill of Carr, Ryder & Wheeler. On July 3, 1884, the new prohibition law went into effect; saloons here did business about as usual, though apprehensively. The Personal Liberty Society held regular meetings to consider the situation. Informers were led to understand that they would get into serious trouble if they interfered. Secret anti-prohibition meetings were held; J. P. Farley was one of the leaders of the movement for the enforcement of the law. Seven acres of lumber were burned in September. Late in 1884 the Fourth street elevator was built. On September 19 all Dubuque was shaken by an earthquake; it was particularly observed in high buildings. The old Carter and Cheney farms, three miles from Dubuque, were bought by Mr. Stout and converted into a fine, fast stock farm that soon became famous; twenty to thirty fine horses were there at all times except during the racing season; a half mile track was there and trainers constantly at work.

The Dubuque baseball club in 1884 had the following leading players: Ahern, first; Crawford, second; Brown, third; Morgan, catcher; Lear, pitcher; Burns, shortstop; Keas, left; Taylor, center, and McCarten, right. The Dubuque Natatorium, containing 100,000 gallons, was opened in August at 1033 Main street; it was very popular from the start.

Dubuque's trade for 1884 was very large and satisfactory: Groceries and provisions, \$1,500,000; dry goods and notions, \$1,500,000; hardware, \$1,000,000; grain, etc., \$1,650,000; William Ryan & Sons, packing, \$2,125,000 (this was the largest single industry here). The jobbing trade was estimated at \$12,000,000. Among the improvements were those by Bishop Hennessy, Ryan, fire engine house, Waples block, new schoolhouse, St. Joseph's Academy completed, Lorimier House improved, Eagle Point ferry, street railway extension, Dubuque Bridge Company, Booth's improvements, city

improvements, Linwood cemetery, etc. In 1884 there were in use here twenty-six arc lights; they were not satisfactory under all circumstances; incandescent lights were demanded. The Dubuque Electric Light and Power Company, organized in 1883, expired in 1884.

Madame Janauschek was here in January, 1885. Horses were raced on Lake Peosta in January. In this month the Fourth street hill elevator carried over 7,000 passengers; at first there was only one carriage; J. K. Graves was connected with this service. Street expenses in 1884-85 were \$16,831. The contemplated sewer system was estimated to cost \$39,985.72. Several business failures occurred early in 1885. In February, George R. Wendling lectured here on "Is Death the End of All?" There was great sport at the roller skating rinks. In the fall of 1885 Dubuque had 130 manufacturing establishments; 86 jobbers, 5,261 employes, horsepower 4,464. Among the really large advances here were Central market, water power, steam supply, Mercy hospital, custom house, opera, public library, fine art gallery, art and science institute, twenty-four churches, hill elevator, forty-five miles of paved streets, etc.

In August, 1885, Edward Langworthy and wife celebrated their golden wedding; she was formerly Pauline Reeder. In the spring of 1885 the city bonded debt was \$777,084.74. The city expenses in 1884-85 were \$173,367.66; the floating debt was \$66,787; total debt of city, \$843,871.74. In March the Supreme court decided in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory law. In the spring of 1885 the city considered (1) how to pay the enormous debt; (2) how to economize; (3) to reduce street expense and floating debt; (4) must cease borrowing; (5) new railways were desirable; (6) manufacturing must still further be increased; (7) an iron bridge was needed at Eagle Point, etc. There were forty liquor cases in the federal court in September, brought by the Citizens' League. The special delivery mail service was adopted here October 1, 1885, for the first time. Previous to 1885 the year 1882 was the most prosperous here since 1856.

In January, 1886, there were put up here 46,700 tons of ice; the packers alone put up 12,200 tons; the leading packers were William Ryan, George Rath, Strobel & Son, and Zumhoff & Son. In January three kinds of crossings were considered for the river: (1) A pontoon bridge; (2) planks on the existing railroad bridge; (3) a free ferry summer and winter by cable line. In 1885-86 the fire department cost \$15,811.51; police, \$15,102.30; gas, \$11,241.68; street, \$23,706.14; total city debt, \$827,887.28.

A fine arts gallery was opened in March, 1886; forty-two artists and amateurs were represented; 10 cents admission was charged. In June there were 12,396 bound volumes in the Young Men's Library.

PORK PACKING IN DUBUQUE.

1882-83.....	97,500	1884-85.....	90,000
1883-84.....	121,000	1885-86.....	108,500

SUMMER PACKING ADDITIONAL.

1882.....	15,000	1884.....	22,557
1883.....	15,500		

In August, 1886, the Dubuque Pontoon Bridge Company was authorized to construct and maintain a bridge suitable for the crossing of vehicles, horsemen and animals and for the ordinary public uses and purposes of a highway bridge from at or near Pine street in Dubuque across the Mississippi to the town of East Dubuque, in Illinois. It was to be located below and as near as practicable to the railway bridge and the draw was to be of such dimensions and character as should be approved by the secretary of war, or if built without a draw it should be high enough at the right place to permit the free passage at all stages of water of craft navigating the Mississippi. To assist the company in the construction of this bridge, the city appropriated \$25,000, to be paid in two installments, and released it conditionally from taxation. The total cost was about \$133,000. The city reserved the right to take possession and control of the bridge by paying annually to the company 8 per cent on the total cost less that paid by the city. The mayor was to be ex-officio a member of the board of directors. The toll was fixed by the council, December 14, 1887.

An immense firemen's tournament was held here in June, 1886. Clinton, Galena, Webster City, Chariton, Fort Dodge, Dyersville, Cedar Rapids, Maquoketa, Independence, Marshalltown and other cities were represented. It was held at the race track; it was the largest and best tournament ever held in Iowa. Dubuque oat meal mill burned in July. In 1886 the idea of a pontoon bridge was abandoned and a high bridge became very popular; this was after the city had passed an ordinance appropriating \$25,000 for a pontoon bridge. The Finleys having left to the city a large bequest for a hospital upon certain conditions; the citizens took steps to comply with such conditions. The old Finley homestead on Julien avenue was finally devoted to this use; the bequest was about \$80,000. Under the Clark liquor law sharp action against the saloons here was taken in the summer of 1886. At this time work on the new sewerage system was commenced. In August, 1886, the construction of the high bridge was awarded to Horace E. Horton, of Rochester, Minnesota, at \$122,994; his was the lowest bid by over \$20,000; the bridge was to be completed by May 1, 1887. This sum included the iron approach on the east side. It was called a "high level wagon bridge." Barnum's big show was here in September. The North American Telegraph Company was granted the right

to erect poles on certain streets. In September the newly organized Commercial Club had a membership of 140; they planned to build a \$15,000 club house. At this time an engine and two cars plunged through the draw into the river. On August 31, 1886, three distinct earthquake shocks of twenty-five seconds' duration were felt here. The city donated \$25,000 toward the high bridge and the citizens raised the balance by subscription; by the middle of October about \$75,000 was subscribed. Important improvements in 1886 were: Academy of Visitation, Bell's store, Bradley's warehouses, Consolidated Tank Line house, Diamond Jo yards, high level bridge, etc.

It was noted in the spring of 1887, that real estate values had taken a sudden "boom." In March, 1887, the boundaries of the Second, Third and Fourth wards were changed and enlarged from the surplus growth of the Fifth ward. In the spring of 1887 the railways did an enormous amount of filling on the river front. In 1886-87 the hogs packed were 117,000. There was a great lack of dwellings and business rooms. The total debt March 1, 1887, was \$833,542.85, of which \$761,234.80 was bonded. On March 23, 1887, the first shipment of iron for the high bridge arrived. The water company was given the right in March, 1887, to put in pumping works at the Lorimier House artesian well and from it to furnish the hill its supply of water; this well was 1,050 feet deep and flowed 180 gallons to the minute. The entire police force was discharged in May and immediately reorganized. The Dubuque Jobbers and Manufacturers' Union was strong and doing good work in 1887. The Eleventh Street Elevator Company was incorporated in July.

In 1887 there was demanded improvement of the city gas; construction of the high bridge approach; continuance on the sewerage system; a police patrol; better results from the street commissioner's office; abolishment of the contract system, etc. By the middle of July, 1887, the fourth span of the high bridge was in place. The United States Express Company established an office here. In August it was noted that twenty-four trains arrived and departed daily. On August 10 the river was the lowest it had been since 1864.

The year 1887 was very prosperous. The following made important improvements: (1) Northwestern Railway; (2) high bridge; (3) new sewerage system; (4) Southwestern Railway; (5) Fourth street elevator; (6) Eleventh street elevator; (7) street car to Eagle Point; (8) filling sloughs with land; (9) filling freight yards; (10) filling by lumber yards; (11) ice harbor; (12) new Illinois Central passenger station; (13) waterworks on the bluff; (14) police patrol; (15) electric fire alarm; (16) new warehouses; (17) new wholesale houses; (18) new manufactures; (19) hundreds of new dwellings; (20) proposed electric street railway.

Notwithstanding its great debt the city did not flinch from such proposed expenses as \$250,000 to the Dubuque & Northwestern Railway; \$130,000 for the new sewerage system; \$125,000 for the high bridge; and \$150,000 to the Southwestern Railway. On September 19, 1887, a terrible railway accident near Eagle Point caused the loss of four or five lives and the injury of about a dozen others. On September 30 the city voted as follows: For the sewerage system, 317; against the sewerage system, 1,341. In 1887 there was strong talk of holding in 1888 a centennial celebration of the settlement here of Julian Dubuque in 1788. Early in November the high bridge was joined from shore to shore; a celebration for the opening was planned. On November 25 teams began to cross the high bridge; two carriages containing bridge and city officials made the first trip. On the 29th the event was celebrated; an immense procession passed through the streets and over the bridge; there were floats, banners, mottoes, bands and societies in line, all escorted by the Governor's Greys and accompanied by bands and drum corps. Every business in the city was represented in the line. This was one of the most notable celebrations ever held in Dubuque. The main portion of the bridge is 2,000 feet in length and the East Dubuque approach 800 feet; the roadway is eighteen feet wide, with a foot path on each side. J. K. Graves was president of the day. O'Neill, McDonald, Lyon and others delivered addresses; a dispatch from Senator Allison was read.

In 1886 the assessed valuation of the city was \$15,021,390, and the revenue \$177,095.60; in 1887 the assessed valuation was \$18,143,114, and the revenue \$196,656.19. The saloon cases were in the courts in 1887; when injunctions were served against them they usually filed supersedeas bonds and continued operations. City expenses in 1887 were \$264,275.41, and receipts \$228,351.94.

The Commercial National Bank closed its doors March 20, 1888; the majority of the directors were men of wealth. There was due depositors \$444,059. E. P. Welles, of Clinton, was appointed receiver. The total liabilities were \$518,310. The Iowa Iron Works owed the bank \$145,000. Certain members of the bank had withdrawn large sums. The receiver charged violations of the law by the bank officials and on that ground asked for the forfeiture of its charter; he also charged that false statements had been made. In the end the bank paid about 70 cents on the dollar.

All the trade and labor organizations united in an immense mass meeting July 23, 1888; it was a general movement for publicity and relief; a permanent union of labor was effected, with James White president, T. J. Donahue secretary, and C. B. Keesecker treasurer. Booth and Barrett, actors, were here in April, 1888. Judge Lenehan ordered forty-seven permanent injunctions against saloon keepers in August. The sewer project having been revived, bids were called for and the contract was awarded to J. C. Murray at \$21,767 in Sep-

tember. The butchers entered strong protests at this time against the encroachments of Armour's "embalmed beef" upon their alleged preserves; the butchers and drovers' union passed resolutions against the Armour products. Plans to celebrate on a large scale the Dubuque centennial were prepared early in 1888. The Wycoff Commercial school was in operation this year. The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias assembled here in October. An electric street car line on Eighth street was proposed at this date. Work on the new sewer rapidly progressed late in 1888. There were ninety-nine indictments against saloon keepers late this year.

Among the improvements of 1888 were the following: Catholic church at Sherrill's Mount, Diamond Jo yards, Iowa Iron Works, Linehan Ferry Company, Morrison Bros., Novelty Works, Sacred Heart church, private investments by Byrne, Bradley, Booth and Cooper, city street improvements, Waller's building, the railways, filling in front, etc.

The Key City Electric Street Railway Company, with a capital of \$100,000, began business late in 1888 by securing the right of way; it planned to follow the old hill motor route. The city demanded its share of the bridge fund from the county in January, 1889. The new Julien House was built by stock subscriptions in 1889; the old house was torn down early in the year. A railway wreck near the fair grounds in July killed one and injured several. Work on a new Grand Opera house was commenced early in 1889. A street railway line down Seventh or Eighth to connect with the high bridge was planned in 1889. The grand lodge of the Legion of Honor met here in March. The total city debt March 1, 1889, was \$834,777.64. Over thirty societies took part in the Washington centennial celebration this year; over 3,000 outsiders were present. One of the largest processions ever on the streets paraded in grand style. Colonel Lyon was the principal speaker at Schuetzen park. Fred O'Donnell addressed the Irish-American club. Services in all the churches were held.

By ordinance approved in August, 1882, the Western Telephone Company was granted permission to erect upon the public streets and alleys posts or poles, string wires thereon and operate and use a telephone exchange. Complete regulations were set forth. An ordinance of September, 1886, gave the North American Telegraph Company the right to erect poles, string wires and maintain a telegraph system in certain specified streets. The act of July, 1887, permitted the Eleventh Street Elevator Company to construct and maintain a street railway on Eleventh street from Bluff street to Highland place. The act of January, 1900, permitted that company to operate its railroad by electricity. The ordinance of April, 1899, granted the Standard Telephone Company the right to erect and maintain its telephone system in Dubuque. This ordinance was long and covered all features of practical operation. In July, 1893,

the Fenelon Place Elevator Company was granted the right to operate a public elevator at Fourth and Fenelon streets.

The ordinance of March, 1889, granted permission and authority to David H. Ogden and his successors to construct, maintain and operate a single track electric street railway with all the necessary accessories on certain designated streets, prescribed the mode of operation and fixed the term at twenty years.

An ordinance of November, 1889, gave William L. Allen and Thomas O. Swiney the right to maintain and operate an electric street railway upon certain streets and public places of the city. They were also authorized in December to erect an electric light and power station under certain provisions. In September, 1897, the Star Electric Company, successor to the United States Electric Light and Power Company, was granted extensions and continuations of duties and powers.

A furious storm July 2, 1889, did about \$15,000 damage in the city. In August the Dubuque Street Railway Company was granted the right to use electricity, steam power, etc., and to go outside the city limits; its capital was increased to \$250,000. Efforts to secure the Industrial Home for the Blind were made in 1889. War between two electric light companies and two electric street railway systems was waged here in 1889-90.

At the close of 1889 there were in the city 205 manufactures; hands in the same, 6,992; jobbing houses, 96; hands in the same, 1,967; traveling men from Dubuque, 313; horsepower in the factories, 10,890. Important improvements were Cooper's new residence, butchers' association, driving park, Packing & Provision Company, linseed oil works, Diamond Jo line, the railways' immense improvements, Electric Company, opera house, Standard Lumber Company, Wartburg Seminary, Julien House, Hansen & Linehan, Lesure's mill, etc. The year witnessed great advances.

It was duly noted in 1890 that in 1896 \$201,926.63 of the old debt would become due; also \$356,956.55 in 1897, \$107,161.43 in 1899, and \$26,500 in 1904, and that now (1890) there was only \$42,000 in the city treasury. On March 1, 1890, the bonded debt was \$728,279.47 and the floating debt \$104,519.19. The city receipts in 1889-90 were \$329,350.87, and the expenses \$331,783.13. The revenue from saloons was \$18,158.50.

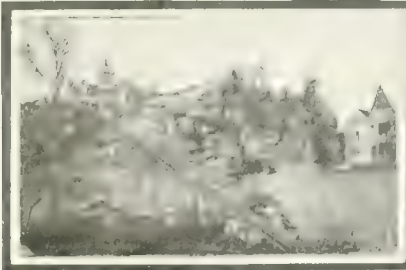
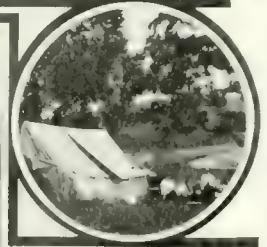
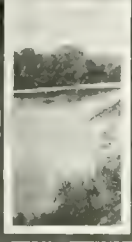
"On the 14th of last month the council adopted an ordinance giving the Rhomberg line the additional privileges for which it asked and carefully guarded public rights, imposing upon the company the usual and ordinary restrictions and which were imposed upon the Dubuque Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, familiarly known as the Allen & Sweeney line, and these privileges the Dubuque Street Railway Company refused to accept because of the restrictions referred to. We must not ignore public rights to accommodate an individual and we cannot afford to retard the

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IN AND AROUND DUBUQUE

growth of a city to swell the coffers of private corporations. There exists no reason, so far as I am able to comprehend, why we should give advantage to one railway company over a competing line.”— (Mayor Stewart, April 10, 1890.)

The new Julien House was opened in July, 1890. In August the new opera house on Eighth street was opened. Comment was caused in 1890 by the resignation of several officials of the German Savings Bank. Keno F., a Dubuque horse, won the first purse of \$5,000 at the races in Rochester, N. Y., in August; his time was 2:19 in the trotting race; the horse won other big prizes. In October fifty arc lights were turned on the streets. The Iowa Trust and Savings Bank began business in 1890. A meat inspector began to condemn carcasses in 1890. Among the improvements in 1890 were those by the electric companies, Julien House, St. Joseph's convent, streets of Dubuque, new court house commenced, opera house, German orphan asylum, Turner hall, driving park, Academy of the Visitation, the railways, bucket factory, Finley hospital, gas company, board of trade building, Hodge brass foundry, Powers' store, oil mill elevator and several fine residences. The Citizens' State Bank was established in 1890; by July, 1892, its deposits were \$306,828.88.

Late in 1890 the street car line was completed to the old Stewart farm; cars began to run to the new park there in April. The new fire steamer "R. W. Stewart" arrived early in 1891. On March 1, 1891, the bonded debt was \$730,602.50 and the floating debt \$124,120.46; the total receipts were \$356,806.53; the expenses were the same less \$39,438.52 on hand; the saloon license amounted to \$19,510.65. The council at this time insisted on direct water pressure and better service from the water company.

In March, 1891, Julia Ward Howe lectured on "Is Polite Society Polite?" The city now for almost the first time took steps to secure in all cases compensation for street and other public franchises. In April the mayor's salary was raised from \$600 to \$1,500; there were earnest objections to this advance. New paving for Main street was considered. At the opera house in June Evan Lewis threw J. C. Comstock, a local wrestler, in three straight falls with ease. Robert W. Stewart, mayor, resigned in June. There was war in the council. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met here in October. The Key City Insurance Company began business about this date. The council after due deliberation decided on brick for the paving of Main street. Paving bonds to pay the expense were to be issued. The liquor interests were called "River Rats of the Rum Counties" by the prohibition orators.

On March 1, 1892, the bonded debt was \$857,708.89; it was increased in 1891-2 owing to the enormous expense on the streets—\$70,000 about. Atkinson and Oloff, of Rock Island, were awarded the contract to pave Main street with brick at \$57,323; there were

to be 28,000 square yards covered and 7,000 feet of new curbing laid. The Dubuque Malting Company secured leases on four breweries (Heeb's, Glab's, Schmidt's and Schwind's) in 1892 and organized with Nicholas Glab, president; Paul Traut, vice president; A. F. Heeb, secretary and treasurer, and Titus Schmidt, superintendent; its capital was \$150,000. Should the city buy the water works or let them pass to a syndicate? was asked in 1892. In July, 1892, an humane society was organized here. The Labor Day celebration in 1892 was immense and imposing. John R. Sovereign, labor leader, was the principal orator; 6,000 people gathered at the shooting park. The city assessment in 1892 was \$19,770.395. In September the twenty-ninth annual conclave Knights Templar assembled here; their parade was a brilliant scene. A large delegation left in October to participate in the opening of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The Nutwood Park Company planned a mile race course in October. The state rifle contest was held here at this date. The Young Men's Christian Association planned a home on Eighth street. In 1892 the number of city arc lights was increased to 200. An offer of C. H. White to accept for the city bondholders about \$700,000 of 5 per cent thirty year bonds in exchange for the 6 and 7 per cent city bonds soon to become due, all at par, was rejected by the council in November, 1892.

Dubuque grew rapidly in manufactures and other industries in 1892. Among the improvements were the following: Irving school, Adams foundry, water company, Central Union Telegraph Company, pressed brick, basket factory, Diamond Jo yards, stamping and enameling, malting, court house, brass works, Forester's factory, Finley hospital, Hotel Paris, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ryan packer, Mother House, Sisters of Charity, United States Electric Light & Power Company, etc. The new engine house cost \$35,000. The Star Electric Company bought out the United States Electric Company late in 1892. The city receipts in 1892-3 were as follows:

Taxes	\$246,500.90
Licenses	27,531.25
Improvement bonds.....	155,500.00
Bridge bonds.....	15,000.00
Rents, etc.....	74,512.10
On hand March 1, 1892.....	28,734.86
Total	\$548,001.11

On March 1, 1893, the bonded debt was \$723,925.52 and the floating debt \$137,523.45; outstanding improvement bonded debt, \$161,500.

The baseball club in 1887 was not as strong as it had been in former years; it played several matched games; the players were

Rose, Lear, Loftus, Dean, Burns, Brown, N. Elligan, F. Elligan, Conners and Coffey; they played La Crosse, Oskaloosa, Webster City, Independence, Rock Island, Rockford and other clubs; the receipts of the club in 1887 were \$6,314 and expenses \$6,077.77.

In 1888 the Interstate League embraced the following cities: Dubuque, Rockford, Davenport, Peoria, Bloomington, Decatur, Danville and Crawfordsville. In July, 1888, the club, not meeting with satisfactory support, disbanded and the players joined other clubs.

In 1889 the players were Valkert, center; Gandolfo, left; Coffey, right; Ahern, first; Burns, second; Lear, short; King, third; Duane, catcher; Keas, pitcher. They played the Chicagos here in October to 1,000 people and were defeated 9 to 5.

In 1890 the league embraced Dubuque, Ottumwa, Monmouth, Ottawa, Cedar Rapids, Aurora, Joliet and Sterling.

The claim of George W. Jones against the government "for funds advanced in the transmission by special messenger of reports of a revolution in progress in Bogota when he was United States minister" was allowed by Congress in 1893, largely through the influence of Senators Allison and Sherman. In 1893 the Dubuque Light and Traction Company was formed to succeed the Dubuque Electric Railway, Light and Power Company; G. K. Wheeler was president. In May, 1893, the Fourth street elevator was destroyed by fire. The corner store of Odd Fellows' building was laid in April, 1893; Mr. Langworthy was the orator. General Booth's new sand pump barge was formally christened "Mound Builder" by Fannie Couch.

Notwithstanding the immense debt about to fall due and the vast and expensive improvements in progress, the credit of the city was good in 1893. Mayor Saunders said in his valedictory in 1893:

"I also wish and hope that the incoming council will at an early day get used to that double issue of political life, namely: Petitions signed by prominent citizens for the opening of streets, etc., that would be a very large expense to the city and then in less than three months afterward the 'prominent' citizens shout their lungs weak for reform."

The city assessment in 1893 was \$20,232,049. Gen. William Vandever died in July, 1893. The Young Men's Library had about 14,000 volumes and 475 members at this time.

On August 16, 1893, the First National Bank closed its doors. This was caused by its inability to realize as promptly as expected on collateral and by the enormous amounts recently paid out—over \$543,000 in about three months. Examiner McHugh said the bank could and would open in a few days. The depositors signed an agreement to accept for their balances certificates of deposit bearing 4 per cent interest and payable in four equal installments three months apart, beginning January 1, 1894. This gave the bank time

to realize on its assets. Mr. Eckles permitted the bank to resume business August 30. At no time had the bank lost the utmost confidence of the people.

In January, 1894, prize fighting here was stopped by Mayor Daugherty. In January the Masons celebrated on a grand scale the fiftieth anniversary of their organization in Iowa. M. M. Ham became postmaster this year. The newspapers and citizens observed with much resentment the increase of the city's floating debt, as follows, omitting cents, on March 1 of each year:

1888.....	\$ 68,672
1889.....	88,950
1890.....	104,519
1891.....	124,120
1892.....	133,783
1893.....	147,523
1894.....	244,134
1895.....	245,766
1896.....	220,988
1897.....	278,588
1898.....	350,470

The old debt on March 1, 1894, was \$708,291.68, which, added to the floating debt, gave a total indebtedness of \$952,526.27. This year the police force consisted of thirty-six men. Efforts to get rid of the smoke nuisance were taken. It was planned to refund the bonds falling due in 1896 with 4 per cent gold bonds, based on an assessed city valuation of \$20,800,000.

The repeal of special city charters such as the one under which Dubuque operated was considered in 1894. At this time Mr. Jaeger was president of the Dubuque Personal Liberty Association. There were 210 saloons here. In the spring of 1894 Gen. George W. Jones, then ninety years old, was honored by the State Legislature with a request to pay that body a visit at Des Moines. The Governor's Greys and a large body of citizens escorted him to the capital city, where he was received like a king or conqueror. About this time Henry L. Stout donated his residence property at Iowa and Ninth streets to the Young Men's Christian Association, to be converted into a gymnasium. The Bank and Insurance Building was the pride of the whole city. Ten thousand people attended the reception when it was thrown open for inspection. Jesse P. Farley died here in 1894. He came here in 1833 and became very prominent and wealthy.

A pest house was established on a flatboat in 1894. The Dubuque & Wisconsin Bridge Company was organized this year to build a bridge over the Mississippi at Eagle Point. An embalming school was opened here in June. A \$500,000 lumber fire in June was the

heaviest this city had ever suffered. All the employes of the city street railways struck in June and July, 1904. There were many acts of violence. Mr. Jaeger and Mr. Hancock, two old settlers, died this year. The first white child born in Dubuque, Susan Ann McCraney, born January 10, 1833, died in 1894. She married John D. Byrnes. Many fast horses were at Nutwood in September. A mile was paced in 2:10½. A free bridge was broached in 1894.

The year 1894 was a prosperous one for Dubuque. There were started the Catholic Mother House, to cost \$300,000; the Bank and Insurance Building, to cost \$350,000; the Dubuque Malting Company's brewery, to cost \$450,000; a high school building, to cost \$75,000; a new Methodist church, to cost \$40,000, and other large improvements.

In 1895 Thomas Loftus was elected president of the Eastern Iowa Baseball League, composed of the Dubuque, Waterloo, Clinton, Marshalltown, Burlington, Davenport, Cedar Rapids and Galesburg clubs. The Stout Auditorium opened on Ninth street in February. In 1895 the *St. Valentine Herald*, issued by the Dorothea Dix Circle, was a unique issue. It netted about \$1,000 to the circle. How much the *Herald* lost was not stated. There were a score or more of valuable contributions to the columns. The issue consisted of twenty-six pages and many illustrations. Gen. O. O. Howard was a guest of honor here in April. The bicycle parade in April was a striking affair. Robert G. Ingersoll lectured here in 1894 on "Shakespeare" and again in 1895 on "The Bible." The attendance was large and the newspaper comments kind and complimentary.

In 1895 all the saloons were listed under the mulct law. Judge Husted was largely instrumental in forcing the execution of the law. The baseball season of 1895 began May 10, lasted four months and comprised 120 games. There were about seventy-five fast horses at Nutwood in June. On October 31, 1895, several distinct earthquake shocks of about thirty seconds' duration each occurred here. The city donated \$25,000 to the Eagle Point bridge approach. The monument to Dubuque was again considered late in 1895. In a few months his remains were buried in a stone sarcophagus at the old grave by the Old Settlers' Association. The Dubuque Monument Association was busy securing funds.

The Dubuque Ladies' Literary Association, which was organized in 1876, celebrated its twentieth anniversary in January, 1896. Mrs. D. N. Cooley, Mrs. B. W. Poor, Mrs. Harger, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Solomon Smith and other early presidents were present.

In 1896 the city complained that while it had nearly 40,000 of the 60,000 population of the county, it had only one of the seven members of the county board, a manifest unfairness. In December, 1896, \$356,000 old city bonds were refunded in new twenty-year 4 per cent bonds. They were refunded at about par. On March

1, 1897, the total bonded and floating debt was \$970,184.01. The bonded debt was \$691,595.16.

Early in 1897 a Mr. Slimmer, of Waverly, Iowa, offered to donate \$50,000 to Finley Hospital providing the citizens would raise as much more, which was done in a few weeks, Henry L. Stout alone donating \$25,000. In August, 1897, the Iowa Institute of Science and Art was organized.

The total city debt on March 1, 1898, was \$1,042,065.68; the bonded debt proper was \$691,595.16, and the floating debt proper was \$350,470.52. Prior to 1898 the Iowa Iron Works constructed over 100 different vessels, the most of them with iron or steel hulls. Joseph S. Morgan was postmaster at Dubuque in 1898. He was connected with the *Globe-Journal* and the *Times* about this date. The city expenses in 1896 were \$338,846.65; in 1897, \$456,117.87. At this time the city had built or was building a number of high, strong stone walls to hold the bluffs here and there.

In January, 1898, Dubuque had thirteen public school buildings and had in all seventeen buildings used for schools. There were enrolled 5,756 children and 125 teachers. There were 20,000 books of all kinds in the Public Library. There were also eighteen Catholic parochial schools, with 2,470 scholars enrolled. In 1897 there were sent out from Dubuque about 300 traveling salesmen for the wholesale houses here.

It was about 1898 that the Council and citizens concluded it was time for the city to own the water works, as it had a right under the provisions of the franchise. It was at first thought by the city fathers that about \$150,000 would be a fair compensation for the works, but the water company did not agree and said they did not want to sell. The city prepared to enforce the transfer and experts were called to make estimates of the value of the plant. One placed the value at \$664,076 and another at \$799,767.75. This opened the eyes of the Council. The water company's experts placed the value from \$664,076 to \$815,000. The city's experts averaged \$475,000. It was now seen that a much larger sum than anticipated would have to be paid for the plant. Later city estimates were as low as \$313,755. The city's expert finally said \$449,243, and a nonpartisan expert said \$549,958. It was then thought best to leave the whole matter of the transfer to Judge Shiras as arbitrator, but he was unable to act. At length the price was fixed at \$545,000. But the city debt was already over a million dollars, and would the people stand this additional burden? it was asked. Men and women voted on the question, "Shall the city buy the water works?" with the following result: Women, for the purchase, 275; against the purchase, 33; men, for the purchase, 3,133; against the purchase, 459. So it carried and the plant was bought for \$545,000. Trustees were placed in charge of the works. Bonds were prepared and a sinking fund provided. Four per cent bonds

were offered, but there were at first no bids, though local capitalists had previously held forth alluring promises. All capitalists seemed afraid until the Supreme Court should affirm the legality of the issue. Local banks bid par with a premium, provided the legality of the issue should be affirmed. After some sparring local concerns and individuals took all the bonds at par, but were allowed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, a mortgage on the plant and a definite and rigid funding tax. Since that date to the present the bonds have been regularly redeemed as they fell due—\$20,000 at a time.

In 1899 the Eighth street motor line was offered for sale at public auction. The population of Dubuque in 1890 was 30,311; in 1900 it was 36,297. The racing at Nutwood Park in 1898 was excellent. The wells at Eagle Point for the city water supply station were two in number and 1,308 and 1,310 feet deep, respectively. Another just built was 1,437 feet deep. Four trained nurses were in Finley Hospital in January, 1900. About this time F. D. Stout gave Nutwood Park to the city upon condition it should be kept in good condition. There were seventy-two acres, valued at \$36,000. Dubuque & Wisconsin High Bridge Company took its first steps about this date.

The races at Nutwood Park in 1899 were very fast—pace, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$; trot, 2:10 $\frac{3}{4}$. Twenty thousand people were present the best day and 10,000 on another day. Idolita won the Futurity. This stake, called the "Horse Review Futurity," was worth \$20,000. Others were \$5,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000. There were boxing contests here at the same time—Joe Choynski, Clarence Forbes, Tommy Ryan, Jack Moffatt and others.

The sports ended with a street carnival in October. Miss Maud Atkinson was queen. It was about 1899 that the first Monday newspapers began to make their appearance here.

In January, 1900, the Eleventh street elevator began to be operated by electricity. The actual net revenue of the city for the fiscal year 1899-1900 was \$367,000. A steam road roller was bought in 1900. In March, 1900, \$200,000 of the old Hayes bonds were refunded. Ten new cells were built in the calaboose under the City Hall. The vote on the library tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ mill was: Yes, men, 2,061; yes, women, 1,027; total, yes, 3,088; no, men, 694; no, women, 38; total, no, 732. The bridge at Eagle Point was commenced in the fall of 1900.

The Dubuque *Enterprise* was established in October, 1901, with John Inghram and W. J. Glynn in charge.

Smallpox appeared in Dubuque in January, 1901, and it required considerable time to be driven out. In August, 1901, there were refunded \$120,000 in old bonds, and a little later \$15,400. The city gave \$25,000 to cover the expense of building the west approach to the Eagle Point bridge. This bridge was ready in 1902. A new steam roller, street harrow and rutter plow cost \$3,550.

The water tower, northwest of Linwood Cemetery, cost about \$600 and had a capacity of about 500 barrels. The city used Finley Hospital and paid expenses. Grand View avenue engine house was built at a cost of \$6,000.

The year 1902 was a record-breaker for the wholesale jobbers and manufacturers of Dubuque. M. M. Ham, who had so long edited the *Herald*, died Christmas night, 1902. Night schools were established in 1903. The Tri-State Fair held its first meeting in 1903. In 1903 the comptroller of the currency named Dubuque as a reserve city for the deposits of the smaller banks. In the spring of 1903 Dubuque had nearly fifty private gasoline launches. The street car employes struck in 1903, and rough men from outside were secured to take their places. Considerable ill feeling and rioting occurred. Armory hall was leased to the Governor's Greys in 1904, but they soon surrendered the lease. In January, 1904, Prof. F. T. Oldt served as chairman of the committee on phonetic spelling at the State Teachers' Convention in Des Moines. He introduced resolutions, which were adopted, endorsing the simplified spelling of such words as thoro, thru, demogog, thorofare, etc.

In 1904 Nutwood Park was improved to the amount of \$7,800. The Union Electric Company gave the fair association the use of the park without charge. In 1904 over \$1,000,000 was spent in improvements here of all kinds. The city subscribed as individuals \$151,000 for the Dubuque, Iowa & Wisconsin Railroad. A new engine house was built at Rhomberg and Reed avenues. Patrol wagons were in use. The art division of the Woman's Club petitioned to have the surroundings of the Eleventh street elevator beautified. It was at this time or before that the Dubuque Boat & Boiler Works grew out of the Iowa Iron Works. The Iowa *Socialist* suspended publication in 1904. In 1904 the German Bank became the German Savings Bank.

In 1905 it became clear that something was wrong with the water works management and an investigation was soon ordered. Charges were finally lodged against the trustees, who were asked to resign, and did so finally. The books were in bad condition and a large debt for supplies of all kinds, particularly coal, was disclosed. In the end this debt reached \$49,000, was bonded and was added to the city's regular bonded debt. This is considered one of the worst instances of official malfeasance in the history of the city.

A number of residents of Dubuque have distinguished themselves in the flowery fields of authorship. Marion Hurd (McNeely) has written poems and, with Mrs. Stokely, collaborated "Miss Billy" and collaborated others with Jean Wilson. Mrs. Mary Bingham Wilson has written interesting poems, and Mr. Herman Ficke magazine articles. Mrs. Eunice Gibbs has written two books—"One Thousand Smiles" and "The Cats' Convention." Harold Wallis has written a volume of poems entitled "Youth." Miss

Marie Gannon is the author of several attractive poems; so is Miss Louise Harragan. Herr Laubengeiger has a book of German verses, and Mr. Walsh is the author of "Mirage of Many." Mrs. Edith Keeley Stokely's poems are sweet and beautiful, as will be seen from the following verse:

"The greenest grass, the sweetest flowers, grew at Aunt Polly's door,
The finest apples, miles around, Aunt Polly's orchard bore.
Aunt Polly's cows were sleek and fat, her chicks a wondrous size,
And Jabez Smith, the hired man, was witty, great and wise.
I used to go with Jabe at night, with clinking pails to milk,
Sometimes he let me feed the colts and rub their coats of silk.
And the moon that rose in those days, just behind the cattle bars,
Was twice as large as now, with twice as many stars."

A juvenile court was instituted here in 1905. In December, 1905, Mr. Oehler, of Dyersville, sued the Smith-Morgan Printing Company for \$20,000 damages for libel. In 1905 the races at the Tri-State Fair were unusually fast. Twenty-one thousand persons were present one day and 20,000 were present "Dubuque Day." The J. R., a new steamer, was launched at Eagle Point in the spring of 1905. The Iowa Dairy Company and Commercial Club were active at this date. The gunboat Dubuque, previously launched, was yet in service. The city assessment in 1905 was \$23,832,460. A dynamite bomb was feloniously exploded, shattering the entrance to the Dubuque Club house, August, 1906. In 1906 the Eagle Point Bridge Company spent \$21,000 for a new span. Several dynamite bombs were exploded late in 1906. One wrecked a watchman's shanty in the Illinois Central yards. A reward of \$300 was offered for the miscreant. Lawther's candy factory burned down in September, 1906, entailing a loss of about \$150,000. Work on the Albatross, a steamer costing about \$80,000, was commenced in 1906. At the Tri-State Fair in 1906 Dan Patch lowered the track record 5½ seconds. The Dubuque Baseball Club ended the season of 1906 in fourth place. By January 24, 1906, the citizens had subscribed \$125,000 to the Dubuque, Iowa & Wisconsin Railroad. In January, 1906, the Dubuque Woman's Club celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Slot machines were banished from the city in 1906. Speaker D. B. Henderson died here February 25, 1906. In March 500 voters petitioned to divide the Fifth ward. A bomb was hurled in the Casino in June. It was about 1907 that Dubuque became a member of the League of Iowa Municipalities, a body organized to promote civic purity. The eight banks of Dubuque had over \$10,000,000 resources. In 1907 the Bertillion system for the identification of criminals was adopted. The city appropriation in 1907-8 was \$266,650. Nearly a million and a half dollars were spent here

in 1907 for all sorts of improvements. It was a very prosperous year until the panic arrived. The banks here, as soon as the action in Chicago was known, met and resolved to pay out on deposits not to exceed \$100 per day, and no time deposits were to be paid until the full time had expired. This act was approved by the leading business men. A valuable tract of land along the north side of the ice harbor was granted to the Boat & Boiler Company.

In 1907 the Illinois & Western Railway was granted the use of certain streets and alleys for railway purposes. The city appropriation for 1908 was \$285,256. The Dubuque Woman's Club asked for a room for the Juvenile Court.

In 1907 funds for the Young Woman's Christian Building were subscribed and the structure was commenced. In March, 1907, a mass meeting against illegal saloons was held at the opera house. Archbishop Keane was the principal speaker. The saloons were violating the Sunday and night closing ordinance. The Law and Order League began numerous legal proceedings against them. Arthur McArthur confessed to having embezzled water works funds. He was superintendent and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. The Union Electric Company was a merger of the previous companies here. The Dubuque Booster Club was much in evidence in 1907. The Eagles held a brilliant carnival in July. Bad saloons were steadily eliminated. At the Tri-State Fair in August Dan Patch trotted a mile in 1:00½; several watches said as low as 1:58. Dubuque Baseball Club was having a hard time to retain its place in the Three-I League. For the first time in history not a saloon was open in Dubuque on Christmas day, 1907.

The city secured Eagle Point Park at a cost of about \$18,000 in 1908. Paderewski was here in January, 1908. The Home Comers' organization was conspicuous this year. A \$100,000 packing plant offered to come here upon certain conditions. Thomas Loftus was president of the Three-I Baseball League in 1898. At this time the Union Electric Company added twenty acres to Union Park. The Iowa Bankers' Association met in Dubuque on May 5, 1908. It was a notable gathering. The Old Settlers added three acres to the park at Dubuque's Grave. In October, 1908, Bayless Business College held its golden jubilee anniversary. An excellent exhibition of art works was opened to the public at the Carnegie-Stout Library, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, late in 1908. At the Tri-State Fair in 1908 Minor Heir trotted a mile in 2:02¼. Immense crowds attended the fair and races.

The citizens indulged in pleasing dreams of a Greater Dubuque in 1909-11. The Moon liquor bill became a law this year. It limited the number of saloons to one in every 1,000 population. On April 4, 1909, the Union Electric Company turned its lights on in Union Park. A delegation of Dubuque's business men was sent to Des Moines in 1909 to appear before the senatorial committee to

protest against the resubmission of prohibition to the vote of the people as a constitutional amendment. Free text books in the schools were voted down here this year. On July 4, 1909, the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes went into effect. In the spring of 1909 two distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Dubuque. The water works were declared taxable. Vast crowds assembled at the Tri-State Fair. During the fair 2.91 inches of rain fell in one hour. Many fine buildings were erected in 1909. Dubuque branch of Armour & Co. planned to erect a building to cost \$40,000. The new Princess Theater was opened in September. There was a 30,000 paid attendance at the baseball games here in 1909.

A site for a bathing house on the river front near the harbor was granted in 1909. The Dubuque Memorial Association applied for the privilege of building a hall in one of the parks. The city appropriation for 1909-10 was \$207,522; for 1910-11 it was \$305,578.26, and for 1911-12 it was \$297,529.

To the Young Woman's Christian Building subscription Peter Kiene, John V. Rider, B. W. Lacy and J. T. Adams gave \$500 each in 1910. On March 1, 1911, the total city debt was as follows:

General bonded debt.....	\$ 734,282.00
Water works bonds.....	324,000.00
Floating debt	224,522.74
Total	<u>\$1,282,804.74</u>

The Dubuque Clearing House Association was organized April 16, 1891, and consisted of eight members: First National, Second National, Dubuque National, Dubuque County, Iowa Trust & Savings, German Trust & Savings, German, and Citizens' State. The meetings were held at the office of the Dubuque National. The first officers were: P. J. Lee, president; E. W. Duncan, vice-president; James Harragan, manager. The clearings from May, 1894, to May, 1895, were \$12,469,000. In 1910 they were about \$50,000,000. The present officers are: P. J. Lee, president; B. F. Blocklinger, vice-president; James Harragan, manager.

BOATING, RIVER COMMERCE, ETC.

STEAMBOATING on the Western rivers ante-dated the arrival of permanent settlers. Particularly was this the case at Dubuque. In 1811 the first steamboat was built for the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; by 1838 there were in existence on those streams 638 steamers, besides about 6,000 flatboats and keelboats. Before 1832 many steamers came up to Galena and Prairie du Chien; of course, as there was no Dubuque yet, only an Indian encampment called "Little Fox Village," the most of the boats did not touch here, though no doubt a few did to load the lead mined by the Indians and carry their furs and hides to market. As a matter of fact, nearly all the first settlers who did not come across the country from Illinois and Wisconsin, came here by steamboat. By 1834 the steamboats on Western waters numbered 234.

In 1832 Capt. N. F. Webb commanded the Tippecanoe and visited all up-river ports, including what is now Dubuque. His home was at New Albany, Indiana. He became well and favorably known to all persons along the upper Mississippi. At different times he commanded the *Flora*, *Fannie Harris*, *Ocean Wave*, *Itasca*, *Milwaukee*, and the government boat *Montana*. In 1850 he moved to Galena. He was finally so injured in an accident on the United States dredgeboat *Montana* that his death resulted a few days later. At every port along the river and on every steamer, flags were hung at half-mast. His death occurred at St. Paul.

In 1834, at the time O'Connor was hung in Dubuque, Capt. Harris, with the steamer *Jo Daviess*, brought here a large crowd from Galena to witness the execution. This boat went up the Wisconsin river as far as Fort Winnebago in 1834.

Many steamers sailed the Upper Mississippi in 1836, and among those that touched at Dubuque were the *Dubuque*, Captain Atchison; Wisconsin, Captain O'Flaherty; Missouri *Fulton*, Captain Smith; *Heroine*, Captain Tomlin; *Olive Branch*, Captain Strother.

"The new and splendid steamboat Missouri *Fulton* arrived at this port on Friday last with 225 passengers on board and 250 tons of freight. The Missouri *Fulton* made her last trip from Galena to St. Louis in thirty-five hours, being the quickest trip ever made between those ports."—*Visitor*, May 11, 1836.

The *Frontier* arrived here May 16, 1836, having returned from a trip up Rock river as far as Dixon's Ferry with an "eighty ton keel." The *Gipsy*, *Adventure*, Captain Lafferty; *Galenean*, Captain

Plasterage; St. Peters, Captain Throckmorton; Missouri Fulton, Captain Perin; Smelter, Captain Harris.

In August, 1836, the Missouri Fulton arrived, having made the trip from St. Louis to Dubuque in 78 hours, with a detention of 30 hours on the way, thus with an actual running time up stream of 48 hours. She carried 325 cabin and 100 deck passengers and 250 tons of freight. This was the quickest trip on record thus far.

Late in 1836 Captain Briggs commanded the Olive Branch and Captain Van Houten the Adventure. J. Parsons operated a ferry across the river ten miles above Dubuque, opposite the old Snake Diggings. Authority was given to Mathias Ham and Horace Smead to operate a ferry at Eagle Point, where there was a place called Ham's Landing; it was on the southeast quarter of section 20. The Waller smelting furnace stood at Rockdale in 1836.

Capt. D. S. Harris died in 1893, being a resident of Galena. In 1823 he came to Galena on the steamer Col. Bumford and found the place a rude mining camp. He engaged in the steamboat trade. He and his brother built the first steamer constructed at Galena—on the river bottom near the mouth of Hughlett's branch, and called her Jo Daviess. In 1834 Captain Harris took her to St. Louis with a cargo of lead and sold both cargo and boat. The next year the two brothers built the Frontier at Cincinnati. They next built the "Smelter," which ran between Cincinnati and Galena in 1836 and 1837, the round trip occupying twenty-one days. He afterward built the Relief in 1838, the War Eagle in 1839, the Pizarro in 1840, the Pre-emption and Otter in 1842, and the New St. Paul in 1843. In the twenty-eight years of his river experience he built or was interested in nearly one hundred steamers. His last trip was in the Grey Eagle, which struck the Rock Island bridge in 1861 and went down. In 1833 he married Susan M. Langworthy, daughter of Dr. Stephen Langworthy. His second wife was Sarah Coates. He left ten children, two or three residing in Dubuque county.

In the spring of 1837 the horse ferry-boat used here to convey across the river passengers, teams, live stock, etc., was struck by a steamer and sunk; this loss necessitated the use for a while of a flatboat, propelled by oars. At this date the ferry right was owned by General Jones and was estimated to be worth \$25,000; the toll for one adult was 25 cents. The Pavillion, Captain Lafferty, ran from Dubuque to St. Peters in May, 1837. The ferry at Eagle Point was in operation in May. In June the new steamer Burlington, Captain Throckmorton, touched here on its way up to St. Peters. Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, the great statesman who was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, was a passenger. In June and again in July, 1837, the river was from fifteen to eighteen feet above low water mark.

In July, 1837, the Irene passed down from St. Peters, having on

board three companies of United States troops bound for Jefferson barracks, Missouri. At this time about 400 Indians were gathered at Fort Snelling to meet the United States commissioner, Governor Dodge. A treaty was on the tapis.

By ordinance, 1837, there was a port physician whose duty it was to board every steamboat or other vessel coming from any port known to be infected with any disease and examine the passengers and crew previous to their landing. All such persons were to be prevented from landing.

On August 15, 1837, a few miles below Bloomington, on the upper Mississippi river, the steamer Dubuque burst one of its flues and scalded to death sixteen persons and dangerously scalded many others, several of whom afterwards died. The captain of the boat was Smoker.

The steamer Dubuque about September 19, 1837, ran on a snag just above Hannibal, Missouri, tore a large hole in her hull and sank quickly in twelve feet of water. The principal cargo was groceries and flour. The boat was a total loss.

The distance by river from St. Louis to Dubuque was reckoned at 475 miles. Many steamers touched here in the fall of 1837 and many passengers were landed, bound mostly for the interior.

There was a small snow squall about November 20, 1837, but aside from that the weather had been fine up to December 2, 1837. The river was open, but business had largely suspended, owing to fear of sudden changes to winter.

The steamboat *Gipsy* arrived here on December 8, 1837. She had tried to go up Fever river to Galena, but ice prevented. The river had risen a foot in twenty-four hours; considerable floating ice in the Mississippi.

The steamers *Gipsy* and *Smelter* visited Dubuque many times in 1837-8; they brought up many passengers and immense quantities of freight. Usually just before navigation closed, store supplies for the winter were brought up in astonishing quantities; the same rush occurred each spring to market at St. Louis and other points down the river the products of the upper country. The new steamer *Demoiné*, Captain Cole, arrived from below on March 23, 1838; she was "very handsome" and drew only twenty-two inches. In 1838 the *Gipsy* was commanded by Captain Gray; *Bee*, by Captain Burnham; *Cygnét*; *Brazil*, by Capt. Orrin Smith.

The *Knickerbocker*, Capt. Van Houten, arrived here for the first time May 4, 1838; she had fifty berths in the gentlemen's cabin, all in staterooms, and handsomely furnished.

In 1838 for the first time the steamboats began to carry the mail regularly to all up-river ports as far as *Prairie du Chien*. This was an important step, because previously all mail came to up-river points by stage and horseback across Illinois and Wisconsin.

The steamboat *Gipsy*, Captain Gray, ascended Rock river to the

mouth of the Pecatonica in May, 1838. Dixon's Ferry had been reached by the Frontier in the spring of 1837. The steamer Brazil ran up to St. Peter's in June, 1838, with a large passenger and freight list; notice of this trip was given in advance by the *News*:

"Fast Travelling.—A gentleman of this place arrived yesterday morning (June 8, 1838) on the Rolla, having come up from New Orleans in ten days less seven hours, including twenty-seven hours spent in St. Louis. This is the quickest trip ever made on the Mississippi. He came on board the steamer St. Louis as far as St. Louis." (*Iowa News*, June 9, 1838.)

"The steamer Brazil, Captain Smith, passed this place on Tuesday evening last on a trip of pleasure to the Falls of St. Anthony—that far-famed place for the resort of fashion—laden with beauty and all the other little et ceteras. The sound of the music and tripping of the light fantastic toe, together with the splendor of the boat, made us envy a trip—but we don't go." (*Iowa News*, June 16, 1838.)

The steamboat Wisconsin, in 1838, went from the Fort Winnebago portage in Wisconsin, about 200 miles from Prairie du Chien, down to St. Louis. At the time the Wisconsin was at Fort Winnebago the water was flowing from Fox river of Green bay across into the Wisconsin river.

During 1838 on the upper Mississippi the following accidents to boats occurred: Ariel, struck a rock, sank, raised; Des Moines, snagged, raised; Irene, snagged, lost; Indian, snagged, raised; Quincy, damaged, repaired; Science, snagged, lost. (Statement of Henry G. Carson, pilot.)

The Mississippi river, late in July, 1838, was very high—about ten feet above low water mark—higher than it had been since last year. It rose over a foot in twenty-four hours.

In December, 1838, an act of the Iowa territorial legislature authorized Timothy Fanning to operate a ferry at Dubuque for twenty years. He was required to land at any required part of the river front of the town; to keep ample boats and facilities, and two years later was to put on a steam ferryboat and a sufficient number of flatboats.

The river at Dubuque was wholly clear of ice by March 16, 1839, and in a good stage for navigation. The Des Moines left March 16 for St. Louis, loaded with lead.

"Boats are now plying rapidly between this place and St. Louis. The Pavilion, Ariel, Rhine, Hero and Rio have departed since our last. The Brazil will be here this morning."—(*Iowa News*, March 16, 1839.)

The river traffic was very brisk and large in 1838 and 1839. Large numbers of settlers and live stock, and quantities of household goods, arrived by every steamer and passed into the interior.

Their presence created the demand for store goods and the towns and villages grew prosperous.

"The Mississippi continues open with but little ice running. The steamboat Rapids ascended as far as Rock Island on Tuesday morning last, but fearing cold weather, returned. Last night snow fell to the depth of about four inches."—(*Iowa News*, December 14, 1839.)

"Pleasure excursions to the Falls of St. Anthony—the Ha-ha-wat-e-pa (laughing waters) of the Sioux—are becoming quite fashionable this season. The fast, beautiful and popular steamboat Brazil touched at Dubuque on her way up, with a large company of ladies and gentlemen in high spirits on Monday evening."—(*Iowa News*, July 23, 1840.)

In January, 1840, George W. Jones was authorized to keep a ferry on the Mississippi at Dubuque for twenty years; he was not to conflict with ferry charter of Timothy Fanning and was permitted to use either horses or steam. In July, 1840, Congress appropriated \$1,000 for the survey of a steamboat landing at Dubuque.

"The Mississippi has been rapidly rising for the last four or five days, which has made a temporary suspension of the works on the canal in our harbor necessary."—(*Iowa News*, June 26, 1841.)

In 1843, Thomas McCraney and James Churchman operated a ferry at the upper end of Dubuque.

In 1841-43, the following boats, among others, were engaged in trade on the upper Mississippi; their tonnage follows: Agnes, 92; Amaranth, 200; Chippewa, 102; Galena, 115; General Brooke, 120; Illinois, 120; Indian Queen, 115; Ione, 140; Iowa, 112; Jasper, 98; Malta, 130; Mermaid, 160; Nauvoo, 125; New Brazil, 200; Ohio, 130; Osage, 140; Osprey, 105; Otter, 95; Potosi, 115; Rapids, 115; Sarah Ann, 135; St. Louis Oak, 115; and eleven transient boats with an aggregate tonnage of 1,300. In 1841 these boats made 143 trips, carried freight worth \$124,000, and passengers to the amount of \$73,400 fares. (See Sen. Doc. No. 242, 28th Cong., 12th session, Vol. IV.)

The Jasper was commanded by Captain Roberts and was designed for up-river trade, having small draught. In 1842 numerous meetings along the river were held for the purpose of securing an improvement of navigation. In 1843, the principal boats touching here were: New Brazil, Iowa, Osprey, Potosi, Ohio, Rapids, General Brooke, St. Louis Oak, Galena, Sarah Ann, Amaranth, Leander and Osage. In 1845 the War Eagle, Lynx, Osprey, Falcon, St. Louis Oak, Mermaid and St. Croix were active.

In September, 1845, the Archer, Captain Gilman, was a new steamer with a good trade. Others were the Atlas, Captain Reilly; Prairie Bird, Tempest (new), Confidence, Mendota, War Eagle,

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Time and Tide, St. Anthony, Captain Montford; Iron City, Bertrand, Fortune, Red Wing, Monona. Early in 1846 the St. Anthony and the War Eagle were sunk, but were soon raised and refitted. In 1847 the Bon Accord was commanded by H. Bersie, the Cora by Captain Throckmorton, and the Lynx by Capt. John Atchison.

Captain Barney's annual report, made September 5, 1847, showed \$2,291 unexpended. Afterward the dredge boat's operations for two months amounted to \$890; agent for six months, \$600; expense to Washington, \$200; additional, \$1,690, leaving about \$600 on hand May 10, 1848. Thus the \$14,500 appropriated for the harbor was nearly gone and the harbor "presented more formidable obstructions to the passage of steamboats than it did before the present improvements were commenced."—(*Miners' Express*, May 10, 1848.)

In 1848 the steamer St. Peters was owned here by P. and R. C. Waples; she ran regularly to St. Louis and was one of the Dubuque and Potosi Packet Line. W. S. Grims was master. Another regular packet boat was the Dubuque, Edward H. Beebe, master. The Pearl was commanded by Capt. A. Montgomery. By December 15, 1848, there was fine sleighing here and teams crossed the river on the ice. The Eliza Stewart was commanded by Capt. William Edds.

Galena offered a free ferry (Young & Whiteside) to all persons crossing there from Iowa to trade, and during April, 1848, the following were thus ferried free: Two-horse teams, 272; one-horse teams, 22; cattle and horses, 198; persons, 739. The circumstance was used as an argument for a free ferry to Dubuque.

In 1849 there were Highland Mary, St. Peters, War Eagle, Capt. Robert A. Reilly; Dubuque passengers went by the latter boat to St. Louis to buy goods in March. The Senator, Anthony Wayne and Cora, Captain Gorman, were active in 1849. In April, 1849, George W. Jones arrived from Washington, D. C., by the steamer Dr. Franklin, having come from that city in fourteen days. In April, 1849, the steamer Josiah Lawrence reached Galena with 450 passengers and thirty cases of cholera on board; eleven of them proved fatal. All boats from New Orleans brought up cases of cholera. That disease broke out at Galena and Dubuque became alarmed. Line was scattered over streets and alleys; everybody was ordered to "clean up." Many steamers in a bunch were burned during a sudden and destructive fire at St. Louis in May, 1849; among them were the Prairie State, St. Peters, Alex. Hamilton, Dubuque, Ed. Bates and others known at Dubuque. Early in June the Anthony Wayne brought here two cases of cholera, but the patients died the same night. On October 3, 1849, a delegation from Dubuque attended the Rapids Improvement Convention at

Davenport. The Dubuque was here again in October, having been repaired; her upper works only had been burned at St. Louis.

The Anthony Wayne was the first arrival from below, March 8, 1850. The *Excelsior*, Captain Ward, was here a few days later; also the *Lamartine*, Capt. J. M. Marsh. Dubuque began to grow rapidly this year and the river traffic was very brisk. On April 24, 1850, the river was the highest ever known here at this season of the year. During the forties and fifties it was customary for the steamers of different lines or independent to race both up and down. These races were always exciting and often dangerous. Bets were freely made and gambling was open and for high stakes on the boats. Early in June, 1850, the *Nominee* and Dr. Franklin had an exciting and hotly contested race of several days' duration along the upper Mississippi. Racing was generally condemned, but did not prevent its occurrence and repetition. Previous to about 1850 the term "upper Mississippi" was applied to all above the Rapids near the mouth of the Des Moines river, but after that date it was usually confined to the river about St. Anthony's Falls. The location of a permanent boat landing at Dubuque caused a bitter conflict of private interests.

In 1851, at a meeting of river men, a line of steamers with headquarters at Dubuque, was projected; J. H. Emerson, B. J. O'Halloran, Captain Estes, Platt Smith, T. S. Wilson, G. R. West, C. W. Cutter and M. Mobley were prominent in this organization. At this date the ferryboats were operated by Timothy Fanning, S. L. Gregoire and Charles Bogy. More lumber and log rafts than ever began to come down from the Wisconsin and Black rivers. Large quantities were used here and sold to the back country. Dubuque was growing as never before. Men began to make rafting their sole business; it required the highest skill to take a raft of 2,000,000 feet of logs successfully down the river to St. Louis, dodging all the islands, sharp heads, bridges and rapids; a raftsmen who could do it commanded the highest wages.

In November, 1851, the council leased "such right as it might have" to the ferry privileges here to Mr. Gregoire for six years, in consideration that he should pay \$100 annually and furnish a steam ferryboat. This step was taken against the expostulations of Mr. Fanning, whose period had not expired, because he had failed to provide a steam ferry as provided in his charter. In 1851 there were 353 arrivals and 352 departures of steamboats. By January, 1852, there had been subscribed for stock in the new packet line 242 shares of stock. Bogy's steam ferryboat was in full operation in April, 1852.

Early in June, 1851, the fine steamer *Di Vernon* passed Dubuque with a large excursion party for St. Anthony's Falls. A group of Dubuquers joined the merry-makers. The boats at Dubuque in June and July, 1851, were: Franklin No. 2, Captain Har-

ris; Wisconsin, Captain Griffith; Planter; Minnesota, Captain Smith; Nominee, Captain Smith; Enterprise, Captain Humberstone; Excelsior, Captain Ward; Robert Fulton, Captain Philips; Oneonta, Captain Tuppy.

A new dredge boat for Abel Hawley, harbor contractor, was launched in the summer of 1851. Among the steamers in 1851 were: Uncle Toby, Capt. V. R. Rout, of the Dubuque and St. Paul Line; Lamartine, Nominee, Dr. Franklin Nos. 1 and 2, Enterprise, Martha No. 2, Bon Accord, Minnesota, Wisconsin, G. W. Sparhawk, from Wheeling, Virginia; Oneonta, Captain Tuppy; Tiger, Capt. J. P. Anderson; Emperor, Captain Hopkins.

Thus far the steamers used on the upper Mississippi were small and more or less rude affairs, though spoken of as "elegant," "handsome," etc. In March, 1852, the business men here sent an agent to St. Louis to secure from one or more of the boat lines steamers of a higher, heavier and more refined grade, suitable to the improved order of affairs. Dubuque grew very rapidly in 1852; thousands of homeseekers and capitalists landed from the steamers. In April, 1852, Timothy Fanning building here a steam ferryboat, the newspapers observed that there was no reason why Dubuque should not become a boat-building center. Gregoire's new steam ferryboat was called the Utah; it ran every hour from the lower ferry landing. The St. Paul, a fine new packet, was active in 1852.

"Bogy's splendid new steam ferryboat is doing the most rushing business of the season. She is puffing and blowing all the time. She is a perfect godsend to California emigrants. If the number of wagons that she brings across in a day had to abide the tardiness of the old-fashioned horseboat, they would not reach this side in a week."—(*Daily Miners' Express*, April 24, 1852.)

The St. Paul, a new and very fast steamer, was saluted by artillery upon its arrival here early in 1852; she made the round trip from Galena to St. Paul in two days and sixteen hours, landing en route twenty-one times. In June, 1852, the dredgeboat, which had cost \$8,000, was sold to T. Levens for \$1,000. Ben Campbell was a new steamer. Dr. Franklin and Nominee were regular United States mail steamers in 1852. In August, upon the request of Mr. Adams, a boat yard was located at the foot of Dodge street for five years; there any boat could be constructed. The J. W. McKee was a mail steamer of the Keokuk Packet Line; the Lamartine, Captain Harlow, belonged to the St. Louis and St. Peters Packet Company, and the Excelsior, Captain Ward, belonged to the St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Peters Packet Company. Bogy's ferryboat landed at Second street.

In March, 1853, Dr. Franklin No. 2 took away at one load over 4,000 pigs of lead. The spring of 1853 saw the largest arrival of boats ever witnessed here. As high as ten or a dozen were here

at one time—Ben Campbell, Excelsior, Nominee, Asia, Lamartine, Martha No. 2, Enterprise, Swamp Fox, West Newton, Emperor, Wisconsin, Canada, Adelia, Pearl, Minnehaha, Golden Era.

The old floating dock was sold in August. Later in 1853 the Golden Era struck a snag near Hannibal, Missouri, and sank quickly to the boiler deck. She was soon raised. In December, Charles Gregoire was given a ten years' extension of his ferry contract. In 1853 the United States Supreme Court decided that rafts on navigable rivers were not subject to salvage; this decision settled a matter that had troubled river men for years.

"The steam ferry Utah made an unsuccessful effort last evening to reach the levee. The ice in the inner slough was too firm for her to force her way through it."—(*Express*, March 11, 1854.)

In 1854 there was a daily line past Dubuque to St. Paul, with the following steamers: New St. Paul, Captain Bissell; George W. Sparhawk, Captain Greene; Ben Campbell, Captain Matson; York State, Captain Griffith; Golden Era, Captain Bersie; Lady Franklin, Captain Morehouse. Late in 1853 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Lucius H. Langworthy and George Greene were sent as delegates to the river improvement convention at Memphis. Every steamer bound up the river was loaded to the guards with emigrants and their belongings. Numerous rafts arrived here in May and June, 1854. Other boats in 1854 were Shenandoah, Royal Arch, Minnesota Belle, Caleb Cope, Globe, May C., Gossamer, Lamartine, New St. Paul, Arabic, Admiral, Hindoo, Henrietta, Sparhawk, Galena, Golden Era, Grand Prairie, Excelsior, Fugitive Slave, Gray Cloud, Lady Franklin, War Eagle, Flag of Pittsburg, Greek Slave, Nominee, Blackhawk, etc.

A line of boats connecting Dubuque and St. Paul had been desired for several years; late in 1854, efforts to establish such a line were made. In 1854 Dubuque was made a port of entry and was annexed to the port of New Orleans. In August, 1854, William H. Merritt was appointed surveyor of the port of Dubuque. Late in 1854, Messrs. Mobley, Barney, Benton, O'Halloran and Hall were appointed a citizens' committee to solicit stock subscriptions to a St. Paul steamboat line.

The steamboat Blackhawk about November 1, 1854, began to make regular trips between Dubuque and Galena twice a day to connect with the railway trains. The boat drew so little water that it could navigate Fever river.

A team and wagon loaded with stone broke through the ice in January, 1855; all except the driver was lost. In April, 1855, Lillie & McDonald asked for ship yards on the island; granted, just below the Barney Cut. At this date Galena owned eight or ten fine steamers; Dubuque owned two or three. Why? it was asked. There was plenty of talk about such a line, but business men would not invest. The Illinois Central Railway, the Galena

Packet Company and the ferry companies seemed united at this date to force Dubuque to pay exorbitant rates of transportation. In April, 1855, the City Belle, Galena, Kentucky, Navigator, York State, Berlin, Gical and Hamburg were here at the same time. The spring travel and trade were enormous. Dubuque had almost doubled in population in two years. At this time Galena was so envious of Dubuque's wonderful growth that it did all it could to injure the latter. The Galena Packet Company assisted Galena, finally refusing to allow its boats to touch at Dubuque. This step at last roused Dubuque. A. P. Champlin was master of the Navigator. Time and Tide was commanded by Capt. Louis Roberts, and the Reveille by Capt. J. W. Markle.

In November, 1855, the steamer A. F. Gregoire connected both evening and morning with the mail arriving at Dunleith. It waited thirty minutes in case the mails were late; after that the mail was brought over in yawlboats at any hour of the day or night.

"We learn by the Excelsior, which returned yesterday from her last trip up the river, that a boat cannot pass through Lake Pepin on account of the ice. She first encountered ice below La Crosse on the 21st, and was obliged to leave her barge and part of her freight at that place and then proceeded to Winona, where the rest of her cargo was discharged. The Adelia reached Reed's Landing on the same night and also returned yesterday. The Cumberland Valley lies at Winona. The Dubuque and Kate Cassel are still up the river. The Galena packets are laid up and probably no boats will attempt an up-river trip after this week."—(*Express and Herald*, November 24, 1855.)

"The steamer Endeavor left Dubuque last evening for La Crosse and will probably be the last boat up the river this season. The usual high price for freight and passage for the last trips has been charged by the boats for some days, as high as \$15 to La Crosse and \$1 per hundred for freight."—(*Express and Herald*, November 29, 1855.)

"The pleasant weather is extending the time of up-river navigation later in the season than usual. The Kate Cassel returned yesterday from Reed's Landing and reports the head of Lake Pepin closed by ice. The Ben Coursin also returned yesterday from Winona. Two boats are expected from below—the Henrietta and the Emma Harron. Two boats also leave today for La Crosse."—(*Express and Herald*, December 6, 1855.) The Langworthys sold the ferryboat Queen City for \$6,000 in December, 1855. They designed putting on a new and better boat.

"The steamers Ben Coursin, Kate Cassel and Excelsior have laid up here for the season, as navigation is now considered closed."—(*Express and Herald*, December 12, 1855.) "The river is full of running ice and the sloughs are frozen over, so that the boys have commenced their winter sport of skating."—(Same.)

Among the steamboats of 1855 were the Dan Convers, Colonel Morgan, Audubon, Falls City, Fannie Harris, Latobe and Cone-wago.

In 1856 the Dubuque, Minnesota & Wisconsin Packet Company, with Mr. Farley as president, was in operation. They bought the steamer Golden State for \$14,000; it was a side-wheeler of 277 tons. The Dubuque Packet Company was fully organized and at work in March, 1856. It had bought several new boats—Excelsior, Captain Kingman; Fanny Harris, Captain Worden; Kate Cassel, Captain Harlow; Golden State. The organization of this company was due to the hostility of Galena and the Galena Packet Company.

The Galena Packet Company operated the following boats: War Eagle, Captain Harris; Golden Era, Captain Parker; Royal Arch, Captain Smith; Galena, Capt. K. Lodwick; Northern Belle, P. Lodwick; Schambra, Captain Gabbert; Greek Slave, Captain Gaul; Lady Franklin, Captain Lucas; Ocean Wave, Captain Gleim. Tishomingo was a very fast boat of the Winona Packet Line. Waples Cut was entirely dry in August, 1856; no boats could reach the inner levee. By this time the ferryboat Utah, which was large enough three years before, had become too small, and was removed to Hastings and Point Douglas.

The steamer "Lady Franklin," Captain Lucas, was injured and sank in the river in October, 1856. Several passengers were drowned and the captain was severely censured for his conduct.—(*Express and Herald*, October 29, 1856.) After the river had been very low for some time, the news that it was rapidly rising above was always cheering and heralded widecast.

Winter set in early in 1856-7 and many up-river merchants did not receive the stocks ordered and expected. "Although every exertion has been made by the Illinois Central Railroad and the forwarding merchants of Dubuque and Dunleith, yet they have been utterly unable to send forward goods as fast as they arrived, notwithstanding the steamboat tonnage has been very large. The Galena Packet Line, the Dubuque Packet Line and a large number of independent boats have all been overtaxed and compelled to refuse a large amount of freight. The season is now so far advanced that packet boats do not consider it safe to sign bills of lading only to a short distance up, and the independent boats, as fast as they come down, are drawing off and going to more sunny climes.—(*Express and Herald*, November 19, 1856.)

The steamer Tishomingo had great difficulty in escaping her creditors and much of the time in 1856 remained tied up at various ports. The steamer A. G. Mason became frozen in the ice six miles above Hastings in November. The Kate Cassel arrived here November 18 and reported ice gorges above. Navigation was about closed.

The Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Company, in 1856, owned the following boats plying between Galena and St. Paul: War Eagle, Capt. D. S. Harris; Galena, Capt. Kennedy Lodwick; Northern Belle, Capt. Preston Lodwick; Golden Era, Capt. J. W. Parker; Lady Franklin, Capt. M. E. Lucas; Ocean Wave, Capt. E. H. Gleim; City of Belle, Capt. A. T. Champlin; Granite State, Capt. J. Y. Hurd; Alhambra, Capt. W. H. Gabbert; and also the following running between Galena and Rock Island: Royal Arch, Capt. J. J. Smith, and Greek Slave, Capt. C. Goll.

Early in December, 1856, the Kate Cassel by an extra effort went up to Hastings with an enormous load of freight for the upper country. Log of the steamer Flora: "Left Dunleith the 21st with nearly 400 passengers and a heavy freight; met Golden State below Guttenburg; Envoy passed down; met Northern Belle the 22d; met Fannie Harris at Coon Slough; met Kate Cassel below La Crosse, evening 22d; met Gossamer at La Crosse; snowed all night; met Alhambra below Winona; fine sleighing here; met Falls City below Fountain City; got aground on Beef Slough and remained there Sunday night; went through Lake Pepin the 24th; reached Red Wing at 11 p. m.; snowing like great guns; reached Hastings morning of 25th; river gorged with ice for seven miles above and weather cold; left Hastings Tuesday; met Resolute Wednesday morning below Beef Slough; Progress there and could not get over; she returned to Winona and discharged her cargo; met J. Traber at Winona and Ben Coursin below La Crosse." * * * "The Flora brought down 250 passengers and went into winter quarters at the upper landing, Dubuque."—(*Express and Herald*, December 3, 1856.)

The Key City, a new packet, Capt. Jones Worden, was put on in 1857. The Golden State, Hamburg, James Lyon, Mansfield, Cumberland Valley, Brazil, Adelia, Sam Young, Falls City were here early in 1857.

Freight rates in the spring of 1857 were as follows: Dubuque to McGregor and Prairie du Chien, 20 cents per hundred; Lansing, 22 cents; La Crosse, 25 cents; Dacotah and Trempealeau, 26 cents; Reed's Landing, 30 cents; Red Wing, 31 cents; Prescott and Hastings, 33 cents; St. Paul, 35 cents.

The following was the list of a daily line of packets from Dubuque to St. Paul for the season of 1857: Gray Eagle, Capt. Smith Harris; Key City, Capt. Jones Worden; War Eagle, Capt. A. T. Kingman; Golden State, Capt. Samuel R. Harlow; Golden Era, Capt. John Scott; Fanny Harris, Capt. Robert Anderson.

Lake Pepin was still covered with ice by April 22, 1857, but it was then rotting fast. The steamer Itasca, called "a floating palace," arrived here April 21, 1857. It belonged to the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul line. It was 220 feet long and had capacity for 500 tons of freight. Its captain was David Whitten. The

first steamboats to pass through Lake Pepin for a number of years were as follows:

Otter, Captain Harris, April 6, 1844.
Otter, Captain Harris, April 5, 1845.
Lynx, Captain Atchison, March 21, 1846.
Cora, Captain Throckmorton, April 7, 1847.
Highland Mary, Captain Atchison, April 10, 1848.
Nominee, Captain Smith, April 4, 1851.
Nominee, Captain Smith, April 16, 1852.
West Newton, Captain Harris, April 11, 1853.
Nominee, Captain Blakely, April 8, 1854.
War Eagle, Captain Harris, April 17, 1855.
Lady Franklin, Captain Lucas, April 18, 1856.

The War Eagle carried up the river two and one-half tons of mail late in April, 1857. Mr. Hills, agent of the Minnesota Packet Company, reported that prior to May 6, 1857, he had dispatched up the river 4,000 tons of freight, largely to St. Paul. It was learned here, upon the arrival of the steamer Audubon from Reed's Landing, that eighteen boats were then in Lake Pepin, contending with the ice. The Galena first forced her way twelve miles and then went ashore. The War Eagle was damaged in the same attempt. The Falls City was aground with four feet of water in her hold. Seventeen boats were at Reed's Landing when the Audubon left. A prize of \$3,000 had been offered for the first boat to reach St. Paul and \$300 to the pilot bringing her in. The excitement at Reed's Landing was intense. The hotels there were crowded.

"As soon as we entered Lake Pepin we began to see the wrecks of the steamboats. The first lay about a mile below North Pepin, sunk above the guards. Two others were near, one apparently broken in two and the other inclined on the beach. Two other boats were seen farther up, hemmed in with ice. Another near was inclined on the beach. The boats said to be sunk were: Fanny Harris, Fire Canoe, Cremona, Steel and Falls City. We met Minnesota Belle and Itasca coming down."—(*Cor. Express and Herald*, May 13, 1857.)

According to a passenger, the Northern Light, when it arrived at St. Paul, May 4, 1857, found eighteen steamboats lying beside each other diagonally with the line of the levee. Minute guns were fired from a cannon lashed to the capstan. "The boat was made fast to the sterns of several steamers, and the passengers reached shore by crossing over the decks of some of the other boats." The Northern Light was 240 feet long and was commanded by Captain Lodwick. She could carry nearly 1,000 tons of freight. The other boats at St. Paul were: Messenger, Orb,

Golden State, Equator, Key Stone, Sam Young, Saracen, Mansfield, Ocean Wave, Red Wing, Golden Era, Minnesota, Kate French, Connewago, Time and Tide, Hamburg, Wave, Excelsior, W. L. Ewing.

So great had been the trouble for the boats to get through Lake Pepin, the press of St. Paul agitated the construction and use of an iceboat to open that body of water every spring. It would cost about \$20,000 and require \$5,000 annually to keep it up.

The Galena and War Eagle were the first boats to pass through Lake Pepin and reach St. Paul. The real struggle was between the Galena, War Eagle, Golden State and Montauk. All got through about 7 o'clock p. m. on Thursday. "Here a race ensued in which Captain Laughton of the Galena came off No. 1, passing the Golden State at Bullards and the Eagle above Red Wing. The latter maintained her position within a few lengths until a lamentable accident occurred just above Hastings, throwing her behind. The boat checked up to rescue a deck hand who had fallen overboard, but could not find him. This gave the Galena eighteen minutes the start, by which she beat the Eagle to the St. Paul levee." On Lake Pepin were the Arcola, broken in two; the Courier with hull under water and dangerously careened; the St. Croix had been raised unhurt—by May 13, 1857.

On May 10, 1857, the river was the highest it had been since 1851; the levee was covered with water; houses filled, lumber afloat, and the Seventh street embankment top nearly reached. At this time the gas company received in one load 20,000 bushels of coal from Pittsburg. About July 1, the new steam ferryboat Peosta was put at work. The steamer Rosalie sank near the mouth of Waples Cut in June with a valuable cargo.

The Galena, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company having become arbitrary, exacting and unaccommodating, the press of Dubuque and St. Paul called it sharply to task in July, 1857. "They treat the public in the most contemptuous manner, swindle the commercial and traveling community, and are independent and insolent in all things and at all times, when they have the power," said the *Express and Herald* of July 15, 1857.

The boiler of the old steamer Dubuque exploded August 18, 1857, eleven miles below Muscatine, causing the loss of twenty-two lives, all deck passengers. The sight of the scalded and mangled passengers was heartrending, said observers; assistance was furnished from Muscatine. In October the Ben Coursin was struck and sunk by the Key City, above La Crosse, and about seven lives were lost, three of them being women. The Henry Clay was in service in 1857.

In 1858 the Minnesota Transportation Company, a new steamboat line, was in operation; John Loraine was president; the Fred Lorenz and Adelia were two of their boats. The Fulton City

Company ran a daily line from Fulton City to St. Paul. The Winona Packet Line was a combination of several St. Louis and St. Paul packet companies and had a tri-weekly line. Forty boats were advertised to leave St. Louis March 30, 1858. Among the boats were Key City, Metropolitan, Henry Clay, Sucker State, Canada, Sam Young, Northern Belle, Milwaukee, Hawkeye State, Galena, Northern Light, Ocean Wave, Dew Drop, Kate Cassel, Lake City, Alhambra, James Lyon, Lucie May, Pembina, Sultan, Flora, Resolute, Courier, Aunt Letty, Pembina, Envoy, Gray Eagle, Chippewa Falls, Conewago, Tishomingo, Eolian, etc. The old Arcola hull was used as a float.

In 1858, Capt. D. S. Harris was credited by Governor Sibley, of Minnesota, with having been the pioneer navigator by steam of about all the tributaries of the Mississippi above the Des Moines Rapids; he was declared to have been the first to find the head of navigation on the Iowa, Maquoketa and Minnesota rivers.—(*Express and Herald*, April 2, 1858.)

The St. Louis and St. Paul Union Line owned the following boats in 1858: Pembina, Captain Griffith; Canada, Captain Ward; Henry Clay, Captain Campbell; Metropolitan, Captain Rhodes; Minnesota Belle, Captain Hill; W. L. Ewing, Captain Green; Denmark, Captain Gray—all sidewheel and fine steamers.

The ferryboat Gregoire, Captain Bogy, was in service in 1858; also the steam ferryboat Peosta. The Dubuque and Dunleith Ferry Company began operations about 1846; by 1858 the company claimed to have lost \$8,273; this was denied and argued in the newspapers.

The Union Packet Line, in 1858, owned the following boats, which ran regularly between St. Louis and St. Paul: Pembina, Capt. Thomas H. Griffith; Minnesota Belle, Capt. Thomas B. Hill; W. L. Ewing, Capt. Montroville Green; Canada, Capt. James Ward; Metropolitan, Capt. Thomas B. Rhodes; Denmark, Capt. Richard C. Gray. They left Dubuque for St. Paul every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and for St. Louis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The fine packet Galena was totally burned at the landing in Red Wing, June 30, 1858. The passengers landed, but the freight was destroyed.

In August there was a hotly contested race from Dubuque to St. Paul between the steamers War Eagle and the Itasca. The former won by a small margin; time, 24 hours and 40 minutes, with 23 landings and 35 cords of wood taken aboard. Large quantities of flour, grain and store supplies and large numbers of emigrants and excursionists passed constantly on the river. Immense rafts passed down almost daily.

By the middle of March, 1859, river traffic was in full operation. Chippewa, Dew Drop, Pembina, Minnesota Belle, Aunt Letty,

W. L. Ewing, Cedar Rapids, Fred Lorenz, Adelia, Canada, W. L. Nelson, General Pike, St. Louis, Golden Era, E. A. Ogden, Key City and War Eagle were here early. The latter was the first to leave on the schedule of the new steamboat express line. Lake Pepin was still closed March 25. The ferry began running here March 5.

In March, 1859, the Dubuque and Dunleith Ferry Company was required to run their boats thereafter from the foot of Third street instead of from the foot of Jones street. Charles Gregoire was president of the ferry company. The levee was loaded with all kinds of freight waiting shipment in March, 1859—lead, pork, beef, flour, merchandise, grain, etc.

Captain Worden of the Key City, in April, 1859, literally forced his way through the almost impassable ice barriers of Lake Pepin. The passengers passed resolutions praising his courage and skill. In trying to force its way through the ice, the Aeolian was cut so badly that she was sunk in thirty feet of water and four passengers were drowned. The Metropolitan rescued the others. The loss was \$10,000.

"The Key City came down last night with colors flying, having come direct from St. Paul. The Key City was the first boat through Lake Pepin. Hereafter boats will run regularly and our merchants here will be able to fill their up-river orders."—(*Express and Herald*, April 23, 1859.)

The Northern Packet Line owned and operated the following sidewheel steamers: Pembina, Captain Griffith; Minnesota Belle, Captain Hill; Denmark, Captain Gray; Henry Clay, Captain; Stephenson; Canada, Captain Ward; Wm. L. Ewing, Captain Green; Metropolitan, Captain Rhodes; Northerner, Captain Alvord; Lucie May, Captain Rhodes; Dew Drop, Captain Parker; Lake City, Captain Blake; Chippewa, Captain Crapeta.

Early in May, 1859, the Mississippi rose seventeen inches in twenty-four hours. By May 9 it was within forty inches of being as high as it ever was at Dubuque—1827. It was now within twenty-two inches as high as it was in 1851. The lower end of Sixth street from the bridge to the outer levee was entirely under water. Twenty teams were put at work on the outer levee. Many buildings and lumber yards were under water and the levees were in a dangerous condition. In the next twenty-four hours it rose eight inches more and at this time large numbers of men and teams were at work on all the levees, yards and streets.

"The river is still rising at the rate of eight inches in twenty-four hours. It is now running across the foot of First street, near Northrup & Ryder's warehouse. The various improvements still keep ahead of the water and have no fear, unless a high wind arises, of their ability to protect the works. The great freshet from the north has not yet arrived."—(*Express and Herald*, May 12, 1859.)

"The river is still coming up, having risen about seven inches in the last twenty-four hours. Last evening it was flowing over Jones street in a dozen places. First street at its junction with the lower improvement is covered to the depth of eighteen inches. Flatboats pass across the outer levee at the foot of Seventh street."—(*Express and Herald*, May 13, 1859.)

"The water yesterday made a clean break through the outer levee at the foot of Sixth street. It has reached the top of the Seventh street improvement and further work there is abandoned. Flatboats are engaged in hauling stones to stop the break in the central improvement levee. Lumber yards at the foot of Seventh street are busy saving their lumber. The water sweeps through the bridge at the foot of Third street with tremendous power and reaches nearly to the woodwork. It also sweeps over Jones street. The Dubuque & Pacific track is rendered impassable to the bridge below the depot. The cars come only to Rockdale. The rise is not so great now."—(*Express and Herald*, May 14, 1859.) There were here about this time the Northerner, City Belle, Golden Era, Minnesota Belle, Pembina, Key City, Conewago, Canada, Forest Queen, Grey Eagle, Denmark, Henry Clay, La Crosse, Northern Light, W. L. Ewing, Wave, St. Lawrence, Fred Lorenz and Time and Tide. All the boats carried immense loads of freight and passengers. About 4,000 pigs of lead were shipped weekly; also about 100,000 feet of lumber.

"The river has risen some three inches since our last, although at present it is nearly at a standstill. Jones street is covered nearly its entire length, and reaching the lower levee on foot is next to an impossibility."—(*Express and Herald*, May 15, 1859.)

On May 15, 1859, the Fred Lorenz, when near Eagle Point, burst her connecting pipe. Several persons were severely scalded. The boat was towed to the foot of Third street.

During the flood of May, 1859, people were taxed 5 cents and 10 cents to be taken from the Jones street levee to the ferry landing. "If our improvement companies find it desirable to erect islands in the Mississippi river, they at least ought to furnish citizens with some means of getting to them."—(*Express and Herald*, May 19, 1859.) "The water has fallen about five inches since yesterday morning. It will probably reach its proper level forty-eight hours hence."—(*Express and Herald*, May 19, 1859.) "The river has fallen about six inches in the last twenty-four hours."—(*Express and Herald*, May 20, 1859.) By May 31 the river was down to its proper level, though alarming reports of a higher rise than ever came from upstream. "A very large raft yesterday got into the slough above Seventh street. It came very near being broken up, but several hours of hard labor got it out comparatively unharmed."—(*Express and Herald*, May 20, 1859.)

By June 6, 1859, the river had risen so high that it was within

six inches of being as high as it had been a week or two before. It had risen eighteen inches in the last twenty-four hours. At St. Paul it was reported as high as it ever was and at Red Wing had reached the highest point ever known. By the 8th it was within three inches of the mark of two weeks before. By June 9 it was three inches higher than before. By June 10 it was six inches higher than in May. "Seventh street, the entire outer levee of the Seventh Street and Central Improvement Companies is overflowed; so are First street continued and Dodge street. Third street continued is now the only street leading to the outer levee that is not overflowed and impassable. The river is still going up rapidly."—(*Express and Herald*, June 11, 1859.) "The river rose three inches yesterday and is now within half a foot of the warehouses on the lower levee."—(*Express and Herald*, June 12.) On the 13th it rose two inches higher. It came to a stand at 9 p. m., June 13, and soon thereafter began to fall.

In 1860, among the early boats here were: Ocean Wave, Captain Webb; Denmark, Captain Robison; Hawkeye State, Captain Gray; Sucker State, Captain Rhodes; Harmonia, Captain Hubbard; Northern Belle, Captain Hurd; Minnesota Belle, Captain Keach; Itasca, Captain Whitten; Laclede, Captain Goodell; Grey Eagle, Captain Harris; Northern Light, Captain Harris; Peosta, Captain Levens; Canada, Captain Parker; Henry Clay, Captain Stephenson; Shenango, Captain French; Pembina, Captain Hill.

A small party of luxurious sportsmen here, not liking to row their boats up and down the river while hunting, built, in the spring of 1860, a little steamboat, about sixteen feet long and three and one-half feet wide, rigged with a little one-horsepower portable engine set to drive paddlewheels with eight-inch buckets and a diameter of thirty inches. With this they could go up bayous, sloughs, etc., and come back without hard work.

In 1860 there was sharp rivalry among the various boat lines and often thereby much inconvenience was occasioned passengers and shippers.

The Frank Steele, in coming down Coon slough, April 10, 1860, came in contact with a tree and got both smokestacks and her pilot house swept clean from the deck, injuring the pilot slightly. In the spring of 1860, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, or its individual members, put on a line of packets on the upper Mississippi, under the name Dubuque, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Line.

So great was the river traffic on April 25, 1860, that eleven vessels arrived and ten departed. The Lake City, a railroad packet, was here April 26, and the Key West, a boat of the Independent Railroad Line, was here a day or two later. A barge laden with lead, in tow of the Key City, going down, struck a snag and sank.

There was much complaint here in 1860 that the packet lines of steamers from St. Louis to St. Paul and from Galena, Dubuque

and Dunleith to St. Paul were disposed to create a monopoly in the carrying trade upon the Mississippi river by driving off every other boat. Numerous acts cited showed that this was the apparent object of those lines. It was condemned vigorously by the press, and particularly by G. R. West & Son, wholesalers of Dubuque.

Late in May, 1860, the Minnesota Packet Company's steamers began to carry a daily river mail between Dubuque and St. Paul. "The steamer Metropolitan ran into the railroad bridge at Galena, June 26, and tore off a portion of her guards and otherwise injured herself. This is her third accident lately. Recently she ran down a man in a small boat and caused his death, and two weeks ago she disabled the Northern Belle."—(*Herald*, June 27, 1860.)

"We have found it to be a duty we owe to Dubuque, to the merchants of this city and to ourselves to cease giving to the Northern Line of steamboats that attention which their course to this city and to its mercantile interests have forfeited. Dubuque and her business interests have submitted too long and too tamely if not too servilely to the outrages inflicted upon her business by persons and companies who have taken advantage of the adversity to which this city has been subjected to inflict upon her, if possible, a lasting, permanent injury. For our part we do not feel like suffering such treatment as this Northern line of boats seem disposed to inflict upon this city with impunity."—(*Herald*, July 14, 1860.)

The river was so low in September that few boats ran and they carried very light loads; no lead was shipped from Dubuque during this stage. The War Eagle, Henry Clay, Northern Belle and a few others did a small business. At St. Paul river business was livelier. There the Minnesota Packet Company was trying to force out of business the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad & Packet Line. The fare from La Crosse to Chicago was reduced to \$4.75 via Dunleith and Prairie du Chien. The Minnesota Packet Company thus carried passengers for nothing in order to injure its rival. In fact, it reduced the fare from St. Paul to Chicago to \$1 about September 20, 1860, but the next day raised it to \$4.75. On the levee at Dubuque were 2,300 pigs of lead, 1,000 sacks of wheat, etc., waiting for a better boating stage.

The river closed up suddenly on November 22, 1860, with snow and extreme cold. Boats were caught where they happened to be. The Key City, Milwaukee and Metropolitan here; the Northern Belle at Le Claire; the Ocean Wave and La Crosse were caught in the ice and grounded on Sycamore Chain; the Golden Era was forced ashore east of Dubuque; the War Eagle, after exciting experiences, laid up at McGregor; the Fanny Harris was safe at Prescott; the Favorite and Frank Steele were at La Crosse. Late in November the ferry was again running.

The *Herald* became so incensed at the actions of the Northern

Packet Line in the summer of 1860 that it afterward refused to publish its usual news of the river and boats.

It was declared in March, 1861, that Dubuque needed three things: (1) A drydock for the repair of steamboats and other river craft; (2) an ice harbor where steamboats could stay during winters; (3) the removal of the bar in front of the lower levee and inner slough. The nearest place where boats could be docked and repaired was Le Claire. It was shown that at slight expense Lake Peosta could be made into an ice harbor.

In 1861 the Northern line of packets had the following boats and captains: Haweye State, R. C. Gray; Sucker State, T. B. Rhodes; Canada, J. W. Parker; Pembina, J. B. Hill; Metropolitan, T. B. Buford; Henry Clay, C. B. Goll; Denmark, J. J. Robinson; W. L. Ewing, J. H. Rhodes; Northerner, P. A. Alford; Fred Loring, M. Green. William Wellington was the line's agent and clerk at Dubuque. On March 2 the ice here moved twenty-five or thirty feet. Crossing on foot was dangerous. The ferry boat prepared to start March 3.

"Things begin to look business-like on the levee. Wellington has got the wharf boat out of the slough and placed it in front of the levee in its proper place. The Ferry Company has also got its wharf boat in its place. There is a large quantity of lead awaiting shipment."—(*Herald*, March 16, 1861.)

On April 11, 1861, Mr. O. Chamberlain, agent, shipped on the Key City over one thousand packages of wheat, flour, corn meal, beans, etc., for Kansas. This was the contribution of Dubuque and other towns back in the interior to the sufferers in that new State. The packages went down to Hannibal, thence by rail to Kansas.

"The rivalry between the boats for several years past in the effort to make the first landing at St. Paul is stimulated by the favor of free wharfage for the season to the successful boat. Captain Harris has, in the period named, made the first landing six times."—(*Herald*, April 6, 1861.)

The Metropolitan, Canada, W. J. Clay, Connewago, Rocket, Northern Light, Pembina, Key City, Sucker State, Golden Era, Ocean Wave, Emma, Bill Henderson, War Eagle, Henry Clay, La Crosse, Northerner, Winona, Milwaukee, J. Bell, Luzerne were here from April 9 to 14. The levee on April 10 awoke and was soon alive with boats, there being no less than five large ones there at a time loading and unloading. Steamers now left regularly for St. Paul. The river was rising, freight plenty and business brisk.

The boats and captains of the Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and Minnesota Packet Company for 1861 were as follows: War Eagle, C. L. Stephenson; Golden Era, W. H. Gabbert; Itasca, J. Y. Hurd; Milwaukee, J. Cochrane; Northern Belle, W. H. Laughton; Ocean Wave, N. F. Webb; Keokuk, E. V. Holcomb; North Light,

John B. Davis; Grey Eagle, D. S. Harris; Key City, Jones Worden; Fanny Harris, W. L. Faucette; Alhambra, Ben Howard; Flora, J. W. Campbell. The first four were a daily line between Duluth and St. Paul; the next three were on the daily line between La Crosse and St. Paul; the next three were on the Northern line from St. Louis to St. Paul; and the last three were on the freight line from Dunleith to St. Paul.

The river continued to rise rapidly on April 19—seven inches in twenty-four hours. The Fanny Harris arrived here from a trip up the Minnesota river, where she went after government troops. Her cabin and all the woodwork were badly damaged by the winds, storms and soldiers. She laid up for repairs. The river still continued to rise on April 24. The water was running over Jones street and several others. The lumber yards were piling loose boards and making property as secure as possible. The Grey Eagle struck the Rock Island bridge and sank in five minutes in May; several lives were lost, among them being Mrs. Weaver and child, of Dyersville.

"Fastest Trip on Record.—The Northern Line packet Sucker State left St. Louis on the 16th of May at 5:30 P. M. and arrived at St. Paul on the 20th of May at 3:30; time from St. Louis to St. Paul, three days and twenty-two hours, doing all her regular business; also going in to Galena, discharged in the up-trip 309 tons of freight and had 425 passengers. Left St. Paul on the 20th at 5:30 P. M., discharged on down-trip at different points 1,000 sacks of wheat, and arrived at St. Louis on Thursday, the 23d, making the round trip in seven days and two hours."—(*Herald*, May 28, 1861.)

"The Hawkeye State made the run from St. Louis to this city (Dubuque) in forty-eight hours and thirty-eight minutes, made thirty-three regular landings and laid one and a half hours at Davenport. This is the quickest trip on record and shows that she is a hard boat to beat. The river never was in better boating condition than it has been this spring."—(*Herald*, June 12, 1861.)

In August Daniel Hewitt launched a repaired flat-boat at Third street. It was claimed that the Sucker State was the fastest boat on the Upper Mississippi. At all times sandbars in the river were the terror of all pilots and masters. The Key City struck and badly damaged the ferry boat A. L. Gregoire; the Peosta took its place.

In the spring of 1862 deck hands of the Minnesota Packet Company, who were then receiving \$25 per month, struck for \$40 per month; this line ran daily boats between Dubuque and St. Paul. The Northern Packet Line had five boats: Northerner, Hawkeye, Sucker State, Canada and W. L. Ewing; it was tri-weekly. In the St. Louis and St. Paul Line were the Pembina, Denmark, Metropolitan, which ran tri-weekly between St. Louis and Dubuque, and

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DUBUQUE'S MONUMENT



EAGLE POINT HIGH BRIDGE

the Bill Henderson, Fred Lorenz and others, which ran daily between Dubuque and Davenport.

"The light of other days can be seen by going down to the foot of Fourth street, where the wharf boat is moored, and see the ferry boat going through the Barney Cut to Dunleith, as of yore."—(*Herald*, May 2, 1862.)

In 1862 the names of the boats and captain were Pembina, Hill; War Eagle, Webb; Alhambra, Wellington; Canada, Parker; Milwaukee, Holcomb; Pearl, Hale; Itasca, Hurd; Bill Henderson, Rhodes; Key City, Worden; Hawkeye State, Gray; Northerner, Alford; Keokuk, Hatcher. In May the flood was only ten inches lower than the rise of 1859; boats ran across the islands and levees to the foot of the principal streets. A race between the Key City and the Keokuk in June, 1862, was won by the latter in fast time. There was sharp rivalry between the lines of the Minnesota Packet Company, the Northern Packet Company and the Davidson Packet Company at this date. Business was very brisk here on the river in 1862; low water was the only hindrance. The Denmark struck a snag and sank near Keokuk in November.

The ferry boats ran almost continuously in January, 1863; large numbers of cattle and hogs were taken over and shipped to Chicago. February was very cold. When the ice left the river each year a great crowd usually gathered to witness the event. In February the ferry boats ran through channels cut in the ice. The sandbar in front was a great hindrance to navigation; many boats struck it and often grounded; strong demands for its removal were made.

Captain Spencer J. Ball, an old river captain, was employed by the government to pick out vessels for the expedition against Vicksburg. He was authorized to draft into service all boats of two hundred feet and under. He selected the Ocean Wave as one in March, 1863, and eight more were under inspection. It looked to shippers as if they would have to use the railroads. The Bill Henderson had been in the government service, but was released at this time, though soon taken again. The Allamakee, Eolian, Chippewa Falls and Frank Steele were seized up the river for the use of the government.

The Bill Henderson took down the river one hundred and fifty packages of sanitary stores for different Iowa regiments April 9, 1863. The government had taken so many boats that almost anything that would float was put in commission in 1863.

In the summer of 1863 it was claimed that the Key City was the fastest boat on the river; she had a ten-pounder on board which shook the city when fired. A huge ice-boat, 132 x 21 feet took immense quantities of ice to St. Louis. The new Davenport looked like the Canada and Hawkeye and was a fine boat—203 x 34 feet. It was owned by Mullally. The Henry Clay was burned before Vicksburg. The ferry boat was thoroughly repaired at La Crosse

in 1862-3. The Favorite passed down in April with 292 Indians on board—taken from the Indian war in Minnesota. The Northerner passed up the river May 3, 1863, towing a barge laden with negroes from the South on their way to a home in the North. Thomas McLean, a river man and a Dubuquer, received May 6, 1863, \$1,050 for piloting a raft from the foot of Lake Pepin to St. Louis in less than three weeks. The little steamer Ad Hine ran the blockade at Vicksburg; she was well known here; she drew only sixteen inches of water.

"The bottom of the river is rising as usual and becoming more visible daily; some people call it low water." A lumber raft containing one million feet came partly from Stillwater on its way to St. Louis in charge of Pilot Jack Parker; water low; but his skill was equal to it. In 1863 an independent line of steamers was established here; they began with one boat, the U. S. Grant, Captain Gray, and later owned the Pearl, Captain Hale, and seven barges.

Late in 1863 the Minnesota Packet Line sold all its steamers to the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railway, as follows: Key City, Worden; Milwaukee, Holcomb; Itasca, Webb; Ocean Wave, Laughton; War Eagle, Mitchell; Northern Light, Gabbert; Clara Ames, Ewing; Flora, Wilcox; Franz Siegel, and the Durand; in all fifteen steamers and twenty-seven barges were sold for \$150,000. The Milwaukee, a large side-wheeler, reached St. Paul October 26th; the first boat to reach that city since June. She was welcomed as if navigation had just opened. The War Eagle, Ocean Wave, Franz Siegel, Durand and Pearl passed the winter of 1863-4 here "in the slough."

Late in 1863 the Northwestern Packet Company was organized with John Lawler as president; W. E. Wellington was its Dubuque agent. The ferry boat Gregoire was sold late in 1863 for over forty thousand dollars, presumably to the Illinois Central Railway control. The Northern Packet Company elected the following officers late in January, 1864: T. B. Rhodes, president; T. H. Griffith, secretary. Their vessels were the Davenport, Hawkeye State, Sucker State, Northerner, Canada, Pembina, Muscatine, Burlington and Savannah. The Ad Hines was sunk in the Arkansas river near Pine Bluff early in 1864.

The steamers here early in 1864 were Canada, Itasca, Pearl, James Means, Sucker State, War Eagle, Northern Light, Muscatine, Davenport, Key City, Keokuk, Hawkeye State, Chippewa Falls, Cutter, Pembina. Boats came annually from Pittsburg laden with glassware, crockery, hardware and oil. In April, 1864, the Chippewa Falls and Cutter passed down on their way to Idaho via the Missouri river; others were to follow later. They belonged to "Captain Davidson's line." They belonged to what was known as the Idaho Packet Line, the headquarters of which were at La

Crosse; the cabin passage to Fort Benton was \$150, with eighty pounds of baggage free.

The boats and captains of the Northwestern Packet Company in the spring of 1864 were: Northern Light, Gabbert; Milwaukee, Holcomb; Key City, Laughton; Itasca, Webb; War Eagle, Mitchell; Ocean Wave, Sheets; Flora, Wilcox; Pearl, A. Haile; Lansing, K. C. Cooley. The Mrs. Partington was remodeled and repaired for jobbing trade up and down the Upper Mississippi. The wreck of the Grey Eagle at Rock Island was removed for \$1,000. Charles Chever, a steamer drawing only sixteen inches of water, went from St. Louis to St. Paul in August, 1864, when the water was extremely low. The Emma Boyd was another light draught boat for the St. Paul trade. Stephen Dolson, who had served for many years as pilot on the ferry across the river at Dubuque, was succeeded by Orville West in August, 1864.

The following boats were here undergoing repairs early in August, 1864: Itasca, Pearl, Ocean Wave, Flora, Mrs. Partington, Grey Eagle, Northern Light and Joe Gales. A little steamer, St. Paul, was put in commission in August, 1864. The river by August 5, 1864, was at its lowest point—the lowest on record. Large quantities of freight were heaped on the levee. Water in the river was so scarce that it was humorously said that its use even to soften whisky was forbidden. The movement of boats was very uncertain and irregular.

T. B. Rhodes, president of the Northern Packet Company, bought the entire interest and stock of the Rapids Packet Company, the latter owning the New Boston, City of Keithsburg and Jennie Whipple.

The Pembina, with a crew one-half negroes, was boarded here by roughs who objected to the colored hands and attacked them with clubs, etc. The ship's officers resisted with iron bars and drove the gang away; five were arrested and three sent to jail; they were "levee loungers." Many rafts came down in 1864—often five hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand feet. As early as the latter part of May boats quit running to St. Paul, owing to low water.

By August 13, 1864, the river at Dubuque was lower than it was ever known before. The sandbars were covered with weeds and grass.

"The up-river papers say that boats have frequently to blow the whistle to drive cattle out of the channel to allow them to pass. The oldest inhabitant, always reliable, does not remember a season when the water was so low."—(*Herald*, August 27, 1864.)

"The river is no better than formerly. She is confined to her bed, and won't be up for some time. Her complaint is the prevailing one in the North and all her cry has been, 'Water, more water!'"—(*Herald*, September 15, 1864.)

The Dubuque harbor was a terror to boatmen, owing to the sand-bars. The packet lines threatened to quit stopping at Dubuque unless this state of affairs was remedied. It required as much skill to pass these bars as to pass the Rock Island bridge, which likewise was for many years the hobgoblin of boatmen.

The business of boat building and repairing was steadily increasing. In September, 1864, a new barge was under construction on the island above the levee and several barges were being repaired and caulked.

The steamer Mrs. Partington, a light draught tow-boat of the Western Packet Company, burst her boiler near La Crosse and the boat was torn in pieces. One man was killed and every other man on the boat was injured. She had been known as the Durand and was valued at \$5,000.

Early in 1865 it seemed that the Illinois Central Railway controlled both the transfer and the ferry companies. Among the boats and masters prominent here in 1865 were: Petrel, Jolly; Burlington, Rhodes; James Means, Wood; Milwaukee, Holcomb; Itasca, Webb; Key City, Laughton; Northern Light, Gabbert; War Eagle, Mitchell; Hawkeye State; Lansing; Davenport; Canada; Benton; Ryder; Ocean Wave; Northern Belle, West; Keokuk, Moulton; McClellan, Hatcher; Savannah, Hurd. Daniel Hewitt launched two new barges from the lower levee in May, 1865; they were of 300-ton burden each. They were built for the Northwestern Packet Company and cost about four thousand dollars each. The steamers Victor and Savannah passed up in June with the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry bound for the Indian country via St. Paul. One of the new barges was christened Ed Sawyer in honor of the "cashier of the packet company, a worthy gentleman who has made numerous friends here. Like her namesake, she is square built, good looking and will carry all she can hold." The other was named for D. P. Norford, an accountant of the company. "He is the well-known ex-dealer in drugs and soothing syrups and never tires of being asked questions in his business capacity."

A sale of forty-four United States steamboats and seven tugs, part of the Mississippi squadron, occurred at Mound City, Illinois, August 17, 1865. Among them was the old Peosta, formerly a ferry boat here.

The first vessels on the Mississippi were the bark canoes of the savages; then came the dugouts and flat-boats; then the sailing vessels; then the stern-wheel steamers, and now in 1865 were the elegant side-wheel packets averaging about eight miles an hour, soon to run exclusively for passengers or for freight, with many heavily-laden barges. The Milwaukee was a model side-wheel packet and the Ocean Wave a model freighter in 1865. An immense river business was done this year. Immense quantities of grain passed down. "Dubuque has reason to be proud of the North-

western Packet Company, which by liberal management has placed its boats ahead of all upper river competition."—(*Cor. Herald*, October 19, 1865.)

Late in 1865 the Northwestern Packet Company offered for sale the steamers Milwaukee, Northern Light, Itasca, War Eagle, Key City, Ocean Wave, Flora, Diamond Jo, Damsel, Julia and Lansing.

D. W. Hewitt launched a large barge here in April, 1866; it cost four thousand five hundred dollars and had a capacity for eighteen thousand bushels of grain.

On Monday, April 30, 1866, the river was but a few inches below the freshet of 1859, and was over twenty-one feet above low-water mark. The lower part of the city was under water; lumber yards were all afloat. The water was over the sidewalk on the outer levee; boats shoved their gangplanks into the warehouses; wild boats were thick. Tradition says that the greatest rise was in 1828. The flood of 1859 raised the river to 21½ feet above low-water mark—highest anyone living had ever seen it here.

The Northern Light was covered with ice in April, 1866, while working her way through Coon slough near Brownsville and sank in five minutes up to the hurricane deck. Nothing was saved; the loss was about twenty-five thousand dollars. Lake Pepin was open about April 20, 1866, and the Sucker State was the first boat through.

The Northwestern Packet Company spent annually in Dubuque about two hundred thousand dollars; its taxes here in 1865 amounted to \$6,981.40. Previous to 1850 flat-boats did much of the up-river traffic. The first important change was made in about 1853-4 by the organization of the Minnesota Packet Company at Galena. It started with a single steamer, but finally owned nineteen, among which were Itasca, Nominee, Alhambra, Galena, War Eagle, Golden Era and Ocean Wave. In 1856 the Dubuque & St. Paul Line, with J. P. Farley as president, was established as a competitor, and a little later the Prairie du Chien Line engaged in the up-river trade. Finally they were all consolidated under a long name with George A. Blanchard secretary and William E. Wellington agent. Soon thereafter Captain W. F. Davidson bought the stern-wheel steamer Jacob Trabor, began a good business, added other boats and soon was a formidable rival of the consolidated company, under the name La Crosse & Minnesota Packet Company. Mr. Wellington bought a small steamer and commenced business between Dubuque and Winona; was soon joined by Mr. Blanchard; they secured more boats and ere long had managed to buy enough stock to control the election of officers of the consolidated company. This accomplished, they reorganized the company November 19, 1863, under the name North-Western Packet Company. John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, became president; W. E. Wellington, of Dubuque, superintendent, and George Blanch-

ard, of Dubuque, secretary and treasurer. This company, with headquarters in Dubuque, added to its craft until by March, 1866, it had ten first-class steamers and thirty-six barges varying in capacity from five thousand to twenty thousand bushels of grain. During the winter of 1865-6 the company spent one hundred thousand dollars in constructing barges. The capital of this company in boats was about five hundred thousand dollars. In May, 1866, a new company—the North-Western Union Packet Company—bought all the property of the La Crosse & Minnesota Steam Packet Company and the Northwestern Packet Company. Its officers were William F. Davidson, St. Paul, president; John Lawler, Prairie du Chien, manager; George A. Blanchard, Dubuque, secretary; William Rhodes, St. Paul, treasurer; W. E. Wellington, Dubuque, and P. S. Davidson, La Crosse, superintendents. The new company started with thirty steamboats and seventy-three barges. The invested capital of the company was announced as one million five hundred thousand dollars. The shipping capacity was the moving of one million bushels of grain every five days. The barges alone had a capacity of three hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels. The company's side-wheel boats were Phil. Sheridan, Milwaukee, City of St. Paul, Itasca, Ocean Wave, Northern Belle, Key City, Keokuk, War Eagle and Favorite; and its stern-wheel steamers were Addie Johnston, Damsel, Annie Johnston, Diamond Jo, Jennie Baldwin, Julia, G. H. Wilson, Flora, Clara Hine, Hudson, Mankato, Chippewa Falls, Mollie Mohler, Stella Whipple, Ariel, G. H. Gray, Albany, Cutter, H. S. Allen and St. Cloud. The headquarters of the company were established in Dubuque.

Early in 1867 W. F. Davidson was president of the North-Western Union Packet Company, and John Lawler was president of the Northwestern Packet Company. Both did a large business. The City Council authorized the construction of the submarine railway at Eagle Point at this time. A drydock was strongly talked of. The president of the Northern Line Packet Company was Thomas B. Rhodes; its steamers and masters were: Dubuque, Barker; Sucker State, Hight; Hawkeye State, Worden; Burlington, Greene; Muscatine, Jenks; Canada, McGowan; Pembina, Gonger; Petrel, Isherwood; Dan Hine, Patton. A fine stand of colors was formally presented to the new steamer Dubuque in the spring of 1867; its captain was J. W. Parker. A great crowd assembled at the landing to witness the event. Mayor Graves presented the colors in a fitting speech, to which brief response was made by Captain Parker and, at his request, by John H. O'Neill. The boat was presented with a magnificent pair of elk horns procured at St. Paul.

The old practice of attaching and tying up a vessel with a legal writ for a small sum was abrogated by the legislatures of

the various states. Mathias Ham was president of the new ferry company at Eagle Point at this time.

In 1867 the Phil. Sheridan was the fastest boat on the river. Rafting by moonlight was declared to be one of the most enjoyable experiences of river life. Daniel McLean was one of the best and most successful raftsmen on the river. In a race of three rafts down from Lake Pepin in 1867 he won and was paid one hundred dollars for the victory. In July, 1867, the Phil. Sheridan ran from St. Louis to Dubuque in forty hours and fifty-five minutes—quickest trip on record. The government was making great improvements on the Mississippi Rapids at this date. Large quantities of wheat were sent by barges to New Orleans and thence by vessel to Liverpool, in 1867-8; C. H. Merry, who had opened this line, was tendered a fine supper as a token of appreciation and honor by his fellow-citizens. In 1868 the new ferry boat Dunleith, which cost forty thousand dollars, was put in service; it transported railway cars and trains across the river, and in a way was a wonder. The Ocean Wave burned to the water's edge near Lake Pepin in 1868. Pilots struck for a raise of wages from \$75 to \$150 per month.

P. J. Smith, T. W. Burns, O. L. West, H. L. Beedle, William J. Dolson, N. E. Tibbals, W. R. Tibbals, A. J. Harris, Stephen Dolson, T. G. Drenning, George Scott, Jerm Snow, Augustus Noble, C. Looney, Pat. Gainor, Joseph Wilcox, Joseph Gardapie were well-known pilots in 1868.

The Union company became known as the "White Collar Line," there being strenuous rivalry between it and the Northern Line. The latter had the following boats and masters in 1869: Minneapolis, F. B. Rhodes; Dubuque, J. B. Rhodes; Minnesota, T. B. Hill; Davenport, B. A. Cooper; Muscatine, G. W. Jenks, Sucker State, William P. Hight; Hawkeye State, J. Worden; Canada, M. Green; Savannah, R. F. Isherwood; City of Keithsburg, J. W. Campbell; New Boston, Robert Melville.

In 1869 the Northwestern Packet Line had the following boats and masters: Tom Jasper, Frank Burnett; Phil, Sheridan, A. M. Hutchinson; Milwaukee, E. V. Holcombe; City of St. Paul, Thos. Davidson; Mattie McPike, Moses Hall; Key City, Judd West; War Eagle, Thos. Cushing; Addie Johnson, Sam Painter; Jennie Baldwin, Charles Leuserbox; Keokuk, Isaac H. Moulton. It was said in 1869 that W. E. Wellington had arrived here fourteen years before with only 15 cents to his name; now in 1869 he was reputed to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, all made in the river and boat trade. In 1869 the two companies, Northern and Northwestern Union, divided the river trade in order to prevent loss by too sharp competition; both ran boats from St. Louis to St. Paul. In April the Mohawk took down five barges loaded with over one hundred thousand bushels of wheat. At this time wheat was

quoted in Chicago at \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ and in New Orleans at \$1.25. In a race riot on the steamer Dubuque in July, 1869, above Davenport nine men were killed. There was a People's Line late in 1869; also the Merchants' Star Line; the People's began business with three boats.

In 1870 Rouse & Dean began to build here their famous iron-hulled steamers; the first was a tug for a Wisconsin firm; it was 96 feet long by 19 broad and a depth of 3 feet. It was called the Clyde and was launched in August; it was the first of its kind built on the Upper Mississippi. There was very high water here in April, 1870; it rose 21 feet 10 inches above the low water of 1864; the high water of 1859 had been 21 feet 6 inches above the same mark. Steps to secure a sectional dock were taken in August by Messrs. Wellington, Hewitt, Cooley, Peabody and others.

The tug-boat Hyde Clark was built here and launched late in April, 1870, at the foot of Seventh street; it was sixty feet long and fourteen feet wide. In June, 1870, the Eagle Point ferry ran every hour. On April 30, 1870, the Dubuque Rowing Club was organized with about one hundred members and with a capital of two thousand five hundred dollars; its president was Gen. William Hyde Clark. The club started with one barge, two gigs, three skiffs, and a boathouse 60 x 20 feet; the captain was Alfred Hobbs. June 4 was "red letter day" for the club; it was the first public rowing exhibition. The rowers were (1) G. Stephens, (2) M. S. Connyngham, (3) James Stout, (4) Alfred Hobbs (stroke), and A. H. Gibbs, coxswain. Later the club owned the barge Desoto, two four-oared gigs, two four-oared skiffs and one captain's cutter—Vixen. The fourteen-oared barge Desoto was launched June 25, 1870; it was built by Daniel Hewitt and was forty feet long, five feet wide; it had fourteen oars, double banked man-of-war fashioned.

The new marine ways were sunk in the river early in 1871 by Rouse & Dean; twenty-two men accomplished the work successfully. Later, when in use, it was declared to be the best on the river. In 1871 the White Collar Line and the Northern Line agreed on a schedule of prices for the up-river trade; cut rates and war were thus forestalled. There was a race in August between the gigs Zephyr and Ironsides, distance three miles, ending at the wharf-boat; a great crowd gathered to witness the event; the Zephyr won by two lengths; the winners rowed through at thirty-five strokes. What was called the Dubuque Short Line (Dubuque to St. Paul) had the following boats and masters in 1871: Milwaukee, Laughton; City of St. Paul, Cushing; Minnesota, Smith; Sucker State, Wood.

In 1872 the White Collar and Northern lines dissolved their rate agreement and prepared to cut prices to secure the trade. In 1871 another iron steamer was built by Rouse & Dean. They also built

another in 1872; it was 135 feet long, 25 feet wide and 4 feet deep.

In 1873 the Diamond Jo packets became conspicuous in the river trade; their first boats and masters were Tidal Wave, Mitchell; Arkansas, Wilcox; Diamond Jo, Isherwood; Ida Fulton, Killeen, and Imperial. Early in 1873 the Diamond Jo line was in great favor, because they had good schedules and were not so crowded. Knapp, Stout & Co. won a case in court involving their right to land rafts on their own property without having to pay wharfage to the city. Early in 1873 the White Collar and the Northern lines were merged into one company with a capital of seven hundred thousand dollars and with John A. McCune president and W. F. Davidson superintendent—Keokuk Northern Line. The Diamond Jo Line was given concessions of land, etc., provided they would establish their headquarters here.

In 1875 Johnson & Kalke prepared to build three boats in Dubuque. The Keokuk Northern Line waged war on all cities that charged wharfage; the courts had recently decided against the right of cities to make such charges. Johnson & Kalke built a new steam ferry boat at their Eagle Point works in 1876; it was 100 feet long, 25 feet broad and 4 feet deep; it could carry eighteen teams at once and make a trip in five minutes. The old White Collar Line began suit against the city to recover wharfage under the recent decisions of the courts. The new Keokuk Northern Line was formed from the three companies: North-Western Union, Northern and Keokuk, with an aggregate capital of seven hundred thousand dollars. The wharfage cases were decided against the boat companies. The new ferry boat Key City was in operation in May, 1876. In 1877 Congress appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the removal of the sandbar in front of the city. The bar was dredged away to the depth of six feet at low water. Many wing dams were being built along the river.

In October, 1877, one of the dredge boats in the harbor scooped up an old musket from the river bottom, on which was stamped the date "1812." It proved to be the property of William Carus, of Wisconsin, who, while engaged in scouting duty at the close of the Blackhawk war, became engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with Indians, all in boats, and in the struggle the gun fell overboard.

In October, 1877, an immense convention at St. Paul urged the appropriation of a sufficient sum by Congress to open the rapids of the Mississippi and to effect other needed improvements; two million dollars was asked for these purposes. The Emma and Key City were the ferry boats in 1877-8. In 1878 there passed through the drawbridge 3,139 steamboats, 884 barges, 176 wood flats, 498 log rafts, 159 lumber rafts, 37 tie rafts. There passed down the river 459,000,000 feet of lumber.

In 1878 the Diamond Jo Company located permanently at Eagle Point and was granted valuable privileges; Joseph Reynolds was

the owner. J. A. Johnston had charge of the yards at first; seventy-eight men were employed in January, 1880. In 1878 the company spent here about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The establishment of an ice harbor at Dubuque was for the purpose of providing a shelter for boats during the winters. Waples Cut had been used for many years for that purpose; it was now proposed to dredge out this cut and enlarge it, all of which was expected to cost about forty thousand dollars. The necessary permission was secured from Congress.

On June 19, 1880, the water in the river was only fourteen inches below the high water of 1870; on the 21st it rose over the mark of 1870; on the 23d it had reached a stage of 22 feet 7½ inches above low-water mark, or about 9½ inches over the 1870 mark. Many persons were driven from their homes and were permitted to sleep in the City Hall. The Illinois Central tracks were nearly two feet under water. Nearly all land on the river front had disappeared and the buildings and lumber piles there were surrounded by the angry waters. On Jones street the water extended up to Locust; all South Main was under water; it covered the floor of the Illinois Central depot; it was two feet deep on Iowa and Third and Fourth. All houses on White at Fourth and Fifth were filled with water; it extended up White to Sixth; Couler avenue was completely flooded, all at Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth being under the rushing flood. All high-water records were thus broken—height 22 feet 8 inches.

In 1880 the Diamond Jo Company built another large steamer—the Mary Morton, Capt. John Killeen; the boat cost about forty thousand dollars and was throughout a product of Dubuque; Joseph Reynolds superintended the construction. He had previously built here the Libbie Conger and the Josephine. At her trial trip many Dubuquers were on board to testify their appreciation of the work of the Diamond Jo Company. Resolutions thanking the company and Superintendent Reynolds for their efforts and success were passed. At this date, June, 1880, the Diamond Jo Company had six steamers in service and was a popular line. At this time and before boats wintered here at the Eagle Point ways and in "the slough" at Waples Cut. In the fall of 1880 the Keokuk Northern Line successfully passed through serious financial troubles. In November Mrs. F. D. Chouteau and Miss Amanda Gregoire, sisters, were drowned in front of the city; their bodies were not recovered for several days.

In January, 1881, Capt. W. J. Dolson, an old river man, died here; he was born in 1820 and learned boating when a boy; he lived in Dubuque after 1846, and was related to Capt. Thomas Levens, another prominent river man. Under the reorganization of the Keokuk Northern Line early in 1881 Henry Lourey became its president, vice Davidson, released. In February, 1881, there

were at work in the Diamond Jo yards at Eagle Point about seventy-five men. The company put in condition the Stillwater, Mark Bradley and J. W. Mills, built several large coal barges and were at work on two new steamboats for Clinton and Rock Island owners. So great was the jam of ice at the bridge April 11, explosives were employed to dislodge it. Mr. Dickey was superintendent at the Diamond Jo yards in 1880-1. In the spring of 1881 the Dubuque & St. Louis Packet Company was organized, with headquarters in Dubuque, and with B. E. Linehan as one of its principal members. The St. Louis & St. Paul Packet Line was called for short "the Saints Line." At the trustees' sale of the boats of the Keokuk Northern Line the following steamers were sold: War Eagle, Northwest, Belle of La Crosse, Alex. Mitchell, Rob Roy, Minneapolis, Clinton and Redwing; also several barges.

In May, 1881, the river reached the stage of 16 feet 6 inches; again on October 24 it reached a stage of 21 feet 2 inches, or only 18 inches below the high water of 1880—22 feet 8 inches. A small iron steamer was built and launched by the Iowa Iron Works late in 1881. Thus far the Diamond Jo Company had built four steamboats, one new hull and four large barges. In 1882 it built the raft-boat W. J. Young, Jr., for a Clinton company. This was the ninth steamer built here by the Diamond Jo Company in three years. The W. J. Young, Jr., was 140 by 28 by 4½ and cost twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1882 the Iowa Iron Works began to build for steamers what was called the "featherwing wheel," which entered the water straight and left it straight; it was first put in the Vixen and proved a success. The Diamond Jo Line had in service the Josie, Libbie, Conger, Mary Morton, Josephine and Pittsburg. The "Saints Line" had in service the White Eagle, War Eagle, Arkansas, Keokuk, Minneapolis, Centennial, Alex. Mitchell, Grand Pacific and Alex. Kendall.

In the spring of 1882 the ice harbor was talked of in earnest; the government was expected to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for that purpose; it was necessary to buy considerable land adjoining the Waples Cut from Mr. Stout before work could be commenced. It took considerable time to secure the desired land from Booth and Stout, who had made valuable improvements on the tract wanted. In June it was decided to use thirteen thousand dollars left over from the old harbor appropriation and secure a new one of twenty thousand dollars, all for the ice harbor. In 1880 Major Mackenzie surveyed the various sites for an ice harbor and reported the most desirable at Dubuque. Waples Cut, enlarged, was chosen, and the engineers showed that the cost would be about forty thousand dollars; in 1882 Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars to start the work; the plan was to dredge down six feet below low-water mark and provide room for twenty

steamers and fifty barges. In 1883 the Diamond Jo yards suffered a fire loss of about fifteen thousand dollars.

In 1884 W. F. Davidson was president of the "Saints Line." Many boats came to the Diamond Jo yards for repairs. Their vessels Pittsburg, Sidney, Mary Morton and Libbie Conger ran from St. Louis to St. Paul, but the Josephine plied between Dubuque, Davenport and Rock Island only. In 1884 Congress appropriated another twenty thousand dollars for the ice harbor. In 1884 the Iowa Iron Works built in the ice harbor the iron tug-boat Ida Patton; she was 77 x 14 x 5½ and cost about nine thousand dollars. Four boats for the government were under contract here in 1884. This year a company with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars was formed to make important improvements at and near Eagle Point. They cut a canal 350 feet long and 40 feet wide through the island opposite Eagle Point and constructed piling to the mainland at Sneed's bottom. They had docks and a ferry boat in operation. It was called the Eagle Point, Dubuque & Grant County Ferry; the boat was built by the Diamond Jo Company. The ice harbor was not yet completed, but late in 1885 work was again commenced.

The Diamond Jo boats and masters in 1885 were as follows: Pittsburg, Killeen; Mary Morton, Boland; Sidney, Best; Libbie Conger, Corbett; Josephine, Congar; Josie, Sweeney. So great was the demand for quick river transit the Diamond Jo Company prepared to construct fast passenger boats to ply from St. Louis to St. Paul—all of steel and to be built here; many steel barges were projected. Six steel hull steamers were planned at once. The design was to separate the passenger and freight traffic. By July, 1885, the ice harbor was practically completed. The J. K. Graves, an iron hull rafter, was built in the ice harbor in 1885. The Van Sant & Musser Transportation Company built a large rafter here early in 1886; it was called Musser and was 137 feet long. The Diamond Jo Company built the upper part and the Iowa Iron Works the iron and steel part. At this date the principal river business was the towing of log and lumber rafts; the usual size of the rafts was about five hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide; Thomas Dolson was captain. Joseph Reynolds was president and general manager and E. M. Dickey superintendent of the Diamond Jo Line; this line built a barge with a double steel hull in 1886. The sudden movement of all the ice in the river about March 18, 1886, was witnessed by thousands of persons. At this date there were about eighty steamers engaged in the upper Mississippi trade, exclusive of the Diamond Jo and "Saints" lines. The following boats were owned at Dubuque: Helen Mar, Louisville, Menominee and B. E. Linchan, by Knapp, Stout & Co.; A. Reiling, by the Standard Lumber Company; Nellie, by Specht Bros.; Jim Watson, by Hamsen & Linchan. Forty-eight business

firms along the river owned the above eighty boats. Previous to the spring of 1886 the Iowa Iron Works had confined its boat work principally to iron hulls, but at that date it established a general shipbuilding department.

The Campbell was the transfer packet in 1887; it was in operation in March. In August, 1887, J. K. Graves was president of the boat club. In January, 1888, the Upper Mississippi River Convention assembled here and took strong action in favor of large river improvements; the visitors were banqueted at the Lorimier House. Owing to the construction of light draft boats rafting was continued all summer in 1888, regardless of low water.

The Linehan Transportation Company brought its large steamer here for repairs; its capacity was twenty cars and was bought in the South. The Linehan Ferry Company was active in 1888. The Dubuque Boating Association owned five boats this year; several regattas were held; Captain Hobbs was usually the referee. In January, 1889, the St. Louis, St. Paul & Minneapolis Packet Company was organized.

RAFTER CAPTAINS FOR 1890.

Ezra Chace, J. H. Laycock, A. M. Short, J. A. Wooders, Orrin Smith, Vol. Bigelow, Gary Denberg, Derwin Dorrance, S. B. Winthrop, Thomas Peel, William McCaffrey, O. J. Newcomb, Asa Woodward, J. M. Newcomb, Joseph Buisson, C. Buisson, W. S. Mitchell, A. Roque, Thomas Dolson, Al. Hollingshead, James Follmer, George Carpenter, H. B. Bresee, Dan Davisson, James Hugunin, George Reed, Phil. Shackel, James Coleman, C. C. Carpenter, C. B. Romahn, John Hugunin, J. G. Moore, John Hoy, John Lancaster, R. H. Tromley, Henry Fuller, L. A. Day, M. M. Looney, Joseph Young, I. H. Wasson, William Davis, William York, D. F. Dorrance, J. M. Turner, A. P. Lambert, J. W. Rambo, W. A. Kratka, E. D. Dixon, J. N. Long, Henry Walker, N. B. Lucas, R. M. Cassidy, R. S. Owens, William Dobler, William Anderlee, W. R. Slocum, John O'Connor, J. H. Short, George Tromley, Jr., Charles White, W. H. Whistler, Henry Slocum, Walter Blair, Ira Fuller, George Rutherford, Thomas Hoy, Joseph Dooley, J. H. Milliron, John Monroe, Robert Dodds, Cyrus King, George Brasser, Paul Kerz. The rafters Clyde, Jennie Hays, St. Croix and Nellie were owned at Dubuque.

By 1890 Dubuque had become a great center for the construction of steel hulls. The Ferdinand Herold, which was launched late in July, 1890, was the twenty-second iron and steel craft sent out by the Iowa Iron Works; the Clyde was the first, in 1870. In July, 1890, the office of the United States steamboat inspector was removed to Dubuque.

Early in 1891 the Laclede Packet Company was organized at Burlington. C. H. Pitsch was manager of the St. Louis, St. Paul

& Minneapolis Packet Company at this time; its packets were few; its most active boats were rafters. Diamond Jo Reynolds died at Prescott, Arizona, early in 1891; his fortune was estimated at from one million dollars to twenty million dollars. He was the owner of the Diamond Jo Line and was interested in immense deals elsewhere. Scores of stories were current as to his diamonds, and one reporter placed in the newspaper an immense diamond in his shirt front; none of these stories were true. He had adopted the mark which was placed on all shipments handled by him; and his name Joseph was the origin of the name Diamond Jo.

In 1891 the Iowa Iron Works built for the government the torpedo boat Dubuque at a cost of \$113,500; it was 150 feet long, 14 wide and 6 high; it was modeled after the Cushing. The contract provided that if the boat could make more than twenty-eight knots per hour the contractors were to receive a bonus of fifty-six thousand dollars. The snag-boat James B. McPherson was built by this company in 1891; it was 175 feet long and one of the finest vessels ever constructed here. It was launched on August 8, Senator Allison being present and speaking. William Hopkins superintended the construction.

In January, 1892, the Diamond Jo Line of steamers was granted the right to occupy and use a certain part of the public levee and to erect and maintain thereon a warehouse and office. This ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor and was passed over his veto. The Mayor's veto was based upon the opinion that the city did not receive for this franchise just compensation.

The Pilots' Transportation Company endeavored to do river business in 1892 on credit and failed. Many citizens in 1892 wanted the government to deed to the city the bed of Lake Peosta. In 1893 General Booth's new sand pump barge was christened Mound Builder by Miss Fannie Cozech; it was built by the Iowa Iron Works and was 112 feet long. In 1893 the torpedo boat Ericsson was built here. At this date the Diamond Jo officers were E. M. Dickey, president; John Killeen, vice-president; F. A. Bill, secretary and treasurer. The largest raft of lumber that ever passed down the river in barges was towed by the steamer Dolphin in April, 1893; there were seven barges, containing 2,270,000 feet of lumber, 760,000 lath, and to this was added here the hull of the old steamer Osborne and 200,000 feet more of lumber. It passed down at the rate of about seven miles an hour.

The St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis Packet Company had several boats here early in the nineties; their boat St. Paul passed to the Diamond Jo Company. The Windom (revenue cutter) was being built here in 1893-94.

In spite of all, the old river men could not help noticing the great decadence in river traffic from thirty and forty years before. Short-run packets were resorted to in 1893-94 to meet new conditions.

The cut of 30 per cent in railroad freight rates was a severe blow to river men, but the Diamond Jo Company seemed to do well. Small draft and short line boats were greatly in evidence; St. Paul, Pittsburg, Sidney, Mary Morton and Gem City were their boats.

The Ericsson torpedo boat was launched here by the Iowa Iron Works in May, 1894; Miss Carrie Kiene christened the vessel; 20,000 people witnessed the launching. This boat went down the Mississippi and saw service in the Spanish-American war. It was defective in several important particulars, but in the end did good service. In August, 1894, the river here was the lowest in thirteen years. In December of this year the Upper Mississippi Pilots' Association assembled here. Early in 1895 three new torpedo boats were called for; the Iowa State Iron Works bid for each \$137,000, but others were a little lower. In April, 1895, the Windom torpedo boat was nearly ready here. Jay Morton was president of the Diamond Jo Line. The new steamer Dubuque arrived from St. Louis in April, 1897. By 1898 the Iowa Iron Works had built or partly built over one hundred boats. In 1898 this company launched two large iron hulls in the ice harbor. One was a transfer boat, 303 feet long, and was No. 43 of its class built here; seven other boats were under construction at the time. About this time the Iowa Iron Works pay roll was about \$11,000 per month; in fourteen months ending June, 1899, that company paid out over \$400,000 for labor and material; it had about 230 men on the pay roll. The Acme Packet Company ran packets and other boats about this time. Capt. Thomas Parker and his six sons, all river men, were known to everybody. Captain Winans and Captain Streckfus ran boats of their own. The Dubuque Boat and Boiler Company began business about 1906-07; it built two dredge boats in 1907. Early in 1907 it began on the giant transfer boat Albatros, and in June it sailed down to Vicksburg. Other boats have been built recently, among them the B. F. Yocum, now being finished. Capt. Steve Dolson, a well-known river man, died in 1909. The river business is not what it used to be.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

TO AN early citizen of Dubuque, John Plumbe, Jr., is given the credit of taking the first steps to build a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi and on to the Pacific ocean. As early as 1836 he commenced the preliminaries for the construction of such a line. Two years later he drew up a petition for the establishment of this line, which was numerously signed and forwarded to Congress bearing the date April, 1838. It began as follows: "The connection of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river, at or near the Borough of Dubuque, by means of a railroad to be located upon the most eligible ground within the territory is a subject of such importance, etc. * * * The entire length of the Lake Michigan and Dubuque railroad would be only about one hundred and fifty miles * * * Within little more than eight months of last year (1837) the total number of steamboat arrivals and departures at the port of Dubuque amounted to no less than 717." General Jones, who was then in Congress, secured an appropriation to defray the expense of locating the first division of the road. It should be said that in 1849 Mr. Plumbe, at his own expense, discovered and inspected a practical route through the South Pass for a railroad to the Pacific coast, being the first to accomplish this task.—(*Times*, July 10, 1857.) Asa Whitney was one of the foremost in the struggle for a Pacific railroad.

It is true that Mr. Plumbe not only projected the line, prepared the petition and secured the Congressional appropriation, but in person and at his own cost began the inspection, if not the survey, of the line from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. He did not relinquish his efforts, and in 1847 proposed a grant of land from the government to aid the project; the proposal contained the following points: (1) The grant to consist of alternate sections of land; (2) the stock to be \$10 a share; (3) at the time of subscription 50 cents to be paid on each share; (4) the railroad to be managed by a board of directors; (5) the government to enjoy forever the free use of the road; (6) editors, ministers, missionaries, etc., to ride free.

The citizens of Dubuque, in 1838-9, warmly favored this proposed Lake Michigan and Mississippi railroad, which was projected westward from Milwaukee, presumably to the Mississippi at Dubuque. A bill for a survey of this road was defeated in the Iowa Territorial Legislature on the ground that it was outside of the

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territory. It was further presented that such a road should not be designed for Dubuque county alone, but for the whole territory; and as Dubuque county and town were the only parts to be benefited the bill should not pass.

By act of December 7, 1836, the Belmont & Dubuque Railroad Company was incorporated and two of the commissioners were John Foley and Francis K. O'Ferrall, of Dubuque county. In February, 1837, books for subscriptions to the stock of this road were opened in this city. The subscriptions were under the management of the commissions appointed by the act. During the latter part of 1838 the route between Milwaukee and Dubuque was surveyed. At this date also a survey was made of the Chicago & Galena Railroad.

Milwaukee was anxious to secure the railway westward to Dubuque for the double purpose of keeping Chicago out of northern and central Iowa and of winning that promising field for herself. Chicago had the same double end in view. In the end Chicago won by building the Chicago & Galena Union Railway. Numerous other lines connecting the lake and the Mississippi were proposed during the early forties; one was to connect Madison, Wisconsin, with the Mississippi at Dubuque. In October, 1847, at a big railway mass meeting here Gen. James Wilson spoke at length favoring the proposed connection of Milwaukee and Dubuque by rail. On May 20, 1848, a large railroad convention was held here, Theophilus Crawford serving as chairman. Resolutions favoring the railroads and the subscription of stock were passed.

What was called the "Railroad Committee of Dubuque County" was organized early in 1848 by the election of Peter A. Lorimier, Mayor, president, and Patrick Quigley secretary. The committee announced itself ready to receive reports from the several committees appointed in accordance with the resolutions of the railroad convention held at Iowa City January 17, 1848.

On the State Railroad Committee appointed at the railroad convention held in Iowa City in January, 1848, were Peter A. Lorimier and Lucius Langworthy, of Dubuque county; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Dubuque county, served as president of the convention. The people of the State were in earnest regarding railroads. The one now proposed was to extend from Keokuk to Dubuque.

At a large railroad meeting held in Dubuque in March, 1848, to consider connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, Col. C. H. Booth served as chairman and W. H. Merriitt and A. P. Wood as secretaries. The objects of the meeting were explained by General Jones and L. H. Langworthy. A committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions—L. H. Langworthy, G. W. Jones, Lincoln Clark, W. Y. Lovell, E. Fitzpatrick, Charles Miller and N. Nadeau. The resolutions warmly favored the construction of

a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi at Jordan's Ferry, opposite Dubuque. Steps to prepare a memorial to Congress were taken. The committee to memorialize Congress were L. H. Langworthy, W. W. Coriell, George W. Jones, Lincoln Clark, W. Y. Lovell, T. S. Wilson and Timothy Mason.

In 1848-9 Congress passed an act donating alternate sections of land to the Dubuque & Keokuk Railway; this was the first Dubuque county land thus granted. Dubuque was particularly anxious for rail connection with Lake Michigan, because during the thirties and forties business men here were at the mercy of St. Louis, there being no competition. It became known here that combinations to keep up the prices at up-river points existed at St. Louis, and that the boat lines were in collusion with St. Louis to extort large revenues from Dubuque and other up-river points. Thus during the late forties numerous railway projects were considered by large and enthusiastic mass meetings and conventions. In February, 1849, the citizens gathered at the courthouse to listen to a railway project described by William B. Ogden, of Chicago.

"Will the citizens not try to effect a communication with the East by means of a railroad and thus have an outlet for their increasing productions? There is nothing to hinder if we will agree. The Chicago & Dubuque Railroad will afford the quickest means of communication with the East. But we have no time to lose. Our merchants, men of property and citizens generally, must exhibit a better public spirit before they can accomplish anything. Let us begin with our harbor. What is its condition? Is it a place where any sensible man would make it the terminus of a railroad? We believe Dubuque great, but we must convince others also. We must provide an accessible and commodious landing. Keokuk, Burlington, Bloomington, Rock Island and even Bellevue have done more for a practical landing than Dubuque. To what is this to be ascribed? I say *positively* to a want of that unanimity which is so characteristic of us. If the City Council can't make this improvement out of the islands, or under the power granted in the present charter, let us have a new one, with power to levy a certain tax to construct this harbor and to do it when it best suits with reference to the best interests of all."—(Iowa, in *Miners' Express*, December 5, 1849.)

"The whole country—North, South, East, and West—cities, towns, hamlets, and villages, are crying out 'Railroads! Let us have railroads!!' This cry is approaching us from all directions, while here we are in Dubuque as unconcerned as if 'Whiskey Hill' and 'Dirty Hollow' were ever to be the only thoroughfares from and to Dubuque. Our neighbors of Galena are making arrangements to go and meet the Chicago road; Milwaukee and her sister towns are engaged in a vigorous effort to connect themselves to the Mississippi a few miles above us; while here we are asleep in

a kind of dreamy-drowsy-stupid lethargy. We should make immediate provision to unite ourselves to the Chicago and Galena road at the latter place. The company is under no obligation to come to Dubuque. When in the future the road is extended to the Mississippi where is the guaranty that Dubuque will be the point reached?"—(*Miners' Express*, December 12, 1849.)

The *Miners' Express*, in 1850, had so much to say on the subject of railroads and there were so many rumors and projects afloat that it established a "Railroad Department." In January, 1850, the plan was considered to connect Dubuque with the Red River of the North and to make Dubuque the focus of all lines of the Northwest. About this time a railroad westward from Dubuque passing through Cascade had been proposed, and at a railroad meeting in the latter village Bell, Banghart, Langworthy, Eaton and Dillon delivered addresses. Lovell and Langworthy were agents of the Dubuque & Keokuk line. In 1850-1 the Chicago & Galena Union Railway and the Illinois Central Railway were under course of construction and it was seen here that one or both of them would eventually reach Dubuque. The people here were asked to take stock in both roads, but refused unless they would be constructed to this point.

In August, 1852, Galena prohibited the passage through that city of the Illinois Central Railway and took this step to prevent that road from building on to Dubuque, hoping to become the western terminus of that road and thus the business focus of the Northwest. This step forced the Illinois Central to pass around Galena on its way to Dubuque or Dunleith. At a mass meeting of the citizens September 22, 1852, the proposition of taking one hundred thousand dollar stock in the Milwaukee, Janesville & Mississippi Railroad was considered; eight thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot. In a few weeks this city voted in favor of this stock, only nine votes being polled against it. When it was announced in June, 1852, that the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad would be finished to Galena in eighteen months great excitement and rejoicing ensued. In May, 1853, one hundred and fifty citizens petitioned the Council to take one hundred thousand dollars stock in the Dubuque & Pacific Railway. The *Miners' Express* opposed the loan, but not violently. The question was submitted to the voters and carried by 466 to 79. The vote in the whole county on two hundred thousand dollars subscription was 954 for and 717 against. New Wine, Concord, Jefferson, Peru, Iowa, Mosalem, White Water, Liberty, Prairie Creek, Cascade and Dodge townships returned majorities against the subscription. The overwhelming vote in Julien township in favor of the project, 666 for to 160 against, carried the question. Work on the road was soon commenced. Colonel Mason was chief engineer here, J. P. Farley was president, F. S. Jesup treasurer and Platt Smith attorney. In

the summer of 1853 Dunleith (now East Dubuque) was laid out, as the Illinois Central was fast approaching. The Milwaukee road, though voted stock, was not built. By September, 1854, cars began to run from Galena to Chicago, the fare being \$5.25; the fare from Dubuque was \$6.25.

"To the President and Directors of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad: Perceiving that some of our citizens think so much of our useless island and seem disposed to want a much larger price for it than it is worth, I will offer you free of charge twenty acres of land for your depot grounds and a sufficient quantity of it shall be on the river to accommodate the business of your road. The land is situated at my furnace, where the largest class of steamboats can land at all stages of water, and a part of said land is within the present city limits. Hoping you will give this your favorable consideration, Yours respectfully, P. A. Lorimier, December 1, 1853." This offer seemed to bring the citizens to their senses.

In October, 1853, President Nelson Dewey, of the Southern Wisconsin road, came here and asked the Council to aid his line with fifty thousand dollars. On this question the Council voted as follows: For the grant—Burt, Heeb and Langworthy; against the grant—Samuels, McNamara, Wilde and O'Hare.

On the question to grant ten acres of land to the Dubuque & Pacific road for depot purposes the vote stood in 1854: For, 677, and against, 285. In September, 1855, the city voted on taking an additional one hundred thousand dollars stock in the Dubuque & Pacific road—for, 1,011; against, 109. In January, 1855, the city voted as follows on the question of taking one hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock in the Mississippi & Milwaukee road: For, 574; against, 135. This was the same road, with name changed, that stock had been voted for in 1853. At this time many objected to any stock subscription to the last-named road, declaring that the outlet to Chicago was sufficient and that Dubuque should now help build the roads leading westward in order to open new fields to Dubuque.

"The city has already pledged its credit for one hundred thousand dollars to the Southern Wisconsin road; one hundred thousand to the Dubuque & Pacific road. Individuals in the city are pledged to the latter for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The county is pledged to the same for two hundred thousand dollars, and the bonds of the city are already in the market for thirty thousand dollars. This makes five hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Add to this one hundred and fifty thousand dollars voted on the 2d inst. and we have the handsome little sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Truly, we are a progressive people."—(*Express and Herald*, January 4, 1855.)

In July, 1855, R. B. Mason & Co. contracted to build thirty miles of the Dubuque & Pacific road next to Dubuque. On June

11, 1855, a party of about twenty ladies and gentlemen of Dubuque was carried from Dunleith to Galena on the construction train. This was a special arrangement and may be said to have been the first passengers to go over that part of the road; seats were placed on the gravel cars and the run was made in about forty minutes.

"A train of passenger cars arrived on Saturday night (June 9, 1855) about twelve o'clock at Dunleith. This is the first train through and it ushers in a new era for the prosperity, business, wealth and growth of Dubuque and the adjacent country."—(*Express and Herald*, June 13, 1855.)

On the question of granting the north half of Middle Island to the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, in September, 1855, the city voted 130 in favor of the grant and 614 against it. The completion of the Illinois Central to Dunleith was the occasion of an immense celebration here. Many visitors were present—a number from Chicago. The citizens had subscribed a sum to cover expenses, but the costs ran \$402 over that sum.

"We must say that if we, the people of Dubuque, are so stupid or so niggardly of our present wealth or so lazy that we will not push out our railroads to the West and Northwest *immediately*, why, then, if we are left behind in the path of advancement we can blame nobody but ourselves. Dubuque has got to *wake up* and go to work at once to secure the trade and business of the country west or she will be not only tributary to others herself but an unimportant secondary point. We have the start now, let us keep it. Railroads have made Chicago what she is and will make Dubuque."—(*Express and Herald*, June 25, 1855.) In the summer of 1855, when the Illinois Central Railroad was completed to Dunleith, this city held a big celebration of the event.

On the question of taking two hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock in the Dubuque & Northwestern Railroad the county voted: For the subscription, 2,166; against the subscription, 1,010. On October 3, 1856, steam was raised in the engine "Dubuque" for the first time; this was the first engine in Dubuque; it required considerable care and skill to bring this engine across on the ferry and to load and unload it. The Tete des Mortes branch of the Dubuque & Pacific road was considered in 1855-6 and early in 1857 was being constructed. By January 1, 1857, the Dubuque & Pacific road was completed to within five miles of Dyersville.

By proclamation of Mayor Wilson December 13, 1856, was set as the date of the special election to decide whether the city should borrow five hundred thousand dollars for railroad purposes. The election was duly held with the following results: For the loan, 1,456; against the loan, 4; rejected by canvassers, 1; majority for the loan, 1,451. "We congratulate the people upon the result of the ballot yesterday. It has settled the railroad policy of Du-

buque to have a system of railroads reaching to the Southwest and the Northwest."—(*Express and Herald*, December 17, 1856.)

All Dubuque was urged to assist all Northwest, Southwest, Dubuque & Bellevue and Turkey River Valley railroads. "These roads will do more to build up Dubuque than all other means combined. Before Dubuque will be, next to Chicago, the great city of the West, the lines of road in course of construction and those recently projected must be pushed on towards completion."—(*Express and Herald*, January 28, 1857.)

The Dubuque Southwestern Railroad was let to contractors in January, 1857, and was thirty-one miles long—four between Dubuque and the junction with the Dubuque & Pacific and the balance between Farley and Anamosa. The road was let at twenty-five thousand dollars a mile. The newspapers at this time indulged in pleasing dreams as to the future of Dubuque. Several made it the center of the railroads of the West—that is, west of Chicago.

In January, 1857, the following officers of the Dubuque, St. Paul & St. Peters Railroad were elected: F. E. Bissell, president; J. W. Taylor, treasurer; B. M. Samuels, attorney; H. E. Fellowes, secretary; James Langworthy, Gen. John Hodgdon, Gouverneur Morris, W. J. Barney, G. L. Nightingale, Gen. W. Lewis, Hon. G. W. Jones, directors.

By a handbill dated February 23, 1857, the citizens of Cascade called a railroad meeting to be held in that town March 7 "to secure the location of the Great Northwestern Railroad on the route from Galena to this place." George W. Trumbull was chairman of the citizens' committee which called the meeting.

By special act of Legislature approved January 28, 1857, the city of Dubuque was authorized to subscribe for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock of the Dubuque, St. Peters and St. Paul Railroad and to issue bonds for that purpose.

The vote here, March 31, 1857, as to whether the city should lend her credit by issuing bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars additional to aid the Dubuque, St. Peters & St. Paul Railroad, resulted as follows: For the loan, 1,129; against the loan, 94; illegal, 5; total vote, 1,228. By May 20, 1857, work had been commenced by the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad Company along Lake Peosta, near Eighteenth street. "The first shipment from the interior on the Dubuque & Pacific road was brought in on Thursday from Dyersville. It consisted of a consignment to West & Hopkins of 450 barrels of flour for shipment."—(*Express and Herald*, May 20, 1857.)

Mayor Wilson, Edward Langworthy and F. Herron, in June, 1857, were successful in negotiating this city's railroad bonds in New York City, where they had been sent for that purpose. The building of the Dubuque Western Railroad in 1857 led to the rapid growth of Farley Junction. Many buildings were soon in process

of construction. The Illinois Central and the Dubuque & Pacific railroads secured in the summer of 1857 a large site for a station and depot at Jones and Iowa streets, extending through to Dodge. The two roads pledged themselves to build a union depot that would cost one hundred thousand dollars. A fine railroad bridge across the river was also planned. In consequence land near that spot advanced fifty percent within a few days.

Dubuque expected by the Northwest Railroad to cut off and capture nearly all the trade of southern Minnesota by running to the rear of McGregor's Landing, La Crescent, Winona, Reed's Landing and Hastings, and draw off much of the trade of St. Anthony, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Pacific road would bring here the trade of all northern Iowa and the Southwestern road to Anamosa on the Iowa Central Line would bring central Iowa trade here, cutting off Sabula and Lyons.—(*Express and Herald*, April 22, 1857.)

"Look Out for the Locomotive.—The trains on the Dubuque & Pacific road commence tomorrow to make regular trips to Dyersville."—(*Express and Herald*, April 22, 1857.) "Brought Over.—The Dubuque & Pacific road has had brought over and placed upon the track their two passenger cars. On Monday they will bring over their new locomotive 'Black Hawk,' then 'look out for squalls.'"—(*Express and Herald*, April 29, 1857.)

The Dubuque Western Railroad and the Dubuque, St. Peters & St. Paul Railroad occupied joint depot grounds and were upon the main channel of the Mississippi and centrally located. The first mentioned road leased the line of the Dubuque & Pacific company as far as Farley Junction, from which point it passed southwestward to Anamosa, its object being to strike the Iowa coal fields. This road could not go via Cascade owing to the heavy grades. "The contract cost of the first thirty miles from Dubuque to Dyersville is \$1,100,000, which is \$36,666 per mile; this includes building, rolling stock, etc., except fencing and ballasting."—(*Express and Herald*, November 4, 1857.)

The Dubuque Western Railroad had two locomotives named "Lonsdale" and "Columbiana." The former went into a slough, but was raised. Previous to October, 1858, the citizens of Dubuque voted loans for railroad purposes as follows:

Dubuque & Pacific.....	\$ 200,000
Dubuque Western	250,000
Turkey River Valley.....	200,000
Dubuque & St. Peters.....	750,000
Dubuque & Bellevue.....	100,000
Southern Wisconsin	150,000
Total	\$1,650,000

Up to that time there had been issued only \$200,000 for the Dubuque & Pacific and \$250,000 for the Dubuque Western. It was now proposed, owing to the hard times, to issue no more of the bonds and the question of further issues was laid over to a subsequent date in the City Council.

In March, 1857, the Council of Dubuque was petitioned to lend the Dubuque, St. Peters & St. Paul Railroad \$500,000 more, making in all \$750,000. The press at this time demanded that the railroad company should now "show its hand" before expecting this large addition to its subscriptions. It was demanded that the route of the road should be made known. "The city has dealt even magnanimously with the *proposed* road *already*, having given it, or is ready to give it, \$250,000, and now its directors ask a half million more. The city is rich, to be sure; she has sold a large amount of real estate recently, and has a large amount more to sell, and she may be able to give a half million to the first applicant; but we submit whether she ought not to know how and where it is to be put."—(*Express and Herald*, March 11, 1857.) As a matter of fact the company proposed to start from Dyersville instead of from Dubuque.

On and after May 16, 1859, regular trains were run on the Dubuque & Western Railway. They left Farley Junction every morning at 9:30. The trains ran as far as Sand Spring, where stages received passengers who were bound farther westward. The trains at Farley Junction connected with those on the Dubuque & Pacific.

Both the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways practiced extortion on the shippers at Dubuque, and the river freight and packet companies and concerns did even worse. It was shown in March, 1859, that a saving of about 30 cents per hundred could be gained by shipping via Milwaukee. "It is well known that freight from Chicago to Dunleith has been kept at much higher rates than at any other points on the Mississippi; the consequence is that Davenport, Fulton City and McGregor have had a great advantage over Dubuque."—(*Express and Herald* Cor., March 23, 1859.)

Over one hundred of the leading business men of Dubuque petitioned the Illinois Central Railroad early in April, 1862, to cancel the new order concerning freight carriage between Dubuque and Dunleith, and asked that they be allowed to deliver and receive their own freight at Dunleith. The order objected to was as follows: "In future the rates from Dunleith to Chicago will be the same as from Dubuque: On grain, 23 cents per 100 pounds; on flour, 45 cents per barrel; and all freight will be transferred from Dubuque by our regular transfer agent at above rates."

In 1867 the Illinois Central and the Dubuque & Sioux City railways were united and a railway bridge at Dubuque was planned.

At this date the Sioux City line had ninety-nine miles in operation and the Southwestern forty-four miles. In 1868 great efforts to secure lines that would compete with the Illinois Central were made. In the summer the tunnel through the bluff at Dunleith was being cut and 300 men were at work on the railroad bridge. Right of way upon reasonable terms was given at all times to railway companies that made the right showing and meant business.

In March, 1870, Dubuque undertook the task of raising \$200,000 private subscription for the Dubuque & Minnesota Railway, which promised a very much desired communication with the upper country; by March 19 \$150,100 had been subscribed. A passenger station was located at White and Fifth streets. Work on the above railway was pushed in 1871; Guttenburg was the first large town it reached above Dubuque. The first passenger car for that line arrived at Dubuque about September 13; also twenty-five new box cars. October 9, 1871, the first regular passenger train ran up this line. A large excursion from Dubuque ran to Lansing May 8, 1872; this was the opening to that city. In 1872 the machine shops at Eagle Point were built. In 1872 the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque road was opened to Clinton; a big excursion celebrated the event. The pivot in the drawbridge broke in 1874, but another was secured from Pittsburg in a hurry. The Dubuque, Cascade & Western road was talked of late in the seventies. The railway tariff law was repealed by the legislature in March, 1878. By November 4 cars ran through to Zwingle on the Cascade & Bellevue road. In 1880 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company bought out the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota line. In the eighties, on the question of retaining the Milwaukee shops by a donation of \$35,000, the city voted—for retention, 1704; against retention, 54. The Dubuque & Northwestern was planned in 1882-3. This road was assisted by \$160,000 or more on a 5 per cent tax; it was called Chicago, Burlington & Northern in 1884; this line connected the whole Burlington system with Dubuque. This line paid General Booth \$55,000 for a depot site, etc., from the Third street bridge to the river front. In March, 1886, Dyersville voted a 5 per cent tax to aid this line. The Dubuque & Northwestern and the Minnesota & Northwestern consolidated late in 1886. Dubuque assisted the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line with \$60,000 in 1886.

The ordinance of October, 1870, granted the Dubuque & Minnesota Railway Company the right of way through the city, and made careful provisions for all probable contingencies. The ordinance of February, 1871, gave the Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi Railway Company the same rights. The ordinance of March, 1881, granted the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company the same right. The ordinances of March, 1884, and June,

1885, gave the Dubuque & Northwestern Railway Company the same privileges. The ordinance of February, 1886, granted the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway Company right of way through the city. The latter was given additional rights by ordinance October, 1890. The ordinance of December, 1884, gave the Illinois Central Railroad Company similar rights and privileges; other ordinances extended its rights and subjected it to further duties and accommodations. Ordinances were passed in April, 1878, and January, 1883, granting C. H. Booth and H. L. Stout and Ingram, Kennedy & Day the right to lay railway tracks along certain streets.

In 1888 the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad was projected to pass through Monmouth, Canton, Garryowen, Maquoketa to Dubuque. It was shown here that \$150,000 could be raised for this road.

In 1887 the talk of removal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops from Dubuque caused considerable excitement, a great deal of inquiry and many angry articles in the newspapers.

Late in 1895 the plan to connect Dubuque with the Chicago & North-Western Railroad was favorably and enthusiastically considered here. A company was organized in Dubuque with that object in view—to connect this city with Toledo and therefore with the whole North-Western system. A large meeting, held in Dubuque in December, 1895, to consider the subject, passed resolutions advocating a tax levy under the law of 1892 to raise the necessary funds. A pledge of \$20,000 was necessary at once; this was promptly given. It was shown that the whole amount needed, about \$150,000, could be raised here at once by private subscription. A meeting held in February opposed any new railway tax. Already Dubuque had four great trunk lines—Illinois Central, Great Western, Burlington & Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The effort for the new line was made mainly by those business men here who were boosting Dubuque's trade and commerce.

The Clinton, Dubuque & North-Western Railway was projected in 1900. Offers of help were freely made here. Dubuque wanted more railroads and was willing to pay for them.

In 1904 the citizens here quickly subscribed \$151,000 for the Dubuque, Iowa & Wisconsin Railway. This movement seems to have been abandoned because in 1906 the citizens subscribed in two weeks' time \$125,000 for the same road. In 1907 the Illinois & Western Railway was allowed to use the streets and alleys for railway purposes.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SOLDIERS who had served in the Revolution may have been among the first settlers of Dubuque county; and it is certain that volunteers of the War of 1812 and of the Blackhawk conflict located here.

In December, 1836, Peter H. Engle was given the rank of colonel by the Wisconsin territorial authorities and was appointed aid to the colonel of the militia. In 1837 Col. W. W. Chapman resigned his position as colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment of militia. In the fall of 1837, Col. William S. Hamilton was commander of the First brigade of militia of the counties of Iowa, Dubuque, Des Moines and Crawford.

General order No. 1 by Gov. Robert Lucas, commander-in-chief of the militia of Iowa territory, divided the territory into three divisions. In the Third division the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette and attached territory were constituted the Second brigade, and to Dubuque county was assigned the First regiment of this brigade and division. Peter Hill and John King, of Dubuque, were appointed aides-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, was appointed major-general in command of the Third division, and Francis Gehon was appointed brigadier-general in command of the Second brigade. Gen. Francis Gehon died in Dubuque, April 2, 1849. He was born in Tennessee in 1797 and grew up in Kentucky and Illinois. He engaged in merchandising at Helena, Arkansas, and Dodgeville, Wisconsin. He commanded a company during the Blackhawk war. In about 1833 he came to Dubuque county and in 1836 was appointed United States marshal and was reappointed until 1841. In 1842 he was elected to the Iowa territorial legislature. In 1846 he was tendered the command of a company of dragoons for the Mexican war, but was compelled to decline on account of ill health. He was able and honest; he was a Baptist.

A small squad of men from this county served in the "Missouri War" of 1839; they went down the river and joined companies at Burlington or Keokuk. Timothy Mason and George Wilson, the latter being a brother of Judge Thomas S. Wilson, were educated at West Point. Dubuque, Delaware and Buchanan counties were constituted the Fourth regiment of the territorial militia in January, 1838. Paul Cain was colonel of the Wisconsin militia Fourth regiment. He commanded captains to parade their com-

panies June 23, 1838. Accordingly Capt. William Allen called out the First company at Dubuque.

Capt. George O. Karrick died here in July, 1869. He was educated at West Point and soon afterward became first mate on the steamer *Mandan* on the Mississippi river. He came to the Dubuque mining regions in 1836 and soon became owner of Jordan's ferry, becoming also mail contractor, hotel keeper, etc. In 1845 he became a clerk in the surveyor-general's office. He was connected with many of the industrial enterprises of early times. He was elected captain of the only company raised in Dubuque county for the Mexican war. His training at West Point fitted him for this position. R. O. Anderson was first lieutenant. They raised a company of sixty-five volunteers, drilled constantly for two months, and were then informed that their services were not needed, whereupon the company was disbanded. He thus obtained his title of captain. He was a classmate of Capt. Joshua Barney, government engineer to improve the Dubuque harbor in 1843-4.

In May, 1846, Dubuque was called upon by Governor Clarke, of Iowa, for a company for the Mexican war, and accordingly sixty-five volunteers were promptly raised by George O. Karrick, R. O. Anderson, John Parker, George McHenry and others. They drilled and fitted themselves for service, but were not called out by the authorities. Over a full regiment was raised in Iowa by June 25, 1846, as follows: Des Moines county, two companies; Lee, two companies; Van Buren, two companies; Muscatine, one company; Louisa, one company; Washington, one company; Dubuque, one company; Johnson, one company; Linn, one company; Jefferson, one company; total, thirteen companies. This regiment, as such, was not called into the service. About June 25, 1846, a full company under Captain Wright left Galena for the front and in it were a few volunteers from Dubuque county. Iowa sent only one company to the Mexican war, numbering 113 men, rank and file; they reached the front May 25 and in less than one year were reduced by disease and death to thirty-six men. They were called the "Iowa Dragoons." Capt. James H. Morgan was their commander.

In 1847, Capt. John Parker enlisted a few recruits here for the war, and at the same time Capt. John R. Bennett, of Bloomington, also called for recruits here. Late in 1847 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., was captain of the Dubuque Guards. "It was a fine company, but too few in numbers. It was uniformed and met regularly at its armory to drill," said the *Express*. John O'Mara, of this county, served in the Mexican war as a member of the Texas Riflemen; he fought at Monterey and in the battles before the City of Mexico; he died here of ill health in 1848. In 1848 strong efforts to secure bounty and extra pay for the Mexican war veterans

were made; David S. Wilson and others here kept blank papers and proved up claims and discharges.

The Dubuque City Guards were organized in July, 1851; but as yet they had no uniforms. They were finally fully uniformed and paraded in full dress for the first time March 17, 1854, under Capt. M. M. Hayden; it was said that they were all Irish except the captain; Governor Hempstead reviewed the company. They were called upon late in 1854 to check strolling and marauding Indian bands in the Northwest. General Shields had general command of the company during this movement; when called upon there were only about twenty men in the company, but enough to make sixty were promptly raised. They quit business, drilled, hired teams, but were not required to leave the city, though they were at great expense. Later they presented claims for pay, which were scaled down by the legislature and finally allowed.

In 1856 the Union Guards were organized with Peter A. Lormier captain; the City Guards were in existence at this time; thus Dubuque had two companies which appeared at nearly all public functions out of doors. They participated in the celebration of the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1855, and were out in full strength; the occasion ended with a supper at the Julien House. A small company, of which Judge Hempstead was captain, was organized in February, 1858. This company, reorganized, became the "Governor's Greys," named in honor of Governor Hempstead. They were presented with a beautiful flag in 1859 by the ladies of Dubuque, Miss Sallie Lewis making the presentation speech, and Capt. J. M. Robison replying; this flag was taken to the field in 1861 and led and inspired the company at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1858, the City Guards tendered their services to the state to assist in punishing the Indians guilty of the Spirit Lake massacre, but they were not needed.

In August, 1859, there were four military companies here: City Guards, Capt. M. M. Hayden; Governor's Greys, Capt. J. M. Robinson; Washington Guards, Capt. H. H. Heath, and Jackson Guards, Capt. S. D. Brodtbeck; the latter company had just been formed. Captain Brodtbeck had seen service in the Swedish army. The Washington Guards was first organized in May, 1859. In February, 1860, the Greys received from the state sixty rifled muskets and the necessary accoutrements. In March, 1860, Captain Brodtbeck was appointed major of the Third battalion of Iowa militia by Governor Kirkwood.

"The Governor's Greys were out on parade yesterday in their new white accoutrements. We will defy any city in the West to turn out a better looking military company or a 'whiter' lot of boys than our own G. G.'s. 'Tis true they are composed of the very pink of our finest young men, still there is not a tinge of the cod-

fish in the composition of one of them."—(*Herald*, April 10, 1860.)

R. G. Herron soon succeeded H. H. Heath as captain of the Washington Guards, and was re-elected in May, 1860. The Greys were reorganized in April, 1859; in July they numbered thirty-three. In August and September, 1860, the Dubuque light artillery company was organized; thirty-two citizens signed the call for the meeting that organized this company. In September, 1860, the officers of the Dubuque regiment of militia were as follows: J. F. Bates, colonel; F. B. Wilke, lieutenant-colonel; N. G. Williams, major; George W. Waldron, adjutant. In October this was announced to be the only organized militia regiment in the state; they began to meet regularly and drill in November. In October a company called the "Douglas Rangers" was organized, its captain being Newton Mills. Captain Gottschalk commanded the Jackson Guards in November. A company called the "Blues" was organized at Dyersville at this date.

On January 11, 1861, the First regiment of Iowa militia, Colonel Bates commanding, fired 200 guns from the heights above the town with two pieces of artillery in honor of Major Anderson. The colonel with his entire staff was out, and the Washington Guards, Governor's Greys and Jackson Guards were represented by their officers. Each company planted its flag on the height. "The demonstration was received with lively satisfaction by all the citizens—Democrats, Republicans and all classes, irrespective of political affiliations. Hurrah for Major Anderson! and hurrah for the First regiment of Iowa militia!"—(*Herald*, January 12, 1861.) There were here in January, 1861: Washington Guards, Governor's Greys, Jackson Guards, Turner Rifles, Dubuque Light Horse and City Guards.

Of these the City Guards were nearly defunct; the Light Horse were unequipped; the Turner Rifles were an independent organization; so that there were really only three companies here that could be depended upon for military service. Neither of these turned out more than an average of about thirty men each—in all about ninety men, or one full company. "A certain number of our companies should be broken up, for the reason that they are weak and inefficient for all military ends and purposes. Their members attend drills when it suits their convenience—act as best suits their convenience when they do attend, and disgrace themselves and everybody else when on parade."—(*Herald*, January 23, 1861.)

On January 14, 1861, the Governor's Greys passed a resolution tendering their services to the state or the government for the suppression of the rebellion; this was probably the first actual tender of men in the state.

The *Herald*, in issue after issue, having both intimated and

stated what the Republicans ought to do, was answered by the *Times* of January 21, 1861: "We hope our Disunion neighbor of the *Herald* will not permit himself to suffer much mental torture in his solicitude for the Republicans of Iowa. On reflection it will occur to him that they have heretofore not only managed to get along rather comfortably without his fostering care, but in spite of his bitterest warfare. They are in condition to do the same thing for a good while to come. The *Herald* says there are tens of thousands of Republicans in Iowa who favor the adoption of the Crittenden proposition. Does that paper know what it is talking about?" The *Herald* replied at length, saying among other things: "We hereby reiterate the belief that there are tens of thousands of Republicans in Iowa who would save this Union if the adoption of the Crittenden proposition would do it; we trust we do but simple justice to the patriotism of a portion of the Republican party. The *Times* knows we are not Disunionists. We favor a settlement of the difficulties between the North and South on terms fair and honorable to both."—(*Herald*, January 23, 1861.)

On February 26, 1861, twenty sets of sabers and Colt's pistols arrived here for Captain Dillon, of the Horse Guards. A great carnival of three days' duration was held here at the anniversary of Washington's birthday, 1861. The two companies, Greys and Guards, paraded in splendid style and the famous Germania band was present at all functions. The event closed with a grand ball at City Hall. "All the captains in Dubuque have received letters from Adjutant-General Bowen requiring them to report their condition."—(*Herald*, February 3, 1861.) In February, 1861, Capt. M. M. Hayden applied to Governor Kirkwood for a piece of ordnance in exchange for the arms in its possession, but was answered that there was no authority to make such an exchange. Captain Hayden had previously sent a portion of his muskets to the Dyersville Blues.

The *Herald* took the position in January and February, 1861, that the South was acting under the Constitution and should not be coerced. It said: "It is to be hoped that there will be no conflict between Fort Sumter and the South Carolinians; for if a conflict ensues and blood be shed and lives lost, it will not be in the power of the federal government to restrain the fanaticism of the North from indulging itself in the commission of such acts of hostility against the South as it has long sought for a pretext to justify it in doing. The South commits the greatest folly in giving its northern enemies a justification for the course which will undoubtedly be taken by the North, should the South become the aggressor as apprehended."—(*Herald*, February 1, 1861.)

The *Herald* could see no hope for the Union in President Lincoln's inaugural. "The President's inaugural address pronounces

the dissolution of the Union, and it will be heard ominously as its death knell," it said.

A call signed by about 100 citizens appeared about the middle of January, 1861, for a meeting of "all persons who are impressed with the imminent perils of dissolution now threatening the Union and are willing in a spirit of conciliation and compromise to agree to an adjustment of the questions which now unhappily distract the country, upon the basis of the Crittenden Compromise propositions." The date of the meeting was set at 7 p. m. on January 18. This Union meeting assembled at the court house, and Warner Lewis was called to the chair and William W. Mills made secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions—T. M. Monroe, Dr. James C. Lay, Thomas Faherty, James H. Williams and J. H. Emerson. While they were consulting the secretary read the Crittenden resolutions and the meeting was addressed in a strong Union appeal by John D. Jennings. The resolutions declared that the people were unalterably attached to the Union; that there was no natural conflict between the two sections; and that the Crittenden Compromise or some other practical proposition based upon a like spirit of material concession should be adopted. After debate the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Among the speakers were Thomas M. Monroe, Dr. T. O. Edwards, L. H. Langworthy, George McHenry, M. B. Mulkern and others. The meeting adjourned after appointing a committee to prepare a memorial and procure signatures and forward the same to Congress praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions or others of the same spirit.

"The agitation and exciting news of the last few days, contradictory as it is, is nevertheless evidence enough of the intention of the administration to carry out the principles of the 'irrepressible conflict,' come of it what will. Civil war, of course, will be the result."—(*Herald*, April 9, 1861.) "War has probably been commenced between the North and the South, consequent upon the persistency of the administration to hold Fort Sumter and to carry into effect the doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict.' We have but little heart today for comment. In a day or two at farthest we shall probably have the result of the conflict in Charleston harbor. We anticipate it will be a bloody one—destructive of life and property, and the beginning of a revolution which will end in the destruction of the government and of course of the Union."—(*Herald*, April 10, 1861.) The *Herald* argued that while in the abstract the government had a right to reinforce Fort Sumter, other circumstances overshadowed such right and a different course should be taken—remedial measures should be adopted.

"A parental government would have tried remedial measures first before resorting to the exercise of its vengeance; but the

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government as administered by Mr. Lincoln seems to know of but one course to pursue, and that is to provoke a conflict between the government and its disaffected people, for the purpose of coercing them to obey its own behests and to submit to the infliction of intolerable grievances from a fanatical faction which have obtained control of the government.”—(*Herald*, April 10, 1861.)

“What deep lethargy has fallen on the American people? The government is tumbling into ruins. The nation is on the verge of a plunge into civil war. Imbecility of rulers at the federal capital is governed by a military dictator. Hostile fleets and armies are dispatched to begin hostilities upon our brethren of the South, when that act shall become the death knell of the Union. Men of all parties can be found who deprecate the hostile operations of the military dictator at Washington. Let us all who are opposed to the code of coercion meet in one vast body in Dubuque and protest with our loudest voice against civil war and the military terrorism inaugurated at Washington. Our motto should be, ‘No fraternal bloodshed—no civil war; but peace and conciliation.’”
—(*America*, in *Herald*, April 11, 1861.)

On Saturday, April 13, came the telegraphic news that Fort Sumter had been attacked by the South Carolinians. Much excitement was kindled in Dubuque. The *Herald* said: “The government, as we have said already, possesses the undoubted right to chastise rebellious people even unto death, but is it always the best policy to exercise this right? The precipitation of the country into civil war brings upon us all the solemn duty of rallying our physical energies and mental powers in the sacred cause of our country. Nothing will do now, it seems, but to goad our erring and, if it must be so, rebellious brethren of the South into the commission of such acts of violence as must be repelled and chastised. Nothing will do with the administration but to irritate their already excited temper; nothing will satisfy the fanatics of the North but a provocation to civil war, in which they may accomplish their darling object—that which they have long hoped for, that for which they have toiled for many years—the incitement of the slaves to insurrection against their masters, and as they hope the consequent emancipation of those slaves, the abolition of slavery and the ruin and subjugation of the South to the political thralldom of northern fanaticism.”—(*Herald*, April 13, 1861.)

The call for volunteers by President Lincoln met the approval of all Republicans here and also that of many Democrats, particularly of the *Herald*, which had recommended that course some time before, though in a modified way. There was much excitement, which induced the *Herald* to say: “Some have suffered themselves to be carried away by this excitement so far as to indulge in expressions, the result of emotions which are well calculated to pro-

duce disastrous consequences even away here far distant from the scene of conflict. This is not the time for men to give way to their passions; this not the time to indulge in harshness of expression, nor in the language of provocation, nor crimination and recrimination."—(*Herald*, April 16, 1861.) "People gathered in groups at the street corners and around the printing offices to hear and discuss the news, and in some instances the discussion was carried on in a spirit very illy calculated to allay the excitement which was on the point of explosion into violence for some time."—(Same.)

In all the churches on Sunday the pastors endeavored to quiet the people. Rev. Father Donelan in the morning of Sunday, April 14, 1861, and Rev. Father Durnin in the evening, at the Cathedral, referred in an impressive manner to the unfortunate condition of the country. The former was almost overpowered by his emotions, and many of his congregation were affected to tears as he pictured the horrors of a fratricidal war.

A public meeting was called by hand bills on Monday evening, April 15, at the corner of Main and Eighth street, for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion in favor of supporting the government against the secession movement. A large crowd gathered and were addressed by L. H. Langworthy, O. P. Shiras, H. T. Utley, T. M. Monroe and William Mills. The following resolutions offered by C. P. Redmond were adopted:

Whereas, A portion of the people living under the government of the United States have seen fit to set at naught the authority of the national government, to take possession of the public and other property not rightfully in their possession, and have opposed by arms the legally constituted authority, and have by unmistakable acts declared an aggressive war against our beloved institutions, therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Dubuque, as good citizens of the United States should and do, regret with sincere feelings the rashness which has driven our southern brethren into arms against the government and the terrible necessity of civil war which has thus been forced upon us.

Resolved, That as good citizens it is our solemn and unavoidable duty to sustain and uphold the government and the execution of its laws and the vindication of its authority.

Resolved, That we will give our devoted attachment, our unwavering confidence and our unconditional support to the government of the United States.

Resolved, That our hearts are still loyal to the great principle of constitutional liberty and free government upon which the wisdom of our forefathers erected the temple of the Constitution under the shade of which we have enjoyed so many and so great blessings, and that the ruthless hands and traitorous hearts that

would destroy this beautiful temple merit from us the severest reprobation and the most undaunted opposition.

Resolved, That if we cannot have union we will preserve liberty and the Constitution.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting continued to grow in size and loyalty. Speeches were made by D. N. Cooley, Ben M. Samuels, F. W. Palmer, D. S. Wilson, S. P. Adams and James Burt. The stars and stripes were displayed from Root's gallery and during the speaking any remarks not in harmony with the resolutions, and there were a number, were interrupted by pungent questions and hisses.

"Dr. C. B. Smith said he knew there was a small squad of secessionists here, 'but,' said he, 'their leader, thank God, is not a native of the soil and if he had his deserts he would be swinging from the nearest lamp post.' So intense was the sympathy of the audience with the patriotic utterances of the speaker that at the conclusion of one of his sentences they could not restrain a marked demonstration of applause."—(*Times*, April 16, 1861.)

"The *Times* yesterday contained not less than three articles having for their object the incitement of violence towards this office and the editor of this paper. If the destruction of the property of this office and the hanging to a lamp post of ourselves, as the Rev. Dr. Billings Smith amiably and charitably as became his calling of minister of the gospel would have done, should be the only consequence of the efforts of the *Times*, Dr. Smith and others to create a riot and destroy life and property in this community, it might not be so serious an affair. But there are other property and other lives besides ours."—(*Herald*, April 17, 1861.)

On April 17 the Washington Guards formally offered their services to the governor. Mr. Vandever had already tendered the Greys. Upon the fall of Fort Sumter the *Herald* displayed a large spread eagle, which the *Times* construed as showing the joy of that paper at the surrender of the fort to the rebels.

"It is rumored that the *Herald* has lost over two hundred subscribers within the last forty-eight hours, on account of the spirit shown and position taken in relation to our troubles with the rebellious states. Never has there been such an exhibition of feeling towards any paper in this city before as there was to our contemporary yesterday and the day before. We are sorry to see this, as it is better to have the *Herald* running here alone, as the organ of Democracy, than to have some good paper started that would represent the sentiments of the young Democrats."—(*Times*, April 16, 1861.)

"The foregoing appeared in the local columns of the *Times* yesterday. It implies what is false when it intimates that this paper has ever uttered other than Union sentiments, and we dare

the *Times* to show the contrary by word or act. Whatever feeling may have been manifested toward this office and towards us personally is the result of the malignant partisanship of which the *Times* is the echo, the organ and the advocate."—(*Herald*, April 17, 1861.)

No sooner had the citizens here recovered their equilibrium than they began effective operations. The Governor's Greys and Jackson Guards quickly recruited to the maximum for each company. The *Herald* continued to find fault with the administration and deal in moral and constitutional platitudes and was supported by a large following throughout the county.

"Jackson Guards.—We understood last night that the Jackson Guards company was nearly full. This city will probably offer three companies, and as but two can be accepted, it will be a strife among them as to which shall go."—(*Herald*, April 19, 1861.)

"Washington Guards.—This company is filling up rapidly with recruits. Last night a meeting was held, at which quite a number were enrolled. The company meets tonight for drill and to receive recruits. Parties who joined the company last evening are requested to meet for drill tonight."—(*Herald*, April 19, 1861.)

"The Sinews of War.—The State Bank of Dubuque has made a tender of a loan to Governor Kirkwood to aid in putting the Iowa regiments in the field, in compliance with the requisition of the president. This branch of the bank offers all the money that may be needed for this purpose."—(*Herald*, April 19, 1861.)

"The Stars and Stripes waved from many a building yesterday. There was one suspended across the street from the *Herald* office, also from the *Times* office and numerous other places—*Iowa Staats Zeitung*, Tremont House, Julien House, G. R. West's warehouse and from many stores and saloons. Flags are on the rise."—(*Herald*, April 19, 1861.)

On April 19 the Governor's Greys passed a formal resolution holding themselves in readiness to obey a requisition from Governor Kirkwood. They at once opened a recruiting office for the purpose of raising their number to the required limits. It was proposed to hold a public meeting for the purpose of forming a home guard that *under all circumstances* would support the flag and the Constitution. It was also proposed to raise a subscription to care for the families of volunteers in their absence.

On April 19, 1861, Col. J. F. Bates addressed the following order to Capt. R. G. Herron, of the Washington Guards, Lieut. W. H. Clark, Governor's Greys, and Capt. F. Gottschalk, Jackson Guards: "Sir: A requisition having been made by Governor Kirkwood for two or more companies from this section to form a part of the regiment required of this state by the President, you are hereby ordered to fill up your company to seventy-eight men and be prepared to march at a moment's warning at the call of the

proper authority. The companies of the First regiment in this section, the Governor's Greys, Washington Guards and Jackson Guards, will, unless otherwise ordered by the governor, meet at Davenport, the place of general rendezvous, with other companies of the state, by the 20th of May, but are liable to be called into service at any moment. When the companies composing the regiment meet at the rendezvous, they will elect their regimental officers. You are hereby ordered to open the armory of your company for the purpose of receiving recruits and appoint a recruiting officer to be daily in attendance. The companies will act upon all applications and none but able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 will be accepted. Drills are hereby ordered for every night in each company until further order. When your company is full you will report to me without delay."

William Vandever was appointed an aid to Governor Kirkwood. The war absorbed all other topics at this time. Eight young men arrived by rail on April 20 to enlist in companies here; six were from the college of Hopkinton, Delaware county, and were named Westlake, Morgan, Webb, Hussey, Spears and Metsler. By the evening of April 20 the three recruiting offices were in full blast. The Greys had then sixty-eight names enrolled, the Washington Guards about sixty-five and the Jackson Guards over sixty. The Washington Guards had an offer of six men and a drummer from Epworth.

A large Union meeting was held at the Julien Theater April 20. Colonel McHenry called the meeting to order. Mayor Stout was elected chairman and C. Childs secretary. The following vice-presidents were chosen: Colonel McHenry, W. A. Jordan, P. A. Lorimier, F. V. Goodrich, T. Davis, L. Clark, Z. Streeter, J. P. Colter, J. C. Cummings, Benjamin Rupert and W. B. Allison. Judge Clark was called out and delivered an eloquent speech on the necessity of maintaining the Constitution. Other speakers were McHenry, Vandever, Trumbull, Adams and Ross. The object of the meeting was to organize a home guard, which was done, and the following officers were elected, their duties under the resolutions adopted being to receive and disburse funds for the benefit of families of volunteers: H. L. Stout, president; W. A. Jordan and F. V. Goodrich, vice-presidents; J. K. Graves, treasurer; William W. Mills, secretary; H. W. Pettit, corresponding secretary. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$1,200 were received.

Many men came from all parts of Dubuque county and from adjoining counties, hoping to get into the companies organizing here. One man from Jackson county walked twenty-five miles without stopping and was accepted by the Greys. The companies were almost constantly on the drill. The volunteers were mostly young men, twenty-one years or under.

There was a misunderstanding as to the duties and character of

the home guard—whether it should be an organization to care for families of volunteers or a body of militia ready to take the field if necessary. Later it was shown that the home guard was a different organization from the one that had been formed. The one formed was a volunteer fund board. The committee to organize the home guard was Samuel Ross, S. D. Brodtbeck and L. W. Jackson. The volunteer fund board put everything in systematic and working order with investigations and regular reports. Still many of the wealthiest citizens apparently took no interest in the proceedings.

On April 20 the boats from St. Louis had on board several hundred free negroes who had been notified to leave St. Louis. A few of them landed at Dubuque. Boats were required to show their colors at all landings and all flung out the Stars and Stripes. Several boats reported seeing the secession flag flying at Hannibal and other Missouri ports.

Several members of the Washington Guards appeared before the volunteer fund board on April 22 and stated that they were not prepared for immediate service unless they were assured that their families would be taken care of in their absence. The following guaranty was immediately given: "We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Union meeting held on Saturday evening, the 20th of April, 1861, for the purpose of providing funds for the support of the families of such of our citizens as may volunteer in the service of their country, hereby pledge ourselves to see that the purpose for which we were appointed is fully carried out and that the families of all such are fully supported during the absence of such volunteers." (Signed by) H. L. Stout, J. K. Graves, M. Allison, G. F. Matthews, A. H. Mills, J. C. Chapline, T. Faherty; W. W. Mills, secretary.

On April 23 the Governor's Greys and Jackson Guards left for the rendezvous at Davenport. The Greys headed by the Germania band marched from their armory about 3 p. m. and waited a short time below Sixth street for the Jackson Guards. Both companies as they passed along the streets were surrounded by hundreds of friends, who were shaking their hands and bidding them good-bye. At the levee the only open space left by the flood was crowded with men, women and children, sorrowing and at the same time rejoicing at the departure of the volunteers. The troops were soon on board the Alhambra, but the crowd still lingered, cheering and bidding them perhaps a last farewell. Amid the firing of cannon, the waving of hands and handkerchiefs and shouts of "God bless you!" and "Good-bye," the boat steamed out into the river and started for Davenport. Many tears were shed, for it was realized that some of the boys would never return. Not a few of the young soldiers themselves wiped away tears as they passed along the streets or turned to look for the last time on the

friends and city they loved so well. One had left a young bride, another an aged mother, others wives and children, and all left behind loved ones. There were many full hearts and tearful eyes that memorable day.

The United States marshal notified the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the 23d to receive no more freight for ports below Cairo, Illinois. Samuel Osborne, orderly sergeant of the Greys, was left behind under orders to bring to Davenport, April 27, fourteen additional volunteers. Five printers were with the first two companies sent off.

When the first two companies departed, Bishop Smyth dismissed his school and with his own hands hoisted the Stars and Stripes from the portico of his home. The schoolboys went to the levee to see the companies depart.

The Stars and Stripes were raised on the new custom house by W. W. Martin, the contractor, on April 25. By April 26 the roll of the Washington Guards was about complete. Then Capt. M. M. Hayden began to reorganize the old City Guards, the oldest military company in the city. He required only sixty-five men to complete the roll. A field piece was to constitute a part of the arms of this company.

The committee on home guards recommended the organization of seven companies, as follows: Colonel Heath and Lieutenant Lenehan, one company; Colonel Ross and Lieutenant Conger, one company; Major Brodtbeck and Lieutenant West, one company; Captain Doolittle and Lieutenant Grosvenor, one company; Colonel McHenry and Capt. G. O. Karrick, one company; Captain Rubel and Doctor Blumenauer, one company. It was announced that all men capable of bearing arms must be enrolled in one of the companies. At this time there were in the city only about eighty stands of arms, and it was recommended that they should be kept here for emergencies. It was recommended that Colonel Bates should act as field marshal of Dubuque county. It was further recommended that the citizens refrain from angry debate. "The ship of state is on fire! Let us with one hand and one voice, shoulder to shoulder and side by side, extinguish the flames, return it to its original grandeur and nail to its highest mast the Star Spangled Banner," said the committee.

Concerning this report and these singular recommendations the *Herald* said: "It places the whole city under military discipline, military regime, military training, military everything, including military despotism in prospective. This sort of work has gone on long enough, and it is time it were ended. Any number of citizens can organize a home guard for the protection of life and property, preservation of the peace, or as a contingent force for future or emergency service. This will be the Republican or Democratic way of doing things and not the despotic as suggested by the com-

mittee, with all due deference to them."—(*Herald*, April 27, 1861.)

Governor Kirkwood late in April took dinner in Davenport with the Greys and Guards at their quarters. He called the Greys a "bully company." The men were drilled daily many hours and were very proficient. Their numbers had been increased. They were without uniforms and camp equipment. At the request of Governor Kirkwood citizens of Dubuque interested themselves and the ladies finally organized and began the task of supplying this want. The permanent officers of the ladies' society were: Mrs. J. W. Taylor, president; Mrs. H. L. Stout, vice-president; Mrs. J. L. Langworthy, chairman; Mrs. A. Gillespie, secretary. Large quantities of blankets, socks, handkerchiefs, underclothing, etc., were contributed by the society. All sewing machines in the city were put at this service.

The Ladies' Volunteer Labor Society met daily at 9 a. m. and adjourned at 5 p. m. Over 100 ladies were thus occupied on April 30—all at work on the soldiers' uniforms and other clothing. Smith & Wellington and Mr. Becker cut out the clothing and superintended the making. They were paid by the government. The ladies' work was their volunteer offering.

The Volunteer Fund Board reported they had appropriated \$8 per week for three families.

Col. George McHenry planned to raise a company of Zouaves. When he and Capt. G. O. Karrick appeared on the streets, April 29, in Zouave uniforms, they were surrounded by an admiring and witty crowd. At the Julien House they called for recruits.

The Stars and Stripes were formally hoisted early at Cascade on a tall pole. The following night someone hauled down the flag and raised a dead owl in its place and cut the rope off forty feet from the ground. By May 7, 1861, there had been subscribed in Dubuque in aid of soldiers' families nearly \$6,000.

Powerful and patriotic sermons were delivered in all the churches of Dubuque during April and May, 1861. Particularly were the sermons of Bishop Smyth, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Smith and others strong and loyal. The former visited the two companies at Davenport and addressed them from the standpoints both of religion and of patriotic duty.

The ladies to the number of 150 were quartered in Globe Hall to make the uniforms.

On May 5 the Greys and Guards at Davenport dropped down the river to Keokuk, where all the First regiment was sent about the same time. By May 8 the uniforms of the Jackson Guards were ready to be forwarded to Keokuk, and by the 9th those of the Greys were ready.

Mrs. A. Gillespie, secretary of the ladies' society, composed

about this time the following two stanzas intended as an addition to the "Star Spangled Banner":

"Rise Sons of the West! In your valor arise!
'Tis Freedom that summons your legions to glory;
Ring out the glad shout to the echoing skies
And through the wide land send the heart-stirring story.

"To the combat we fly, for the struggle is nigh,
And for God and our country we conquer or die;
That the Star Spangled Banner forever may wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

D. S. Smith, of Dyersville, said that Captain Moreland, of the Dyersville Blues, had orders from Colonel Bates to hold the guns then at Dyersville which had been sent there by Captain Hayden.

A Union meeting was held at the schoolhouse at Center Grove May 25, 1861, on which occasion a flag was raised on a high pole and speeches were made by J. B. Bothwell, E. D. Palmer and George W. Goldthorpe. The flag raised was prepared by young ladies named Waters, Scott, Palmer, Lackey and others. After being raised the flag was lowered and draped in mourning for Colonel Ellsworth.

The uniforms of the first two Dubuque companies cost \$1,939.04; transportation to Davenport, \$337; shoes and stockings, \$300. In the first mentioned sum was \$208.35 for 200 woolen shirts; \$40 for undershirts, and \$13.70 for telegrams, etc., in all \$261.05, which deducted from the first amount left \$1,677.99 as the actual cost of 205 uniforms.

The citizens of Peosta and Centralia met at the former place and resolved to formally raise the Stars and Stripes in both towns. Simeon W. Clark was chairman of the occasion and J. W. Miller secretary.

"There are rumors that several citizens of Dubuque, some time absent, and who are known or were supposed to be in the service or interests of the Confederate army, have been arrested as spies at Cairo. The rumors are not sufficiently tangible to warrant the giving of names or the reported circumstances."—(*Herald*, May 25, 1861.)

The following officers were elected for the Washington Guards May 25, 1861: R. G. Herron, captain; D. J. O'Neill, first lieutenant; P. W. Crawford, second lieutenant. It was announced that the company had been accepted for the Third Iowa infantry.

"Another occasion of deep interest to the patriots of Dubuque occurred last evening—the departure of three companies of volunteers. Captain Smith's company from Cedar Falls, Captain Trumbull's company from Butler county and the Washington

Guards, one of the beloved companies of Dubuque, have left for Keokuk—the rendezvous of the three Iowa regiments. The presence of 600 volunteers one day and of 300 or 400 for a longer time, had tended to increase the military ardor of our people and attracted thousands of our citizens to witness the departure of the third company of Dubuque volunteers. An hour before sunset the volunteers were assembled in order in Washington Square, where they were eloquently addressed by Thomas Rogers, Rev. Mr. Collier, Captain Trumbull and Lieutenant Sessions, after which the companies marched in handsome style to the levee, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, many of them ladies. Several thousand then slowly wended their way homeward after seeing the brave volunteers embark. There were partings of old friends; young friendships and affections seemed to grow stronger on the day of leaving and a thousand fond and tender associations arose incident to such an occasion. Capt. R. G. Herron and his Washington Guards swell the number to 300 of the volunteers who have been organized and drilled here.”—(*Herald*, June 7, 1861.)

The Iowa legislature was called together May 15, 1861. An attempt here to proscribe business men on account of political opinions was disapproved by leaders of all parties and fashions. About the middle of May, 1861, Col. J. F. Bates, who was a graduate of West Point, was elected colonel of the First Iowa regiment. The Washington Guards were accepted about May 21. The German citizens gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Jackson Guards. William H. Merritt, who became lieutenant-colonel of the First Iowa, was a graduate of West Point; so was Capt. W. W. Barnes. The *Herald* opposed the Iowa war loan bill, which called for \$800,000. There were here early in June, 1861, about 600 volunteers; three of the companies had come from up the river. About the middle of June there were here the partly filled companies of Captain Ross, Captain Markell, Captain Hayden, and a company of Zouaves made up from the fire companies. About this time the two Iowa regiments at Keokuk dropped down the river to Hannibal to be in readiness for General Lyon at St. Louis. In June Governor Kirkwood ordered the cannon here to be sent to Keokuk. During the summer of 1861 the Volunteer Fund Board continued to assist the families of volunteers. The volunteers under Captain Heath were called Kirkwood Zouaves in June.

On July 12, 1861, an article signed “Patriot” appeared in the *Times*, from which the following are extracts: “*To the Law-Abiding Citizens of Dubuque.*—It is well known to you that there is a paper published in our midst that is devoted entirely, both in its editorials and selected matter, to the cause of those who are endeavoring to overthrow our government and our liberties. This

paper, while it professes to be in favor of the Union and denies being in favor of secession, yet boldly advocates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and opposes 'forcing a government upon people which they do not desire,' thus giving the lie to its professions of Union, a paper which is notoriously in the hands of a few persons of 'gentle southern blood,' who boldly sympathize with the South and rejoice over any temporary success she may achieve and who have repeatedly declared their intention of returning to her soil to take arms against our government. * * *

It is well known that this paper is exerting quite a widespread and seditious influence upon its readers and waxing bolder every day. * * * Would it not be well for the patriots of this city to assemble in mass meeting in a quiet and orderly manner to express our indignation and abhorrence of the sentiments of this paper and its supporters, to declare that such are not the sentiments of this community in general, to withdraw our support from it, both in subscription and in advertising, and to counsel as to those means which may be rightly used to rid us of the reproach and injury its existence brings upon us? That it is our solemn duty, while our sons and brothers have gone forth to fight the enemy abroad, to guard against the same enemy at home in whatever form he may appear—must be evident to every thoughtful mind. But let 'all things be done decently and in order.' Let us then meet at some appropriate time and place, not as partisans, but as American citizens, and discuss our duty in this respect, to ourselves and the community. That this is a duty now devolving upon us is freely admitted by many influential citizens with whom longer patience has ceased to be a virtue."

In answering this communication the *Herald* of July 13, 1861, said: "For the last three months it has been the earnest, constant and unceasing effort of the *Dubuque Times* to create and excite a mob spirit in this city to the commission of violence against the editor of the *Herald* and property of this establishment. Although the evidence against the *Times* has always been palpable and undoubted, it never had the boldness to avow its real wishes till yesterday, when it gave place in its columns to the publication of what purports to be a communication. The object of that article is too apparent to be doubted. It is nothing more nor less than to destroy this establishment by mob violence." The *Herald* expressed the belief that the real reasons for this hostility were its course toward the State bank and toward a swindling transaction in Dubuque which had brought the mercantile credit of local business men into disgrace in eastern cities. Such persons, it was alleged, desired the suppression of the *Herald*, which opposed their course and schemes. The *Herald* further said: "Notwithstanding the efforts of the malignant partisans whose headquarters is at the *Times* office and whose mouthpiece that incendiary and

scurrilous sheet has become, the riot which was designed to come off and which was no doubt planned in every respect but its actual performance, did not occur last night, thanks to the good sense of the gallant volunteers who were expected and designed to be made the disgraceful instruments of a violation of the law which they have enlisted to keep up arms to enforce and uphold."

Four companies for the Fourth Regiment were here July 12 and were on their way to join their regiment at Burlington. They marched through town to Washington Square and made speeches. They were the men who were expected to wreck the *Herald* office.

Colonel Sanders came to Dubuque early in August, 1861, as aid of Governor Kirkwood for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment here of Camp Union for the reception of two volunteer regiments. The place selected was at the upper end of the bottom land adjoining Lake Peosta and on an elevation of thirty to forty feet above it. The soil was sandy, slightly rolling, covered with sod and well adapted for the purpose. A narrow grove extended along the bank of the lake and at its upper end extended across the whole bottom to the bluff near the residence of Mathias Ham. Here the volunteers could have good water, bathing in summer and ice in winter. The buildings constructed were 20x60 feet and arranged so as to accommodate 100 men each. The first troops to enter the camp were the company of Captain Carpenter from Anamosa, which had previously quartered in the various hotels, etc. Col. W. B. Allison, aid of the governor, had full authority to complete the arrangements for the camp. George L. Torbert was commissary. Mr. Holland was contractor for building the barracks.

In July recruits for the Twelfth or Vandever's regiment were called for. Captain Thomas thus recruited. Lieutenant Heath was securing recruits for a cavalry regiment. The Hawkeye State took away six companies from Dubuque, those from Lansing, Delhi, Independence, Chickasaw, Benton and one other.

When the news of the battle of Bull Run reached here in July a Federal victory was reported; when the truth became known all became much dejected—even the *Herald*. A sword was presented by the printers to Capt. V. J. David. On July 26, Colonel Heath's detachment of cavalry left for Burlington; there were nearly 100 men and about fifty horses; a large crowd gathered to see them depart. News of the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in August roused the city. Colonel Vandever was authorized to raise a regiment in the Second congressional district. Captain Coon recruited here in August. Col. W. B. Allison issued urgent calls for volunteers in August. Captain Washington began to recruit volunteers for the Twelfth U. S. infantry at this time. On August 22 Captain Hayden's artillery company numbered sixty-eight men. Coon's cavalry company left August 17; a large crowd saw them

depart by boat; when half a mile down the river their cheers from the hurricane deck could still be heard. The First regiment was mustered out August 20 and the Dubuque company was received with much pride, enthusiasm and affection.

Main street from Second to Tenth was gaily decorated. Bands, soldiers and inhabitants to the number of five thousand received the brave boys at the levee and escorted them to Washington Square; each soldier was handed a wreath by one of a committee of little girls. Mr. Wullweber addressed them in German and Mr. Shiras in English and welcomed them home. Several of the boys who were sick or wounded, among the latter Captain Gottschalk, rode in carriages. On the stand was a banner with the legend, "In Memory of McHenry, Rhomberg, Goennel and Jaeggi." The *Herald* said, "All day and until late at night groups of ten to one hundred or more were gathered in the streets surrounding some soldier and listening to the history of his adventures in the war. It was indeed the proudest day Dubuque ever knew and thrice honored and thrice welcome be the brave volunteers who gave Dubuque the occasion for such a day."

In 1861 cannon were successfully cast in Dubuque. By August 25 seven of the ten barrack buildings at Camp Union were completed; three companies were there at this date. On August 26 Colonel Allison called for the loan of blankets for the volunteers at Camp Union. Wounded soldiers began to arrive in August. By August 28 there were about six hundred volunteers in Dubuque and at Camp Union. By this time the camp was under perfect military discipline under Colonel Allison. Late in August Captain Washington sent from here a dozen recruits for the Thirteenth United States Regiment. Liquors were forbidden sold in or near Camp Union. F. B. Wilke, of the *Herald*, corresponded from the field. The company of Captain Thomas was about ready late in August. Dr. McCluer was surgeon at Camp Union. Major Brodtbeck was a drillmaster at the camp. Colonel Allison bought two hundred blankets for the Camp Union boys about September 1. The citizens were proud of Captain Hayden's artillery company. The six companies here in September attended the fair up the Couler. Col. William Vandever was present on horseback. The County Board, in September, ordered a full record spread on its records of Companies H and I of the First Iowa.

In September the circulation of the Dubuque *Herald* was interdicted at St. Louis; the editor charged this act to political enemies. In August, 1861, Lieutenant King recruited here twenty-two men for the regular army. An immense excursion from the back counties came here to see the volunteers about September 1. Captain Washington became mustering officer for Camp Union. Captain Hayden's company was mustered September 3. About this time five hundred dollars was raised by subscription for a monument to

the soldiers. D. A. Mahony, editor of the *Herald*, accused President Lincoln of subverting the Constitution and establishing a military despotism. The talk of a draft in September caused excitement among the aliens who had long masqueraded as full-fledged citizens; they began to move in the direction of Canada. Lieutenant Howard, in September, recruited men for the engineer regiment.

By September 14, 1861, there had been expended by the volunteer fund board about one thousand eight hundred dollars on nearly sixty families. Of these there were about twenty-five families which had no other means of subsistence.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Sept. 14, 1861.

D. A. MAHONY, ESQ., Dubuque, Iowa:

Dear Sir.—I have seen in the newspapers of the State and heard through other sources that the loyalty of yourself and others associated with you has been doubted, and that your influence has been adverse to enlistments in the regular army and in the volunteer service. I therefore ask whether I understand your position correctly—that you are ready to devote your energies to put down rebellion—to sustain the Union and put forth your best efforts to aid me in raising a regiment from this State to go forth in defense of a country whose flag is the emblem of freedom and the defender of the oppressed of every clime. It is not my desire to enter into personal feuds or private quarrels and I care nothing about the past (either personal or political preferences). I only ask that all shall now rally in defense of liberty and law. I request a free and frank expression of your sentiments. Yours truly,

N. B. BAKER, Adj. Gen. of Iowa.

To this communication Mr. Mahony replied at length, from which the following is an extract: "I reply to your enquiry respecting my position by saying that my services are at your command as the representative of the government to aid in raising a regiment from this State or in any other way that they may be best employed to put down rebellion, to sustain the Union, to defend the country and to make the American flag respected whether abroad or at home."—(*Herald*, September 17, 1861.)

An immense war meeting was held here September 16, 1861, on the occasion of the visit of Adj. Gen. Baker. It was held at the courthouse and was very enthusiastic. The principal speakers were General Baker, J. L. Harvey and C. J. Rogers. Col. William Vandever commanded the Ninth Iowa Regiment here at Camp Union. A new impetus was given to recruiting by the order to raise an additional regiment. Mechanics, farmers, miners, etc., were to be found at the recruiting offices, it was noted.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Sept. 16, 1861.

RT. REV. BISHOP SMYTH, Dubuque, Iowa:

Dear Sir.—I am fully aware of the loyal and patriotic sentiments which animate your bosom in this trying hour of our nation's history. I am also aware of your repugnance to interfere with matters not connected with the duties of your holy office. I know, however, that a public expression of your sentiments would have a decided influence on public opinion in favor of the cause of the Union, which is the cause of liberty and law, justice and humanity.

With great respect and esteem, Yours truly,

N. B. BAKER, Adjt. Gen. of Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 17.

Hon. Sir and Dear Friend.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 16th inst. and agree with you in saying that the cause of the Union is the cause of law, of order, and of justice. You are aware that I ever avoid all matters of a political nature, as foreign to my sacred duties, yet in this present hour of trial, when the honor and happiness of our nation are at stake, when some prejudiced minds may construe my silence into a disrespect for you whose friendship I highly prize, or into a criminal opposition to our National Government, the Government of the United States, the only one to which I owe fealty, it may not be departing too far from my usual course to say that my feelings and sentiments are for the Union, and though peace is now the darling object of my ambition, yet I would not consent to purchase peace at the sacrifice of principle.

With the deepest respect, Yours most sincerely,

CLEMENT SMYTH, Bishop of Dubuque.

To N. B. Baker, Adjt. Gen., etc., Clinton, Iowa.

John O'Neill, J. J. Lambert and James O'Grady were commissioned to raise a company here for the proposed Irish regiment. Adjutant General Baker visited Camp Union September 14. A number of citizens who had subscribed to the relief fund for soldiers' families neglected and finally refused to pay anything. Late in September the Canada and Denmark carried southward Colonel Vandever's regiment of about one thousand volunteers. Abram Levins raised recruits for the Twelfth regulars. Col. J. F. Bates was received here with great ceremony and honor early in October, 1861. Capt. M. M. Hayden was presented with a fine horse fully caparisoned. "Colonel Allison is justly entitled to the praise of being the most energetic and popular officer in this part of the State."—(*Herald*, October 26, 1861.) In October Lincoln Clark and Bishop Smyth were appointed members of the Sanitary Commission. S. D. Brodtbeck became Major of the Twelfth Regiment. Late in 1861 the Soldiers' Aid Society cared for the sick

soldiers at Camp Union and sent large quantities of supplies to the fields; Mrs. Solon M. Langworthy was president and Mrs. Large secretary. In November about seventy-five dollars per week was paid to twenty-five families of soldiers.

In November, 1861, Lieutenant McMahon called for volunteers for the sharpshooters' brigade. Sham fights were held at Camp Union in November. At this time the *Times* announced that it now favored "no union with slaveholders." This statement kindled the wrath of the *Herald*.

"Almost daily the *Herald* is making pretensions to loyalty and patriotism, but in words only."—(*Times*, November 15, 1861.)

The *Herald* of November 17, 1861, said, "We are for the old Union, the Constitutional Union, the legal Union, the Union Washington and his compatriots gave us, and not such a bastard Union as the Abolitionists have conceived and now attempt to palm off upon the country. Are you a Union man, reader? and if so, is it for the Union as it was formed by our forefathers or for the Union as Abolitionists would have it?"

On November 26 the Twelfth Regiment left on the steamers Canada and Henry Clay. The Seventh Iowa lost heavily at Belmont. The County Board appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of soldiers' families. The board of relief prepared for active work during the approaching cold weather.

During the holiday season of 1861-2 the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society held a large, successful and very profitable fair; they deserved and received great praise for this notable event.

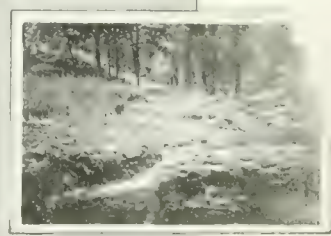
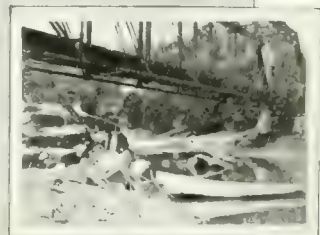
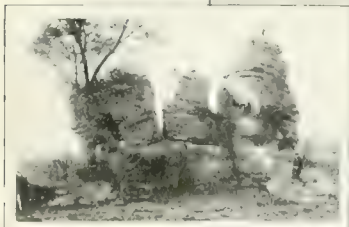
"It Means Something.—Several prominent citizens of this county, including an ex-Governor of this State, have within the last day or two voluntarily appeared before Colonel Bates and requested him to administer to them an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Union sentiment must be on the increase in our community."—(*Herald*, January 12, 1862.)

Messrs. Merritt, Newcomb and Doyle raised the Light Guards, sixty strong, which left here in January, 1862. J. B. Dorr became quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment. Early in January, 1862, the relief fund board announced that it was out of funds; they had paid out \$2,699.08, about two thousand dollars in cash and the balance in clothing, groceries, etc.; they had assisted 116 soldiers' families. H. L. Stout was president of the board and M. Allison secretary. Lieutenant Wright called for recruits for the Second Iowa Cavalry in February, 1862.

"Our country is still drifting from bad to worse. Congress is doing nothing to better its condition. Day after day the people have been told that the backbone of the rebellion was broken and that the seceded States would soon be brought back to the Union, but the rebellion grows stronger and the seceded States appear to be going farther off than ever. Why is this? Is not Union, a

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political Union such as the people of the United States once had, desirable any longer? Of course it is, but the Abolitionists have rendered such a Union hopeless by their insane course. * * * The great mistake of the present day, the great political error which the people of the North have committed, is to attempt to control social institutions which have their foundation in the customs and interests of the South by government interference."—(*Herald*, February 5, 1862.)

"It appears that the Captain Jones taken prisoner at Fort Henry is G. R. G. Jones of this city, son of General Jones, now in Fort Lafayette. We doubt if even Captain Jones' family knew whether he was in the rebel army and they are probably as much surprised to hear of his capture as if anything else unforeseen and unexpected had befallen him."—(*Herald*, February 9, 1862.)

"It is rumored that a committee visited the editor of the *Times* day before yesterday for the purpose of intimating the necessity of pitching into the *Herald* and that the result of the intimidation of this committee was the article in the *Times* yesterday. The *Times* under the new regime was to be an independent patriotic paper, but henceforth, we presume, it is to reflect the sentiments and feelings of Dubuque Abolitionists, the meanest, most contemptible, hypocritical, canting set of fanatics the whole country contains."—(*Herald*, February 12, 1862.)

The capture of Fort Henry in February followed almost immediately by the capture of Fort Donelson, fired the patriotism and military spirit of this county as nothing had done thus far.

"Yesterday morning the city was agitated by the rumor that a great battle had been fought at Fort Donelson and that the Federal army had met with disaster. Soon after, and while the people were still in suspense and anxiety, news came that Fort Donelson was in possession of the Federal troops with fifteen thousand Rebels taken prisoner, including Generals Johnson, Buckner, Pillow and Floyd. The news at first was doubtful, but was soon confirmed."—(*Herald*, February 18, 1862.) The *Herald* urged that now was the time, after the government had secured such prestige by force of arms, to secure peace upon the terms of the original Union.

A meeting in Table Mound township passed the following: "Resolved, That we consider Abolitionism as preached in the pulpit, spread broadcast amongst the people by the infamous Abolition press, harped upon in Congress and in the Legislature of the Free States, as the most disastrous, mischievous and suicidal doctrine ever promulgated among the people since the formation of the government. We believe it to be the primary cause of secession, for if we had no Abolitionists we would have no secession.

"Resolved, That we believe D. A. Mahony to be an unflinching constitutional Democrat who has for the past year stood with a bold front in the face of public opinion, fanaticism and partisan

feeling combined, threatened by suppression and the fury of mob violence stirred up by a false view of patriotism; he has triumphed over his most inveterate enemies.

"Resolved, That we view with alarm the introduction in this country of the Star Chamber proceedings by William H. Seward, by which he dares to cause citizens to be confined and imprisoned during his will and pleasure."

The last referred to General Jones' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. All the resolutions were in a similar strain and were probably prepared in the *Herald* office.

At a big mass meeting in Centralia on February 15 Russell Evans was chairman and E. M. Bartholow secretary. John Strohl explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Brown also delivered an address. The meeting adopted resolutions similar to those passed at the Table Mound township, only they were more severe. One was "that we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family and large circle of friends of our most worthy citizen and statesman, Gen. George W. Jones, who is now, as we verily believe, the innocent victim of the tyrant and usurper and imprisoned without due process of law."

The *Herald* rejoiced greatly over Halleck's Order No. 37, reaffirming and reinforcing Order No. 3, not to interfere with the negroes or free them; the paper was in ecstasies over this order.

"General Jones arrived home last night from his illegal and arbitrary incarceration at Fort Lafayette. A spontaneous greeting of his personal friends and of those who have a proper sense of the violation of the Constitution committed in his person and in others who were incarcerated with him, will take place at his residence this afternoon. Thus will Higher Lawism (Seward) be rebuked by the freemen of Dubuque."—(*Herald*, February 28, 1862.) At the Jones reception loyal officials were near to observe all that occurred.

"Hydrophobia.—The Abolitionists of the city were terribly mad yesterday to think that Secretary Stanton had released Gen. George W. Jones from that American Bastile, Fort Lafayette. They cursed the Administration from the President down to the White House gardener and frothed at the mouth like a lot of mad dogs. Poor fellows, how we pity them."—(*Herald*, March 1, 1862.)

Early in 1862 Lieutenant Dewey left the city with sixty-nine recruits for the Twelfth United States Regiment, then at Fort Hamilton, New York. Lieutenant Newbury remained to recruit others. The Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Iowa regiments were at Fort Donelson. The Second lost close to two hundred killed and wounded in that battle; the Seventh did heroic service there.

"The news yesterday of the possession by the Federal troops of

the Rebel stronghold, Manassas, spread like wildfire through the city and immediately, as if by magic, the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze from nearly every house and public building in the city. One patriotic overzealous individual who, like Job's warhorse, snuffs the battle from afar, went through the street with his hat in his hand shouting, 'We've got 'em, we've got 'em!'—(*Herald*, March 12, 1862.)

"For the purpose of aiding and abetting the rebels in their open treason the Dubuque *Herald* and kindred organs resort to the deceptive cry that it is an Abolition war originating at the North and not at the South. This is a treasonable fraud which should deceive no honest patriot."—(*Times*, March 6, 1862.)

"How many times has Samuel McNutt called us a traitor; how many times has he called us a Secessionist; how many times has he alleged that we were in collusion with Jeff Davis, that we received money from Richmond to favor the Rebel cause? If we took the heart's blood of the villain who has thus belied us it would be a poor satisfaction for the injuries he has attempted to inflict upon us. McNutt came here, hired, but not yet paid, to belie calumniate, traduce, slander and libel the editor of this paper. He has done his work faithfully and expects his reward from those who brought him here, in the city treasurership of Dubuque."—(*Herald*, April 1, 1862.)

"Democrats.—Do not forget that Jacob Swivel, the Abolition candidate for marshal, is the same Marshal Swivel who, when a mob roared through our streets and endangered our property and our persons, was quietly with his hands in his pockets looking on when stones flew through the windows of our fellow-citizens and when respectable men were knocked down and abused because they were Democrats."—(*National Demokrat*, April 5, 1862.)

"When the peace of this city was violated last summer by a mob and when private residences and public business places of citizens were stoned and citizens themselves threatened with personal violence, Marshal Swivel looked on complacently."—(*Herald*, April 6, 1862.)

Several wounded soldiers of Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson and other western fields began to arrive here in March, 1862. Bodies of dead soldiers also arrived and were buried with much ceremony. The *Herald* continued to denounce almost every act of President Lincoln's administration. Hayden's battery participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and lost heavily, but fought gallantly. The *Herald* called Wendell Phillips a traitor and rejoiced when he was mobbed at Cincinnati in the spring of 1862. President Lincoln was denounced for having received Mr. Phillips. Returning soldiers were cared for at the Peosta Home. At the request of Governor Kirkwood, H. L. Stout spent one thousand eight hundred dollars for the care of soldiers passing through Dubuque; he was

later reimbursed for the outlay. The Germania band, which had been to the front at Springfield, Missouri, returned in April. Lieut. Col. F. J. Herron and his brother, Capt. R. G. Herron, arrived here in April; the former was wounded at Pea Ridge. Of the immense meeting held at Julien theatre early in April, 1862, to celebrate the victory at Pittsburg Landing, the *Herald* said it was employed to abuse the successful party in this county. The City Council passed the following on April 10:

"Resolved, That we hail with joy the glorious tidings from our victorious armies as indicating a speedy and certain overthrow of secession and its sympathizers in the North as well as in the South.

"Resolved, That Lieut. Col. Frank J. Herron and his associates in arms from Dubuque at the battle of Pea Ridge, will be remembered with pride by its loyal citizens, when those who have gone from among us to aid in rebellion will be forgotten or only known with infamy as traitors to their country."

Any suggestion to free and arm the blacks to assist the Federal forces encountered the severest denunciations of the *Herald* and its supporters. The Ad Hines brought up twenty sick and wounded soldiers from Pittsburg Landing late in April. It was April 14 or 15 before any detailed and reliable news concerning Iowa regiments at Pittsburg Landing was received here; the horrors of that bloody battle, the heroic conduct of the surprised Federal troops and the grief over loved ones killed and wounded then, were almost overpowering to the good people of Dubuque. Early in 1862 D. A. Mahony was the real leader of the secession Democracy of Iowa.

"The war as waged by the Abolitionists is for the evident purpose of bringing the white and black races to a social, personal and political equality and not for the preservation of the Union nor for the maintenance of the Constitution. The theme of the speeches in Congress and the burden of the arguments of Abolitionists in that body is the negro, not the Union."—(Editorial, *Herald*, April 30, 1862.)

"The telegraphic dispatches of yesterday brought the mortifying intelligence that it was known at the capital that there was a secret league of secessionists in this city who were intending to resist the collection of the Federal tax. The leaders are known and the eye of the authorities is upon them. Doubtless this is no idle surmise or idle rumor, but the result of actual knowledge. * * * And this is not all. Yesterday private dispatches were received from the seat of government that there was a prospect that the Pacific Railroad would be so located that it would not connect with any tributary to Dubuque simply because it is such a secession hole. So Iowa, the most loyal State in the Union, has become a plague spot."—(*Times*, May 8, 1862.)

United States Deputy Marshal Captain Conger began to investigate the allegations that a disloyal society was in existence in this

county, organized, it was declared, to resist the collection of the government tax.

Certain citizens here, or persons elsewhere, having informed the government that there was a secret disloyal organization for resistance to the collection of government tax, the *Herald* demanded an investigation and denounced the accusation, so far as it was concerned, as false and malicious. From the New York *Tribune's* correspondence the following was an extract: "It is known here (at Washington, D. C.) that a secret organization exists at Dubuque, Iowa, to resist the collection of Federal taxes. The ring-leaders in this movement are known to the government and its eye is upon them."—(*Herald*, May 8, 1862.)

"Dubuque as a recruiting station has been the most productive of any city in the United States. Over five hundred men have been enlisted here for the regular service."—(*Dubuque Times*, May 8, 1862.) "What on earth has happened to the *Times* to make this admission? A hundred times or more during the past year the *Times* has tried to make it appear that Dubuque and vicinity was so disloyal as to withhold recruits for the war."—(*Herald*, May 9, 1862.) "It is equally notorious that the only other attempt at riot or of a serious disturbance of the peace for years was the attempt last summer of an abolition and Republican mob instigated by the *Dubuque Times*, an Abolition-Republican paper, to destroy the *Herald* printing establishment. The other was when the same mobs attacked and in two or three instances broke in the houses and business places of peaceably disposed citizens whose only offense was that they were Democrats in politics."—(*Herald*, May 9, 1862.)

In the spring of 1862 P. H. Conger became deputy United States marshal here. In April two hundred Rebel prisoners passed up on the steamer Evansville, but were not landed at Dubuque.

"We stated and now repeat the opinion that if the government finds that it cannot suppress the rebellion without abolishing slavery the Constitution gives the right and imposes the duty to remove it."—(*Times*, May 20, 1862.)

General Hunter's proclamation freeing the negroes in his department was denounced by the *Herald*, which declared that if President Lincoln would annul it the *Herald* would support the Lincoln Administration. To the *Herald* and all Southerners residing here the mere suggestion of interference with slavery was sufficient to kindle the severest denunciation; they hated Abolitionism with an intensity almost unaccountable at the present time; the negro was regarded as an animal, nothing more.

"What have the fanatics of Dubuque and of Iowa to say now to the course of the *Herald*? Step by step, act by act, the course of this paper has been sustained by the Administration itself. The rebuke of Sewardism embodied in Secretary Stanton's executive

Order No. 1, together with the recent discomfiture of the Rebels (capture of Forts Henry and Donelson) has brought on a crisis in the war and now comes the turning point which will result in the demoralization of the Rebels, the discomfiture of Abolitionism, the restoration of the Union and the establishment of peace on a lasting and irrevocable foundation. Secretary Stanton's order of amnesty is the most important event of the war."—(*Herald*, February 20, 1862.) Stanton's order released all *political prisoners*. The above article is given to show how utterly mistaken the *Herald* was on the nature of the order and the intentions of the South and the Administration.

In May, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Herron was promoted to a brigadier general. On May 26 Lieutenant Dewey left here with seventy-four recruits for the Twelfth United States Regiment. So many soldiers passed through Dubuque, needing assistance, it was determined in May to provide a soldiers' hospital. Captain Case recruited volunteers here for the Nineteenth Regiment in June. As Memphis was captured about this time, steamers began to go down to that city. On June 4 Lieutenant Newberry left with thirty-five volunteers for the Twelfth United States Regiment. The battles in Virginia attracted much attention at this time. The *Times* openly accused Mahony, General Jones, Samuels, Lewis Jennings, Quigley and others with being secessionists and traitors; the *Herald* answered with its usual directness, sarcasm and disloyalty.

On June 11, 1862, Capt. L. E. Yorke assumed the duties of military commander of Dubuque and vicinity. He proceeded to put his district in good order by seeing that soldiers were properly mustered in or out; leaves of absence properly signed; pay of soldiers attended to; soldiers absent without leave told to report; paroled Union soldiers were considered on leave of absence until exchanged, etc.

"It is taken for granted by a large portion of the people of the northern States that the Rebellion of the South is primarily and almost exclusively caused and carried on by slaveholders, and the conclusion is formed with very specious reasoning that as slaveholders caused this rebellion the property in slaves should therefore be destroyed. We deny both the premise and the conclusion. Slaveholders did not cause the rebellion, but those who determined to abolish slavery did by personal interference with the institution, so called, of slavery and by the influence which those Abolitionists acquired over the northern State governments and over the Federal government. That is what caused the rebellion and not the slaveholders."—(*Herald*, June 17, 1862.)

On July 2, 1862, a bogus dispatch that Richmond had fallen and fifty thousand Rebel soldiers captured caused a large spontaneous celebration here; flags were flung out, cannon fired, bells rung,

stores closed and business suspended. At the Fourth of July celebration Judge T. S. Wilson proposed three cheers for "the old flag and the old Constitution"; also "three cheers for McClellan." Rev. Taylor proposed "three cheers for the Union as it is, and will be." More troops being called for, the *Herald* asked:

"Why? Because Abolitionism has diverted the object of the war, for a restoration of the government, to an emancipation raid, disgusting good men and preventing them from joining in the work. If drafting is resorted to we may look for lively times and great physical disabilities prevalent."—(*Herald*, July 10, 1862.)

The following is a list of persons subject to military duty in Dubuque county in July, 1862, made out and returned to the adjutant general as provided by law: Julien township, 1,904; Washington, 127; Prairie Creek, 140; White Water, 200; Cascade, 152; Mosalem, 122; Table Mound, 167; Vernon, 160; Taylor, 159; Dodge, 103; Center, 161; Iowa, 106; New Wine, 288; Peru, 107; Jefferson, 206; Concord, 163; Liberty, 156; total, 4,421.

"This war can never, no, never, in our opinion, be brought to a satisfactory close by means of war."—(*Herald*, July 12, 1862.)

In July, under the new call, another regiment was to be raised in this congressional district. At this time the *Herald* was saying and doing much to discourage enlistments. The government bounty of one hundred dollars was now in force. The confiscation bill was denounced by the *Herald*. By July, 1862, nearly three hundred volunteers had been secured here for the Twelfth United States Regiment. This is an important fact not to be overlooked. In less than three weeks in June and July Captain Case enlisted a full company of ninety-nine men. Vallandigham's theories were extolled by the *Herald* which published his speeches in full.

"Our readers will remember that we had a military company here some time ago composed of blood and thunder patriots, better known as Shoddies, and that one evening one of the most innocent and earnest of them proposed that the company tender their services to the government, and that the probabilities of their being accepted were so strong that the entire company disbanded, quaking in their boots from the alarm occasioned by the dangers they had escaped."—(*Herald*, July 18, 1862.)

"The arrival in this city of several cases, amounting, it is said, to a thousand stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition, fixed as well as loose, has afforded the malignants an opportunity to found upon this circumstance the most alarming rumors and to create a feverish anxiety if not an intense excitement in the public mind. The government can ill afford to have public opinion excited against it at this time, and therefore it becomes it to discountenance the malicious partisanship which alarms the public mind with fears for the security of persons who are alleged to be inimical to the government by their political adversaries. This is no time to permit or

encourage trifling with personal rights either of liberty or of property, for a word unfitly spoken, or an act needlessly or heedlessly committed, might plunge this whole State, if not the whole North-west, into the horrors of civil war. He who becomes the means of producing such a state of things is, we need not say, the worst as well as the most dangerous enemy of his country and of his race. Let the government act openly and trustfully with the people and permit no one to make it appear otherwise than it should do in its relations to any individual, and a world of trouble will be prevented: but if it should subject itself to this guidance of the fanatics hereaway, it will inevitably find itself involved in a conflict which might prove to become irresistible. We kindly, calmly but firmly, warn our rulers and those who have become the minions of power that thrift may follow fawning, to beware of their course in relation to the rights of the people. There is no need of a conflict between the government and the people in the exercise of their respective rights; neither should infringe upon or violate the rights of the other. To do so at this time by either government or people might result in the worst possible consequences.”—(*Herald*, July 31, 1862.)

“The fairest way to raise troops is by drafting. There are in this city at least a hundred partisan leaders who are urging every Democrat they meet to go to war, but not one of whom volunteers himself to go. It is amusing to see our Stouts, Langworthys, Allison, Adamses and other leading Republicans running to and fro urging their poorer neighbors to go to war. If they will not, let them take their chances at the time of drafting.”—(*Herald*, July 30, 1862.)

Late in July, 1862, the *Chicago Journal* and other journals of the West called upon the government to suppress the *Herald* and thrust its editors into “a safe military prison or to furnish them with a pass to the Southern Confederacy.” “Its sedition is open and shameless.”—“A falsehood,” replied the *Herald*. “It does all in its power to discourage enlistments and to dampen the ardor of the people.”—“That is a lie,” said the *Herald*.

“We are pretty reliably informed that a number of young men left this city Monday morning to escape the consequences of a draft and that more are intending to go in a day or two. We have heard both Democratic and Republican names spoken of in this connection. * * * It is the duty of every man to stop and meet it like a man. * * * We implore every man to remain where he is and meet the issues. There should be no fear of an unfair draft. We will not insult the authorities by premising that such an infamy will be undertaken, but if it should be, the place to meet it is HERE. A draft to be binding on any of us must be fair, above suspicion and legal in every particular.”—(*Herald*, August 5, 1862.)

“Another 300,000!—It will be seen by the news from Washing-

ton that a call for three hundred thousand more men has been issued by the Secretary of War in addition to the three hundred thousand required by a recent proclamation. This news spread consternation through this city yesterday and set even fanatics to reflecting upon the state of the country and its probable fate.”—(*Herald*, August 6, 1862.) “Recruiting officers flaunt their flags from almost every block in the city.”—(*Herald*, August 6, 1862.)

In July draft evaders again became alarmed and prepared to leave for Canada. A printer named Lambert enlisted men for a typo-battalion at Chicago. The *Herald* assumed that drafting would be partial, one-sided and of Democrats only. Much help was given to soldiers' families. “Every cord of wood given to soldiers' families was recorded above,” it was paragraphed. When the Irish regiment was first talked of Mahony signified his willingness to assist, but when it was decided that he should not become its colonel his ardor cooled. Lieutenant Flint recruited for the Twenty-first Regiment in July and August. Under the new call “Dubuque was the only backward county in the State and has done nothing as yet toward filling her quota, offering bounties, or kindling a patriotic fire.”—(*Herald*, August 5, 1862.) On August 4 the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society sent a large box of hospital stores to Keokuk by the steamer Canada. Shubael P. Adams was an unflinching Union man. Sam Osborn, William Coates, A. Y. McDonald and C. Hill, the first two of whom had served with the First Regiment, were authorized to raise volunteers in August. Captain Horton enlisted fifty sharpshooters by August 11. By this time the city and county were alive with meetings to secure volunteers.

“Various and discouraging will be the difficulties in the way of successfully drafting the required number of men in this part of the country for war purposes. The severe ailments, hereditary, chronic and otherwise which now afflict such large numbers of our community is frightful to think of. Men supposed to be in the prime of manhood have within ten days fallen into the ‘sere and yellow leaf’ with amazing rapidity and in astonishing quantities. Old crutches have been scoured up and are now about ready for action. Some men are lame, blind, have springhalt, spasms, consumption, heaves and much general debility; others are troubled with a sort of insanity which induces them to imitate gophers and ground moles, by burrowing in mineral holes. The doctors and apothecaries are absolutely overrun with applications for advice and medicines. * * * The report that those persons who have gone to Canada will be delivered up by the British government to ours, may prove true; if so, these late emigrants to that country will be in a beautiful fix.”—(*Herald*, August 10, 1862.)

“Recruiting.—This city is all ablaze with recruiting. There are some fifteen recruiting offices already and more are in contempla-

tion. General Harrison has some sixty names on his roll. The general takes the right way to secure recruits. He is not like most of those who address war meetings and who make buncombe speeches."—(*Herald*, August 12, 1862.)

"Troops are arriving by nearly every boat and train which, with those eight hundred Enfield rifles brought over yesterday from Dunleith, give the city a war-like appearance. All day long and half the night the roll of drums and the shrieking fife salute the ear. Captain Horr arrived from Epworth yesterday with a squad of recruits which will make, with these he has already recruited, a very respectable company."—(*Herald*, August 13, 1862.)

On Thursday, August 13, 1862, at about 3:30 A. M., Mr. Mahony was roused at his residence by loud knocking, and peering from an upper window, saw several armed men at the door and others near. Thinking that a mob had come to attack him, he gave a loud shout to rouse the neighbors and withdrew his head. Deputy Marshal P. H. Conger then came forward and told him that he was there to arrest him and for him to come down and open the door. Mr. Mahony at once complied. He was immediately marched to the steamer Bill Henderson at the levee. He was treated courteously and permitted to see his friends. The arrest caused considerable excitement on the streets and much satisfaction to his enemies in all parts of the State when the news became generally known. He was arrested under a late general order of the War Department.

ON BOARD STEAMER BILL HENDERSON AT DUBUQUE, April 14, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Readers of the Herald and fellow-citizens of Iowa.—I have been arrested this morning by an arbitrary order from the War Department, on what grounds I know not, except it be for the expression of my sentiments through the Dubuque *Herald*, sentiments which, as true as God lives, I believe to be loyal to the Constitution of my country. I have only to commend my wife and children to your care and protection.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
D. A. MAHONY.

Stilson Hutchins, of the *Herald* staff, said, "The principles which the *Herald* enunciated and supported, it does not shrink from now. Neither does Mr. Mahony. That he is loyal to the Constitution and the laws we believe as heartily as we believe that we exist. There is no probability of the suppression of this paper; we have that assurance from the proper authorities."—(*Herald*, August 15, 1862.)

"For Congress.—The feeling in favor of Mr. Mahony for Congress has been excited rather than depressed by his arrest, and we

may now look upon his nomination as a foregone conclusion. * * * We hope, perhaps without reason, for his speedy acquittal just so soon as it shall be known that his arrest has been brought about by malice and not on account of any violation of law.”—(*Herald*, August 15, 1862.)

“Volunteers.—We visited such of the recruiting offices in this city yesterday as we could find occupied for the purpose of ascertaining the number of men at each, and our investigations resulted as follows: Messrs. Osborn and Swivel had about 100 men; General Harrison, about 80; Captain Horton, about 80; Leonard Horr, 75; Captain Greaves, about 50; Messrs. Dixon and Mills, about 35; and probably among all other officers, 50 more—in all, probably 450 men. Besides these, a considerable number have joined the regulars.”—(*Herald*, August 17, 1862.)

“Mr. Mahony is still stopping at the Burtis House under official charge. He was to have gone to Iowa City yesterday, but different arrangements were made; General Baker went out in the morning and it is thought that he and the Governor will be in tonight.”—(*Davenport News*, August 16, 1862.)

“Excitement.—Nothing is so well calculated to make things move in a lively manner as excitement, unless it be a little more excitement. Our streets are full of people, one-half military, one-half want to be, and the rest entertaining desires of the same kind. Martial music is heard in every direction, including up and down; flags are fluttering gaily in the breeze and patriotic excitement reigns supreme. The question of drafting has wholly been absorbed in the greater matter of military arrests. The number of good citizens of our city reported under arrest yesterday was truly enormous, many of whom remain ignorant even this morning of the perilous predicaments in which rumor placed them.”—(*Herald*, August 19, 1862.)

On Sunday evening August 17, 1862, John Strohl, a farmer residing near Centralia, Dubuque county, was arrested at his residence shortly after his return from church by Deputy Marshal Conger and Lieutenant Duffy. Rumor said he had organized a company of his neighbors and armed them for the purpose of resisting the collection of the war tax; that he opposed drafting; that he was preparing to rescue Mr. Mahony, and that he discouraged enlistments. All this was denied. Mr. Strohl was brought to Dubuque and permitted to stop at the house of a friend on his own parole. He was treated with great courtesy and was permitted to go home upon his promise to report again at Dubuque at a stated time when called upon to do so.

Volunteers raised by Osborne and Swivel were united; also those raised by Horr and Harrison. Captain Dixon called for recruits for Herron's Rifles. At this time the camp here was called Franklin. Numerous war meetings were held throughout the county.

August 15 was fixed as the day for the draft, but the date was postponed. Captain Harrison's company left about August 16, 1862. By August 18 the barracks at Camp Franklin (old Camp Union) were nearly completed. Meetings to raise volunteers for the Irish regiment were held throughout the county, but progress was slow; there seemed to be a prejudice against the regiment. Captain Horr's company was complete about August 18. For a time, in order to stop, if possible, the exodus to escape the draft, persons crossing the river were required to secure a pass from Marshal Conger. As fast as the companies were ready they went to Camp Franklin to drill and become accustomed to camp life. Henry O'Connor and John O'Neill were talked of for colonel of the Irish regiment. In a letter to the *Herald* of August 21, Mr. Mahony merely and generally reaffirmed his former views.

On August 19, 1862, the county board "Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated by this board to be paid in county warrants to each and every volunteer who may enlist hereafter, and until September 1 next, in the service of the United States as a volunteer soldier to the credit of Dubuque county, the said sum to be paid in such manner as the board may prescribe. And this board pledges itself to ratify and carry out at its next regular session this resolution in letter and spirit. Cort, Kitler and Macomber were the only members of the county board to vote against the above resolution. The *Times* declared that the result of the arrest of Mahony and others was the passage of the above resolution and the great improvement in recruiting. Storr and Karrick recruited men in August. By August 22 the Twenty-first Regiment (Herron's) was nearly completed. About August 20 Governor Kirkwood appointed the following draft officers for this locality: John L. Harvey, commissioner; C. J. Cummings, enrolling officer; Dr. Lewis, surgeon.

"Recruiting.—We learn that so rapidly have recruits been raised that there are now in this congressional district more than the number required to fill our proportion of the first three hundred thousand men called for, and there is every indication that our entire quota of the six hundred thousand will be ready by the 1st of September, volunteering thereby obviating the necessity of drafting."—(*Herald*, August 20, 1862.) "Negro-Mania on the Brain.—This horrible disease has broken out in our midst and promises to assume every type from the mildest to the most dangerous and incurable form," said the *Herald* of August 29, 1862. A *Herald* carrier tried to circulate that paper in Camp Franklin, but was kicked out of the camp by Company B of Clayton county.

D. A. Mahony was taken to Washington, D. C., and confined in the old capitol prison. The appearance of enrolling officers all over the county caused much excitement late in August; no serious opposition was offered except in two or three instances. Horr's,

Harrison's and Swivel's companies were in the Twenty-first Regiment. The Indian trouble in Minnesota engrossed attention in the fall of 1862. By August 28 there were five full companies quartered at hotels and boarding houses, waiting for the next call. Dr. Lewis was besieged for exemption permits. Lieutenant Duffy took away fifteen recruits for the Thirteenth United States Regiment late in August. About this time Governor Kirkwood wrote John O'Neill that he would approve an order from the War Department authorizing the latter to raise an Irish regiment. It was at this time also that a petition asking for an emancipation proclamation as a military necessity was circulated here and numerous signed.

Rev. Mr. Holbrook called in person upon President Lincoln late in August and urged him to seize the present opportunity to declare the slaves of Rebels free. The *Herald* ridiculed the movement, asking how the government could make them free when the southern States were in possession of the Rebels. J. B. Dorr raised recruits for the Twenty-first Regiment. Lieutenant Dewey secured more recruits for the regular service. Late in August it was announced that two more regiments would be recruited at Dubuque—Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second.

"We think if a little time be given for volunteering that not only will our entire quota be full but that the Irish regiment will be organized. Let us have an opportunity by all means, and we will see what can be done."—(*Herald*, August 30, 1862.)

Late in August David S. Wilson was commissioned major of the Irish regiment to be raised. At this time the government bounty was \$104 and the county bounty \$50. The total exempts August 31 were as follows: Physical disability, 366; aliens, 267; under and over age, 103; firemen, 88; ferrymen, etc., 15; total, 837. The following was the report of the enrolling officer September 1, 1862:

September, 1862.	Militia.	Volunteers for war.	Regular army.	Three months.
First Ward	647	65	39	4
Second Ward	469	65	4	24
Third Ward	628	77	10	31
Fourth Ward	722	121	8	10
Fifth Ward	482	58	2	19
Julien Twp.	314	64	3	..
Total	3262	450	66	88
Mosalem	168	3	4	..
Iowa	165	11	1	..
Taylor	281	79	..	..
Prairie Creek.....	160	17	2	..
Concord	188	38	..	..

New Wine	354	59	5	I
Dodge	148	20	4	..
Jefferson	312	53	I	..
Vernon	213	33	..	..
White Water.....	216	34	..	..
Washington	201	23	10	I
Liberty	263	13	..	2
Cascade	215	36	9	..
Table Mound.....	197	37	..	..
Peru	165	20	4	..
Center	237	27	I	..
<hr/>				
Total	6745	953	107	92

In September Conday, Duffy and O'Brien recruited for the Irish regiment. The Iowa Army Sanitary Commission had a branch here in September. The *Herald* said the progressive steps of Abolitionism were emancipation, confiscation, extermination and damnation. By September 2 the Twenty-seventh Regiment was full. Large sums of money were paid out for bounty. V. J. Williams became colonel of the Twenty-seventh; he had fought at Wilson's Creek. The pass system to catch "skedaddlers" from the draft was enforced again at the levee early in September; but the exodus continued at night in yawls. In September, 1862, the county board refused to make an appropriation for the support of soldiers' families. An immense emancipation meeting early in September, called by Rev. Holbrook and others, was largely attended and very urgent and enthusiastic. Bailey, Langworthy, Bissell and Cram prepared a petition to President Lincoln to free the slaves. D. S. Wilson became colonel of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry. County bounty fifty-dollar warrants were worth about forty-five dollars. On September 16 the Twenty-first Regiment left Dubuque in a drenching rain; thousands gathered to see them depart. The Irish regiment was called the Forty-second; George M. O'Brien became its colonel. On September 16 Governor Kirkwood announced there would be no general draft. A mass meeting of men opposed to emancipation was held about the middle of September. Mr. Mahony, it was announced, was obliged to wait until a military commission had been appointed to try his case. W. B. Allison, in a public speech, called Mahony a traitor, whereupon the *Herald* lampooned Allison. George W. Beaubien made saddles, bridles, spurs, etc., for the troops.

By September 20, 1862, Dubuque had furnished the following volunteers: First Iowa, two companies under Captains Herron and Gottschalk; Third, one company under Capt. R. G. Herron; Ninth, a company under Captain Thomas and Hayden's Battery of one hundred and forty men; Twelfth, two companies under Cap-

tains Plater and Vanduzee; Curtis' Horse, two companies recruited here; First or Second Cavalry, one company under Captain Coon; Sixteenth, two companies under Captains Ruhl and Newcomb; Twenty-first, four companies under Captains Greaves, Swivel, Horr and Harrison. Captain David raised about seventy men for the Twenty-first Iowa Battery. Regular army: two companies secured by Lieutenant King, one company by Lieutenant Newberry, one company by Lieutenant Dewey, two companies by Captain Washington, one company by Captain York; Captain Woodman was now raising another company. Not all of the above companies came from Dubuque county; particularly those for the regular army came from all parts of this congressional district. Mark Smith made clothing for the soldiers. W. H. Peabody bought horses for the army. Late in September three regiments partly completed were at Camp Franklin. Markell and Williams raised sharpshooters in September and October. Trouble between Colonel Brush and the Thirty-eighth Regiment caused Governor Kirkwood to put Lieutenant Colonel Hughes in command in October. By October 5 Sixth Cavalry had six full companies. The Twenty-seventh Regiment was ordered to Spirit Lake in October to hold the Sioux in check; they received 750 muskets, 120 Enfield rifles, and 87,000 rounds of ammunition. Four companies left for St. Paul to reinforce General Pope; the others followed a few days later: all went by the steamers Northern Light, Itasca and Flora.

"The time has come when we can no longer shut our eyes and hope for better things at the hands of the dominant party. This war is to be waged for partisan purposes. To save the Union is not a part of their design, but to divide and destroy it is their aim. This war, which we are told by Abolitionists, is being conducted to put down the rebellion, is in reality to further their mad schemes of negro emancipation and negro equality."—(*Herald*, October 8, 1862.)

On October 26 Governor Kirkwood was here and reviewed the soldiers at Camp Franklin; he called on Bishop Smyth. On this date the *Herald* said that Lieutenant Dewey was the most successful recruiting officer ever here; within one year he secured about five hundred volunteers for the Regular Army, usually in small squads. A row at Camp Franklin resulted in the death of one soldier and the wounding of several others. The Silver Greys, eighty-four men, under Captain West, left for Davenport October 17; they were all over forty-five years. The citizens here did not properly care for the volunteers at Camp Franklin; many complaints arose; late in October about eighty were sick, mostly with measles and light fevers; a few of the worst cases were sent to private houses; several deaths occurred. Peter Kiene, Jr., was wounded at Corinth, captured, taken to Vicksburg, and finally paroled; he was warmly welcomed upon his arrival home, his death having been reported.

By November 4 the Thirty-eighth Regiment was full, but overcoats and arms were yet to come. The removal of McClellan in November was declared to be a great mistake by the *Herald*. It was proposed by the *Times* to ascertain the property of Rebels here and confiscate the same. Mr. Mahony was discharged by the War Department about November 12, 1862; his friends gave him a rousing reception upon his return to Dubuque; he was met at the ferry and welcomed in a speech by Ben. M. Samuels; bonfires were lighted on the bluffs, buildings were decorated, and he was carried on the shoulders of enthusiastic admirers; at First street men took the places of the horses and drew his carriage up Main street and on others around to his residence on Bluff street. At the stand in Washington Square he was welcomed by Judge Wilson, Samuels and O'Neill. Mr. Mahony replied and stated that he would advocate the same policy he had formerly supported. When the Mahony procession passed the *Times* office all lights were extinguished and sepulchral groans came from the darkness. At the reception the *Times* employes and others spiked the cannon and hid the barrels of tar intended for the illumination.

"The captains of two of the companies of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, which left town Monday, ordered their companies to halt in front of the *Herald* office and give three groans, which they did. Many of these men are those who have been guilty of acts of rowdyism and vandalism lately. They can never forgive us for the exposure of their cowardice."—(*Herald*, November 18, 1862.)

"The *Herald* of Sunday published a most preposterous account of what it terms 'a brilliant ovation' given to D. A. Mahony in this city last Saturday evening on his return from prison. No one who was in the city then and saw what occurred could read its stilted description without laughing at its absurd falsehoods."—(*Times*, November 18, 1862.)

"The Democrats of Dubuque county, like Democrats everywhere, who have contended for the 'Constitution as it is and the Union as it was,' have been called traitors because they favored the suppression of the rebellion by legal and constitutional means. The charge of treason is now applied to men who seek to uphold laws. They who apply the name traitor boast that it has been their effort for sixteen years to destroy this government. To this school belong the leaders of the Abolition party in Iowa and to this class belong the men who in darkness and secrecy caused your arrest. The news of your arrest struck the people with astonishment. What was the specific charge? Where were the affidavits? Did anyone ever know who made the affidavits? I never did, except as a vague rumor."—(Judge Wilson in welcoming speech.)

"I am come back, fellow-citizens, more than ever devoted to the principles for the advocacy of which I was incarcerated. I am come back resolved to adhere to them and advocate them. I told

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PICTURESQUE DUBUQUE

them at Washington that they should hear from me and they said they expected to. In due time they shall.”—(Mahony in his reply to welcoming speech.)

“The reception speech was delivered by Judge Wilson. As he embraced this occasion for throwing off the mask which he wore before the election, and by which many loyal voters were induced to vote for him, we shall notice it further.”—(*Times*, November 18, 1862.)

Again in November, 1862, was draft threatened; the return of Mahony and the disloyal speeches of such men as Judge Wilson threw a damper on enlistments.

Late in November, 1862, the *Times* demanded the suppression of the *Herald* upon the following grounds: 1. That it was preparing for a practical demonstration of treason; 2, that it would induce Democratic party followers to rise in mob resistance to the draft and the war tax; 3, that if allowed to continue it would bring about the same state of things witnessed in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The *Herald* denied all this charge.

The report of the hospital at Camp Franklin from September 18 to November 30, 1862, showed that the whole number admitted was 193; returned to duty, 163; furloughed convalescent, 7; discharged, 1; died, 8; remaining in the hospital, 24. Typhoid, bilious and lung fevers prevailed. Men of the Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth regiments suffered most.

In December Mr. Mahony addressed a four-column article to President Lincoln, giving his views on the conduct of the war; it failed to convince the Administration that it should change its policy. The Thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Hughes, left for the front December 15; they made a fine appearance as they marched through the streets. One of the barracks at Camp Franklin burned in December; part of the Forty-second Regiment saved the others. Late in December the Silver Greys were on furlough. The Forty-second and the Irish regiment were consolidated; O'Brien of the latter became lieutenant colonel. General Vandever was here for the holidays and was serenaded. The Ladies' Aid Society gave the soldiers at Camp Franklin a splendid dinner on Christmas, 1862; turkeys, pies, cakes, fruit galore.

“Another Compliment.—Two companies of the Thirty-eighth marched by our office in good style yesterday and, while passing, their band (a good one, by the way) played Dixie in a very creditable manner. At the expense of being called a Secesh, Butternut, Copperhead or Dimmycrat, we must solemnly avow that we know of no tune when properly played that so soothes our savage breast as does Dixie, and we don't care who knows it—except the U. S. marshal.”—(*Herald*, December 13, 1862.)

“We believe that he (Lincoln) has violated the most solemn of all oaths over and over again. We believe that for the purpose of

giving liberty to the slave he has enthralled the freemen and while life lasts and our present convictions are retained, we will oppose him and counsel opposition to the bitter end. What right has he to play the usurper over men as free as he? What right has he to burden the country with an ever-eating, never-satisfying debt? What right has he to destroy the nation as he has and then proceed to render it forever abject as he does. The people who submit to the insolent fanaticism which dictated this last act (emancipation proclamation) are and deserve to be enslaved to the class which Abraham Lincoln self-sufficiently declares free. If they possessed a tithe of the spirit which animated Rome when Catiline was expelled from its walls, or of their own immediate ancestry who went to war for an act which seemed to encroach upon their liberties, they would hurl him into the Potomac, Cabinet, Congress and all.”—(*Herald*, January 3, 1863.) On January 6 Mahony spoke of Lincoln as “a brainless tyrant, a perjured public servant, a blundering partisan, a buffoon President.”

The *Herald* continually misunderstood and misconstrued the objects of the war, if its statements are to be believed. At all times it insisted that the object was to free the slaves and establish a despotism, that “save the Union” was a mere pretext; that the freed slaves would be poured on the North to the ruin of free white labor; that the freed slaves would be used by the Federal officers to aid them in stealing the cotton of the South. The fact or the northern view seems never to have entered Mr. Mahony’s head, or else he was playing the cards for the Secessionists living in this county. He said “emancipation and re-Union are incompatible objects of the war; he who is for emancipation must be for dis-Union, for emancipation is dis-Union with the South. As the South can never be conquered the war should stop.” He resumed connection with the *Herald* January 1, 1863, and said:

“I shall continue to advocate the application of constitutional principles to the administration of the government, not only with a fervor unabated by my temporary subjection to arbitrary power but with a zeal stimulated with a zealous regard for American liberty, by the experience which I have acquired, by how easy it is to subvert the best government of nations and to subject millions of freemen to the outrages of a military despotism.

The Dubuque *Times* of yesterday announces, probably by authority, that Governor Kirkwood has decided not to enforce the draft. The results elsewhere attending this ‘vindication of government authority’ have not been so encouraging as to enamor his excellency with the system, and so we go free. The ‘exempt brigade’ can burn up their tickets of physical debility and inability; they are not wanted. The war is getting to be a *little* unpopular and the draft unhealthy.”—(*Herald*, January 8, 1863.)

Seventeen privates of the defunct Irish regiment applied for

release from further military duty and asked for writs of habeas corpus to Judge Hempstead, which were granted. As they had been mustered into the service of the United States government, they were remanded back by Captain Byrnes to the service for three years or during the war.

The barracks at Camp Franklin were sold at auction for \$1,564 in January, 1863. Believing from the start that the war was waged for the purpose of destroying slavery, Mahony said, January 10: "We have therefore given it no countenance, contributed toward it no support." The Forty-second (Irish regiment) and the Forty-third were merged into the Seventh cavalry regiment early in 1863.

"Has not the proclamation of emancipation discouraged enlistments? has it not demoralized the army? has it not united the South to a man? has it not disaffected the border states? Is it not the crowning act of Lincoln's folly?"—(*Herald*, January 18, 1863.)

"Camp Franklin is now desolate, not a solitary soldier inhabiting a single barrack. The governor says that no more troops will be rendezvoused in Dubuque, so notoriously secessionist is the character of its leading citizens. The governor does us proud by clearing us of all charges of Abolitionism."—(*Herald*, January 16, 1863.)

Referring to Vallandigham's disloyal speech, Mr. Mahony said, January 20, 1863: "It is bold, logical, direct and positive. The people think with him and were he prepared to lead would act with him at the word. We must and will have speedy peace." This meant, if anything, open and armed revolt against the administration.

"Train's Lecture Last Evening.—Globe Hall was well filled last evening to listen to the lying renegade from Massachusetts. Rebel sympathizers were there—men who have sons in the rebel army were there—men who pray daily that our armies may be overthrown (the only prayers they ever make) were there—and all of them applauded to the echo his infamous lies and treason. Ah, well, let the poor fool lie and talk. If it were not for the sweet pleasure it gives the Tories here we wouldn't care a fig for the effect of last night's lecture."—(*Times*, January 20, 1863.)

In January, 1863, the Chicago *Tribune* called Mahony "the Dubuque traitor; the spawn of a felon's cell." The *Herald* ridiculed the appointment of Herron to a major-generalship and said: "His appointment is a suggestive commentary on the poverty-stricken military ability which characterizes the Federal army." Children of loyal parents sang during recess at the public schools "John Brown," which act was objected to by disloyal parents.

"The record we have labored to make up is one of opposition to the war—not a factious but a frank and conscientious opposition. We did not believe that war could restore the Union of these states," said the *Herald* of February 18, 1863.

The *Times* declared on February 20, 1863, that the administration had just as much right to suppress a paper which was opposed to it as it had to spike a cannon of the enemy. The *Herald* asked the citizens if they were willing to submit to such extinguishment of the rights of free press.

The *Herald* and all disloyalists were so outspoken in February that the *Times* and the Union men planned to secure here a branch of the Loyal League. Such a company was organized at Cascade early in 1863.

"In view of the disloyal and treasonable conspiracy against the government of the United States, for its overthrow by its enemies, and which is evidently fast developing itself throughout the Northwest, we whose names are hereunto subscribed do agree and form ourselves into a company or association to be called the "Cascade National Union Guard," to co-operate with like associations in this state, for the protection of life, liberty and the Union, to hold in check disloyal organizations, or any armed resistance to the laws, and at all times to be under the control of the state of Iowa, to organize, meet and drill after the manner of the state militia." Dr. W. H. Francis was sponsor of this company. It was armed and commanded by ex-soldiers.

"Our citizens do not know that in our county a secret society has begun to ramify—that in our city it has its adherents and that William L. Bradley is one of its instruments. They do not know that an S. B. society has been started here under Abolition auspices in Chicago and is rapidly spreading over the country. They think that when we warn the people of the danger we are fools or alarmists and fearful of our own shadow. We tell our readers that there is danger in the very air and that this administration and its minions, unable to conquer and devastate the South, are determined to conquer and subjugate the honest Union loving, patriotic masses of the North. Abolitionism is bent on mischief. Do our readers want further proof? They shall have it."—(*Herald*, February 24, 1863.)

A spy of the *Herald* reported that one night he saw Bissell, Conger, Allison, Blocklinger, David, Shiras, Adams and others steal out one by one from a secret meeting in old Turner Hall. "What did it mean?" was asked. The branch of the Loyal League was thus organized in this city and supplied with arms by the authorities. This fact angered the disloyalists. The *Herald* advised caution and said: "We must be cautious in bringing them within the operation of the laws, that we do no wrong; we must meet them at the ballot box." This movement checked for a time much of the disloyalty here. The *Herald* said the objects of this society were to establish a military despotism. It was at this time that the *Herald* and its friends began to be milder in their attacks on the administration and less rabid in their strictures on the war.

Abolitionism was taken into the school elections and caused much bitterness.

"We are glad that the proprietor and editor of the *Times* does not misunderstand our position. That office is safe just so long as is the *Herald* office undisturbed. We are assured by Mr. Stewart that we are in no danger from mob violence. That is sufficient. There will be no conflict between ourselves or our friends and the friends of that establishment so long as our rights are respected."—(*Herald*, February 25, 1863.) "There is danger in this society and it should be met. The South is not subjugated and cannot be, but the North is to be brought under the yoke. We believe if the people could be aroused from their lethargy they would fling off the brood which hover around and defile the sources of power."—(Same.)

On March 11, 1863, a large delegation of Republicans from farther west in the state assembled here at the office of W. B. Allison. The *Herald* took fright and declared "those midnight gatherings of a lawless confraternity have no worthy object for a stimulus. They are held to plot against the liberties of their political opponents and unless we awaken in time to an appreciation of our danger we shall find ourselves subjected to the merciless tyranny of an organized mob. The S. B.'s of Fayette county claim as the object of their existence the destruction of 'an organized conspiracy in Dubuque to revolutionize the government.' These men have no knowledge of such an organization, for there is none. They are making this the pretext for their organization simply that they may be allowed to proceed without interference. The society in this city meets almost nightly. Whether it is yet in possession of arms we do not know; we are informed, however, that it is. But preparations will not injure anybody and may prove invaluable. We therefore advise a public meeting of the Democracy called under the auspices of the Democratic club to consider the steps proper to be taken for the formation of an open day organization to defend ourselves against midnight conspirators and would-be assassins."—(*Herald*, March 14, 1863.)

Early in 1861 Lieutenant Sessions, of Cedar Falls, in a speech at the public park in Dubuque, called the *Herald* a secession sheet and declared that the office ought to be mobbed. For this the *Herald* denounced him through the *Iowa State Journal* as a coward for advising such an attack on a defenseless newspaper office. On March 8, 1863, two years after the above event, the editor of the *Herald* (local editor probably Armstrong or Hutchins) stopped at a hotel in Cedar Falls and while there was approached by Lieutenant Sessions, who demanded an explanation of the article in the *Journal*. Not receiving a satisfactory explanation, he proceeded with his fists to take revenge then and there. He struck the editor several times in the face, bringing the blood, and a crowd rushed

in, shouting "Give it to him; he is a Secessionist." The editor was pretty thoroughly cowed and was severely beaten to the evident delight of the shouting crowd that had hastily gathered. About the same time a squad of soldiers at Waterloo took an agent there of the *Dubuque Herald* and ducked him repeatedly in the river to show their distaste for that newspaper and for the alleged disloyalty of the agent.

About this time there arose all over Iowa and the Northwest a general demand from all persons actively and earnestly engaged in putting down the rebellion that the course in opposition to the prosecution of the war should cease in Dubuque, city and county. The *Herald*, though still outspoken and apparently defiant, began to modify its tones of severity and instead of howling as before vented its wrath and hate in ominous growls.

On March 18, 1863, the *Herald* passed from the control of Stilson Hutchins to that of Patrick Robb, Esq. Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Mahony took charge of the *Philadelphia Journal*.

At this time (early in 1863) there were several deserters in this county and they were shielded by their relatives and neighbors. When the officers approached, warnings were sounded. Lieutenant Downey called for recruits for the Seventh regiment, whereupon the *Herald* of March 4 said: "The business of obtaining recruits is, however, 'played out' here just at present; so we think Lieutenant Downey will not be troubled with a very large muster roll for some time to come." This open and manifest opposition to enlistments was not lost upon the *Times* and the Union leaders. The *Herald*, with Mahony, Hutchins and Armstrong, was the strongest secession sheet in the state, if not in the West. All three possessed unusual ability. Hutchins made a fortune of several million dollars by 1911.

Mr. Mahony published a book in April, 1863, entitled "Prisoners of State," in which he related his experiences while confined in the old capitol prison at Washington. The Copperheads here cut out the heads of Liberty on the copper cents, made pins of them and openly wore them—copper head. At an open meeting of the Union League at Julien Theater on March 21, H. H. Heath, D. E. Lyon, John O'Meara and G. Grosvenor delivered speeches. It was at this time that many Democrats began to disapprove of the severe course of the *Herald* and its supporters and sided with those who favored a continuance of the war. The *Herald* received a setback which was probably the cause of the reorganization of its editorial staff. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien sent seventy recruits to the Seventh cavalry late in March.

"It has been very hard to impress upon a certain class of the community a true conception of the designs of the party in power. Plainly and unequivocally, readers of the *Herald*, its members are determined either upon your subjugation or a revolution. What

else do you think that their midnight meetings betoken? For what other purpose are they being provided with arms? Now from the lips of the governor we have the admission that such is a fact. This was done, he said, 'because secret organizations of disloyal men had banded together to inaugurate rebellion and civil war in the state. If the citizens now refuse to heed our warning, absolutely refuse to place themselves in a position of safety, they must not reproach us when they pay the penalty of their apathy. We say to them, organize everywhere, organize in every school district, no matter how few or many. We have done our duty. We have placed before the people a knowledge of the dangers which beset and threaten them.'—(*Herald*, April 12, 1863.)

J. B. Dorr, Jesse Clement, Edward Langworthy, E. R. Shankland, H. Knowlton, Thomas Gilliam, D. Leonard, F. Hinds and Colonel O'Brien and others went to Waterloo April 15, 1863, to attend the formation of a Grand Union League of the state of Iowa.

In April, 1863, the editors of the *Herald*, at the request of several subscribers, ordered from New York eight Colt's revolvers which were to be sent by the American Express. Upon their arrival here they were detained by J. B. Henion, collector of the port of Dubuque, who apprised Mr. Hutchins, of the *Herald*, of what he had done. The box was marked "current funds," and Mr. Hutchins was refused possession by order of the collector. Mr. Hutchins wrote a formal note demanding to know the reasons for the detention, and was answered that such was the order from the government, and the act containing such authority was cited and language quoted—"until further orders no powder of any description and no arms, large or small, will be permitted to pass into the state of Iowa * * * except such as are moving under military authority." The *Herald* accordingly said: "The arms were kept from our possession by virtue of no law, but in express contravention of law and, without employing force, we were and are powerless. * * * The game is too transparent to win—too bold to deceive any sensible man. Its purpose is to put the Democratic party at the mercy of armed Union Leagues. We saw at Fairfield on Monday forty armed Union Leaguers drilling on the public square. What does it portend? We are no alarmist. Nothing do we so much fear and desire to avoid as war at home. We cannot stand still and be bound hand and foot. *We will not!* Our only defense is to provide against outrage, and that we will provide against it these men may be sure. Upon them will be the responsibility of the assault; but when it comes, when we are reduced to the alternative of the conflict or subjection, we shall not hesitate in the choice. We can get arms in spite of them. We advise all to provide for their security without delay, and in

the fear of God, but not of man, we warn these conspirators to cease their wicked efforts.”—(*Herald*, April 26, 1863.)

According to Mahony the four acts of despotism were: 1. Tax bill; 2. conscription bill; 3. finance bill; 4. indemnity bill.

Late in April, 1863, the provost marshal at St. Genevieve, Missouri, issued an order suppressing the Dubuque *Herald* at that point. The order of General Hascall broke the hearts of the *Herald* editors. They called it the “last act of the tragedy.” All disloyal newspapers were to be suppressed. The order said: “All newspapers and public speakers that counsel or encourage resistance to the conscription act, or any other law of Congress passed as a war measure, or that endeavor to bring the war policy of the government into disrepute, will be considered as having violated the order above alluded to and treated accordingly.” The *Herald* said: “If this order of Hascall’s means anything it means that we are now at his mercy. Because we take the risk of the action does it render it less dangerous? We *do* talk to see if we cannot arouse the people to action, in order that they may not be shot down like dogs or driven like cattle.”

The “death of civil liberty” was the arrest of Vallandigham and his sentence to be sent South, said the *Herald* savagely and bitterly. “We might as well speak plainly respecting this affair and let the consequences which follow plain speaking follow this. That the administration have the power to punish recusants we are well aware and we refrain from saying a great many things we are impelled to say because we do not wish to invite its attention or the exercise of its arbitrary power. But there are times, however, when to fail to speak is criminal, and this is one of them. A crime has been committed against the most vital right of the poor and the rich, the humble and exalted—the right to think, to speak, to live. When this thing is consummated then plainly before the American people does Abraham Lincoln stand—the murderer of the nation. The plea of military or governmental necessity is a flimsy screen which will command no respect. No necessity can justify the monstrous outrage.”—(*Herald*, May 15, 1863.)

“The *Herald* sustains the government, the *Times* does not. The administration subverts the government, and the *Times* approves of the subversion. The *Herald* makes a wide distinction between the administration and the government—as wide as the difference between Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution of the United States. The *Herald* supports the Constitution against the despotism and tyranny of Abraham Lincoln. The *Times* supports Abraham Lincoln against the Constitution. The *Herald* opposes all treason to the Constitution and all traitors, Abraham Lincoln included, as well as Jefferson Davis. The *Times* advocates and sustains the treason of Abraham Lincoln and condemns only that of Jefferson Davis.”—(*Herald*, June 2, 1863.)

In May, 1863, John Hodnett, who was connected with the *Herald*, while at a private house in Cedar Falls, was waited upon by Lieutenant Sessions and a crowd of his friends and told to leave town in ten minutes or suffer the consequences, and that if he returned he would be tarred and feathered. He was followed across the river by a howling mob and remained there all night and in the morning went to Independence. S. P. Adams became provost marshal in May. Marshal Conger collected the government revenue here. In May, 1863, Bishop Smyth disapproved of all secret societies and his remarks went the round of the press. The enrollment for the draft was commenced June 1, 1863.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave a strawberry festival at the Lormier House, June 11, 1863, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. There were urgent appeals at this time from the fields and hospitals. The net proceeds were \$412.20; the *Herald* said, "The soldiers will probably never see a dollar of it."

"The conscription act, as will be seen by telegraphic dispatches, has caused an insurrection in the city of New York. This was no more than was expected and anticipated. The popular belief is that besides being unconstitutional, the conscription act is unjust in its discriminations. It is also regarded with disfavor by the large portion of the citizens, who do not believe that the war is waged for but against this Union. How can anyone who in his heart believes that the war is only widening the breach between the North and South give his services to fight in this war? If there were no question about the objects of the war there would be no more need of conscription to raise an army now than there was when it was supposed that the war was for the Union."—(*Herald*, July 14, 1863.)

The Federal successes in July greatly encouraged Union sentiment here and cast a damper on the outspoken opposition of the Copperheads. The victories were duly celebrated by a large crowd at Washington Square. The river was soon to be opened to New Orleans, it was said. Two men arrested in Clayton county under the conscription act and brought here to be confined were released on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Hempstead. The men then sued the sheriff for kidnapping them, but nothing came of this suit.

"Thus at the outset of the contest under the conscription act have the rights of the people been vindicated in Dubuque from the attempt of provost marshals, a deputy United States marshal, the sheriff of Dubuque county and leading members of the S. B. Society to trample under foot the power given by the people to maintain the laws inviolate. * * * Was it not a brave act of Marshal Conger, assisted by a crowd of S. B.'s, to march these shackled victims of arbitrary power through the streets of Du-

buque on a Sunday afternoon. * * * We congratulate this community that the majesty of the law is still respected in the city of Dubuque and that there are some judicial officers left who have the courage to enforce the laws even against United States officers.”—(*Herald*, July 21, 1863.)

The *Times* denounced the action of the county court in the conscription cases and Governor Kirkwood directed the adjutant-general to call out volunteer companies to aid the provost marshals and serve as a posse comitatus, or bands of loyal citizens to do the same. Generally over the state the act of Judge Hempstead was declared to be an outrage and a direct affront to the draft and state authorities.

“The governor of Iowa has directed the adjutant-general of the state to issue an order which, if carried into practical effect, will result in producing civil war. * * * We have no words which will adequately express our condemnation of this order from Governor Kirkwood. * * * The governor invites his partisan friends to take up arms ostensibly to aid in the enforcement of the laws—for the purpose of overawing Democrats and preventing them from exercising their political rights. There can be no doubt whatever that a secret understanding existed between the governor and the organizations known as Union Leagues to furnish those organizations with public arms and to pay them for services they might render as partisans in support of the administration. We call the attention of the people to the infamous designs of the order, and we undertake to tell those partisans who are expected to comply with it that civil war will be the result should this order of Governor Kirkwood be carried into practical effect.”—(*Herald*, July 23, 1863.)

“The Parade of Armed Union Leaguers.—The offensive exhibition of about fifty Union Leaguers, Thursday, armed with government muskets, has created no small amount of talk and indignation. The reports are rife—reports, too, spread by themselves, that in joining this organization they are released from the operations of the draft by pledging themselves to the service at home against the Democracy. If the madmen at the head of affairs do not consider the feeling of opposition to the draft already of sufficient magnitude, they are taking the very steps to augment it. People do not look upon the impudent display of a force ostensibly for their own subjection with much charity or complacency. That it is not equal to the design matters nothing. While we may not fear the fifty or sixty members of the Union League, who paraded the streets on Thursday with their government muskets, bayoneted and shotted, it does not follow that they are (not) viewed with contempt. The intention is plain. It is asserted that all the members of this company are by their so associating exempted from the draft; and it is also asserted that

still another company is being raised for the same purpose. If this be so the provost marshal is aware of it and the people should demand that his knowledge be made public."—(*Herald*, August 8, 1863.) They paraded on the special Thanksgiving day proclaimed by the President.

In July several associations were formed to provide against the draft; one was for each member to put up \$50, which was to serve as a fund to hire a substitute for any member of the association who might be drafted. Pope Pius IX in a letter to Archbishop Hughes, of New York, urged the latter to use his influence, personal and episcopal, to put an end to the war in America. Mr. Mahony withdrew permanently from the *Herald* in August, 1863, and Stilson Hutchins assumed editorial management. The Union Leaguers at Cascade were mostly Irish Orangemen and Englishmen. About August 25, 1863, the enrollment was completed, it was announced; the rolls were open to inspection. Those of the first class in Dubuque county numbered 3,117.

Frank McLain, a farmer residing on the North Cascade road, seven miles from Dubuque, was arrested as a deserter, brought to town, put aboard the James Means and sent down to Davenport. He had deserted, it was said, from the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin regiment two years before.

About 8 o'clock August 12, 1863, two officers, D. E. Lyon and Marshal Hungerford, tried to arrest Wendel and Adam Jacobi, brothers, at their home in Peru township on the charge of desertion and other offenses. They were resisted, whereupon in the struggle the former was shot and mortally wounded and the latter was seriously wounded. A third brother assisted, but was not harmed. The coroner returned a verdict that he came to his death by being shot with a pistol in the hands of an unknown person wilfully. The *Herald* said: "No cause was given for such extraordinary proceedings and the act can only be characterized as it is by the jury, a most wilful murder. This horrible affair added to the harsh manner in which young McLain was treated lately has stirred up a feeling in the community which is fast becoming determined. Certainly, if something is not done to bring the offenders to justice there is cause for alarm and independent action. It will never do to let this affair settle into a result of military necessity."

"The Jacobi Investigation.—We learn that the grand jury failed to find a bill against Lyon and Hungerford for the Jacobi affair. Dubuque will not see such a jury for many a year hereafter. As the evidence is to be published, we make no further comment."—(*Herald*, August 20, 1863.)

Governor Kirkwood at the big Union meeting, August 26, 1863, in his speech said: "I have been represented as saying that I was arming the Union Leagues throughout the state and some are

base enough to declare, and there are fools who believe, that it is for the purpose of influencing the election. It is for another purpose—to keep down mobs, to sustain the laws and assist the provost marshals in the execution of the draft. I warn you people of Dubuque to see to it that the Keokuk county mob is not repeated here, for if I come up here on the same errand that took me to Keokuk county, I will bring no blank cartridges, but I will put down the mob and put my heel upon it and keep it there even if it causes the blood of everyone to flow concerned in it.”

In answer to this statement the *Herald* of August 27, 1863, said: “We are glad that he was exhibited from the platform, because a few men, unaware of the reckless character of the person who is entrusted with the enforcement of the laws of the state, have come to know him as he is. * * * The governor of Iowa is one of that class of persons who can safely be trusted to do just what he says he will not do. Nor do we think that his bravery exceeds his honesty or his cleanliness. * * * When did he see that the laws were executed? How did he answer when Mr. Mahony called on him as an officer to give him the protection of the state laws? * * * No man who is a man fears you, though you were thrice governor. This people have learned that they have nothing honest to expect from you, but your bluster does not intimidate them.”

Governor Kirkwood again addressed a large audience at the public square on September 16. So great was the feeling among the Copperheads here against him he was guarded by two companies of Union Leaguers—one of this city and one from Epworth. The *Herald* said: “We condole with Governor Kirkwood—mob advocate that he is and Copperhead that we are. * * * He need not have been alarmed, however; no injury was contemplated to his person. It might have been an act of wisdom to cover the stand with one hundred muskets in the hands of sworn Loyal Leaguers as he did last night, but he would have fared as well had he not been fortified. He is a played-out card. He has bullied and badgered Democrats until they despise him as they would a reptile. The official robes which cover him and which would hide an ordinary amount of meanness fail to protect him. Viewed as a man he challenges no sentiment of respect; viewed as governor of the state, he arouses nothing but contempt. Why should we choose soft words or seek for golden metaphors when we speak of a governor who bids his partisan supporters assault their political opponents and promises immunity for their crimes? * * * He to be treated with respect! Rather place in the hands of every honest man a whip of scorpions to lash the scoundrel naked through the world.”—(*Herald*, September 17, 1863.)

“He (Governor Kirkwood) delivered himself of his usual bravado about the draft, told what he was going to do if any re-

sistance were offered, and generally deported himself as would be expected of a filthy, low-lived creature accidentally elevated to power. There isn't a humble laborer in Dubuque who by hard toil bridges over his week's indebtedness by his week's income that has not more honor, more decency, more respect for his word, more sense of obligation to his oath, and who is not better fitted for governor of Iowa than Samuel J. Kirkwood. * * * There does not live a man in Iowa so rich in lucre and with such an utter poverty of character as the blustering, sweltering and doubtless cowardly governor of Iowa. He is a pitiful partisan without a redeeming trait."—(*Herald*, October 3, 1863.)

In September, 1863, the *Herald* favored the organization here of a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle to oppose the action of the Union Leagues; but Bishop Smyth opposed this step by advising all Irish-Catholics not to join the proposed organization. At this time there was great suffering here among the families of soldiers. The following resolution introduced by Mr. Cort was passed by the county board: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine into the propriety of this board making the necessary provisions by the issuing of bonds or otherwise by the county for the payment of \$300, either in whole or in part, for the relief of such persons who are not able to pay the amount required by the conscription act if drafted." Carried, 14 to 4.

A large sum for their relief was raised by a gymnastic parade of 100 ladies and gentlemen under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society; it was held at City Hall; 25 cents was the price of admission and a large crowd attended.

"The Dubuque *Times* says that the resolution of the county board of supervisors to exempt poor men from the draft is a weak scheme to make the county pay their exemption fee for them. That is just what the board meant to do and no poor man who knows his interest will fail to support the board at the polls. Mr. Knoll, Mr. Cort and Mr. O'Brien, who are running on the Democratic ticket, voted for it, while Mr. Miller and Mr. Bonson, who voted against it, are running on the Republican ticket. Every man in Dubuque county who votes the Republican ticket votes for the draft and against the exempting of drafted men by a tax. Every man who votes the Democratic ticket votes for the conscription to be paid by property and not by blood. Now, which ticket will the poor man vote? Which ticket should he vote?"—(*Herald*, October 11, 1863.)

In September, 1863, Dr. N. B. Mathews, of Peosta, was captain of a Union League company or lodge. The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society netted at the State Fair here in September \$503.90. The *Herald* denounced and derided the colored regiment that was at this time being formed in Iowa. The old ferry-boat Peosta be-

came Gunboat 36 in 1863. A home for soldiers was established in the fall of 1863 at a meeting held in the Congregational church, of which George L. Mathews was chairman and D. N. Cooley secretary. Doctor Guilbert, from a committee previously appointed, reported a plan, which was adopted. The board of control were Mrs. D. N. Cooley, Mrs. Solon Langworthy, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. F. W. H. Sheffield, Mrs. L. D. McKenzie, Mr. J. H. Thedinga, Mr. H. L. Stout, George L. Mathews and L. A. Thomas. Mrs. Hancock was one of the vice-presidents of the Woman's State Sanitary Society. A large quantity of supplies was sent to the Chicago Sanitary Fair. His friends here presented Colonel Dorr with a fine horse. The west storeroom of the Tremont House was converted into the Soldiers' Home; the hotel furnished the meals, which were paid for by the society. When D. A. Mahony undertook to lecture to the Teachers' Institute at Epworth in October, opposition was encountered and he was informed by a strong delegation that he was not wanted. The society asked the county board for \$200 down and \$100 per month for the soldiers and their families. Mr. Bonson, of the board, moved that \$190 be paid at once and \$90 a month thereafter as requested; on this motion the vote stood as follows: Yeas—Bonson, Hetherington, Metcalf and Miller; nays—Bucknam, Cort, Donovan, Duggan, Heber, Kile, Macomber, McAleer, McCarron, Moore, O'Brien, Squires, Sweeney, Wilder and chairman. Later the amount was fixed at \$100.

"This the board has been compelled to refuse, because if the county should once commence giving aid to associations formed for the dispensation of charity, there would be no end to the applications made to them. They have therefore wisely abstained from making special appropriations, but at the same time have given the superintendent of the county poor additional instructions for relieving the wants of those in need wherever such cases are found, and the charity will be dispensed to soldiers as freely as to others."—(*Herald*, October 23, 1863.)

"Whereas, The board of supervisors of Dubuque county at their last session were respectfully solicited to make an appropriation of money for the use and benefit of the Soldiers' Home in this city, by a petition signed by the officers of such association, which petition clearly stated the objects and aims of the enterprise, and

"Whereas, This board with only four dissenting votes refused all aid, except upon the conditions that it be expended in the support of paupers and under the direction of the county officers having in charge this duty, thus compelling our sick, suffering and destitute soldiers to receive such aid as common paupers, or be denied it entirely; now, therefore, believing as we do that this action of the board of supervisors is ungenerous, ungrateful and unjust and justly merits the scorn and contempt of all patriotic men and also demonstrates more clearly than language can the real

intentions of the board, which we believe to have been the proscription of our patriot soldiers who have suffered and endured so much to transmit to us the inheritance bought by the blood of our fathers, that we take this opportunity to tender to all our soldiers our warmest gratitude for what they have done and are doing to crush this wicked rebellion and make the flag of our country honored and respected at home and abroad, and we pledge them our constant aid and sympathy in sickness and health, and we also pledge them that the Soldiers' Home in this city shall furnish all reasonable comfort to those sick, suffering and destitute soldiers as long as there is one dollar in the treasury subject to our control; therefore,

"Resolved, That an order be drawn on the city expense fund for \$100 for the support of the Soldiers' Home in this city and that the same be delivered to the mayor of this city, who is the president of said board, to be used in such manner as in his judgment may become necessary."

These resolutions of the city council of Dubuque were denounced by Aldermen Mulkern, Quigley and Kiene, the former of whom moved that all the preamble be struck out. Those voting yea were Christman, Kiene, Mulkern, Quigley and Treanor; nays—Cummings, Mathews, Russ, Schmidt and Stout. There being a tie, Mayor Thedinga voted so that the whole series was adopted.

"The Hypocrites.—The Copperhead farmers of this county, who bring their grain and other products here to sell, heap the foulest abuse on the administration and all connected with it, as only ignorance can abuse that which it doesn't understand. When they receive their pay they won't take anything but the "Dirty Greenbacks," as they call them, to carry home. This a fair sample of the shameless hypocrisy of the party which controls the politics of the county."—(*Times*, October 30, 1863.)

"About two thousand hard-fisted, hard-working honest men who helped to make Dubuque just what she is and without whom her merchants could not live a month, who clog her granaries with grain and her markets with produce, are the subjects of this petty slanderer's abuse. The very life and trade of Dubuque city is thus attempted to be rendered contemptible and driven from her. We ask the merchants of Dubuque what they think of it. We know some of them whose advertisements appear in the *Times* regularly, who depend entirely on this 'ignorant class' of 'shameless hypocrites' for their trade."—(*Herald*, October 31, 1863.)

Late in October J. H. Scanlan called for volunteers to serve on government gunboats. The Teachers' Institute at Epworth resolved that the government should be supported in its efforts to crush the rebellion. Dr. E. A. Guilbert was prominent among the Union Leaguers; he became colonel of the Tenth cavalry. The Methodist and Presbyterian congregations at Epworth refused to

permit Mr. Mahony to speak in their churches; he addressed the citizens in the Christian church. Stephen Hempstead had two sons in the Confederate army. About November the officials prepared the following statement of the number of troops furnished by Dubuque county, as follows: Second regiment, 187; Third, 71; Fifth, 2; Ninth, 67; Twelfth, 78; Fourteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 79; Eighteenth, 3; Twenty-first, 484; Twenty-sixth, 1; Twenty-seventh, 7; Thirty-second, 1; Thirty-seventh, 83; Thirty-eighth, 8; Fifty-first, 1; First cavalry, 81; Second, 24; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 109; Sixth, 77; Eleventh Pennsylvania, 6; regular army, estimated, 500; total infantry, 1,063; cavalry, 303; artillery, 80; regulars, 500; grand total, 1,946.

"There has probably no paper suffered so much for its boldness, its independence, as the *Herald*. For daring to be free we have paid all the penalties which proscription, intolerance and unreason could suggest or inflict. We have been ceaselessly followed by enemies; our patrons have been threatened and cajoled, to induce them, if possible, to withdraw all pecuniary assistance or support. In many places persons who would gladly take and read the *Herald* have been the victims of an organized persecution until they are glad, for their own peace, to discontinue its coming. Merchants in this city and Chicago have withdrawn their advertising favors until we could name them by scores. In some towns in Iowa we have large amounts due us, which it is impossible to collect, because whoever attempts their collection is most certain to be set upon by some bully or mob. Despite all this the *Herald* has lived. We need, however, the assistance of every man of whose opinions we are the exponents."—(*Herald*, November 17, 1863.)

Late in October a splendid reception was given to General Heron by the loyal citizens regardless of party. William B. Allison was president of the occasion. D. N. Cooley delivered the address of welcome. J. M. Harrison was marshal. He was received with imposing ceremony. Under the new call 1,754 men were required from this congressional district. Twelve lots in Linwood cemetery were set apart for the soldiers. Prior to November 15 thirty soldiers were assisted at the Home. In November it was claimed that there were in Dubuque county seven branches of the Union League, with a membership of about 2,000; of these about 1,000 were in the city of Dubuque. An enrollment of November, 1863, showed that 443 men were required from this county under the late call. On November 29 the Union Leaguers paraded the streets; halted in front of Bishop Smyth's residence and when he came out gave him three cheers; presented arms when he delivered them a short, loyal and eloquent speech, ending with the statement that his election as an honorary member of the League was the highest military honor he had ever received.

"Whereas, It is rumored and appears to be a fact that there

are recruiting officers in this county of Dubuque enlisting persons in this county for the military service of the United States to be placed to the credit of other counties in Iowa; and that it is the design to leave in this county the families of such recruited and enlisted persons to be supported by and at the expense of the county of Dubuque; and

"Whereas, It appears that families and parts of families of persons enlisted from other counties in Iowa come or are sent here at the expense of this county; and

"Whereas, It appears to this board that Dubuque county is sufficiently burdened with its own poor, with the destitute families of soldiers who have enlisted or may hereafter enlist, and to its credit; be it therefore and it is hereby

"Resolved, That the superintendent of the poor and of the poorhouse be directed to give the aid and relief provided by this board for the families of soldiers to such families of soldiers only as have enlisted for this county and are placed in its quota of volunteers or conscripts." Adopted January 8, 1864.

The county board, which had voted in favor of the desired aid for the Soldiers' Home, voted another \$100 in its favor for November; Mulkern and Quigley voted against it. Captain O'Neill recruited here in December. During 1863 Mr. Kyne, superintendent of the poor, assisted 113 soldiers' families; they were given provisions in summer and provisions and wood in winter. The draft, it was announced, would take place January 5, 1864. At the November election, 1873, Mr. Mahony was chosen county sheriff. Of the 122 persons who were put in jail in 1863 thirty were deserters. By January 14 there were here 225 recruits under the recent calls. The provost marshal's office was the liveliest place in town, but the recruits came forward slowly. When the Ladies' Aid Society, in January, 1864, proposed a sanitary fair here, like the one held in Chicago, the *Herald* objected unless help were furnished to all county poor alike; for this and other reasons the plans were abandoned; but the ladies continued their regular relief work. Many recruits passed through Dubuque at this time, bound for the front.

The large call for volunteers in January, 1864, staggered Dubuque county, which was already behind in raising its quota. The case of Gen. George W. Jones against Secretary Seward was argued in the United States Supreme Court in February. The majority of the citizens objected to negro children in the public schools. The draft was postponed to March 10. By February 1 the recruits required from this county under the former calls were 435; there had been raised fifty. The county enrollment was 4,932. In March serious trouble between the soldiers of the Ninth regiment and the Copperheads here was narrowly averted.

They threatened to destroy the *Herald* office, made hostile demonstrations, but were finally dissuaded from such intentions largely through the influence of Adams, Conger, McSweeney and others. One man was arrested, but George W. Cummins went his bail and in the end he was released. Many old soldiers returned singly and in groups during the summer of 1864 on veteran furlough and were royally welcomed. In March the plan to hold a sanitary fair was revived and the movement progressed rapidly. The draft was again postponed to April 1.

Nearly all of the churches had their own soldiers aid societies in 1863-4. In April Governor Stone called for 100-day men. It had been decided to hold the sanitary fair beginning May 24, but it was finally postponed to June 21. It had progressed to such large dimensions that it was seen about June 1st that the City Hall and Turner Hall would be wholly inadequate; whereupon it was proposed to enclose all of Washington Square and hold the fair there. Great efforts to fill the quota were made early in 1864; a dozen officers were recruiting at the same time in April and May. By May 12 the Governor's Greys had sixty-seven men for the 100-day service; they filled their ranks and left about May 17. The Union Guards were filled the same time and also departed. About half a dozen lawyers enlisted at this time. H. Markell was captain of the Greys and Dr. E. A. Guilbert captain of the Guards. News of the battle of the Wilderness caused much excitement here; all admired the way General Grant hung to the conflict. M. B. Mulkern was United States commissioner for this district. The county Democracy in June, 1864, opposed the prosecution of the war.

Actively connected with the Sanitary Fair were the following ladies: Booth, Langworthy, Stout, Williams, Mackenzie, Markell, Robinson, Cooley, Clement, Dorr, Horr, Mobley, Vandever, Fenimore, Davis, Fellows, Tredway, Cummings, Scott, Wemott, Woodworth, Edsall, Gilman, Whitaker, Burden, Shiras, Holmes, Faherty, McBride, O'Brien, Hayden, Cornwell, Shankland, Wilson, Hill and many others. Among the men most active were H. A. Wiltse, the president; F. E. Bissell, George L. Mathews, Austin Adams, O. P. Shiras, William B. Allison, J. K. Graves, H. W. Sanford, William Westphall, J. T. Hancock, Richard Bonson, William Larrabee and Mr. Wood. In June Messrs. Wiltse and Wood raised in the East \$5,000 for the fair. Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Bissell collected a thousand dollars in a single day. Every institution and industry in the city and many throughout the county and state contributed to the success of the fair. Long excursion trains brought immense crowds from abroad; even the postoffice had a fair department. The whole state had become interested and valuable contributions came from scores of counties. All the available halls in the city were called into use. The display was immense and magnificent. The elabo-

rate decorations clothed the whole city in flowers, evergreens and holiday attire generally; floral hall in the courtroom was made beautiful in the extreme. Even the steamers on the river were decorated. Boats, theaters, races, concerts, societies, organizations, officials, artists, stores, manufactories, relics, lectures, boat contests, lotteries, auctions, prizes, contributed valuable gifts and donations and everywhere were emblazoned banners rich with loyal phrases and mottoes, such as, "We Welcome You," "Our Hearts Are With Our Soldiers," "Buy and Help Our Brave Boys," "Grant and the Army Forever," etc. The season ticket cost \$2 and single admission 50 cents. Over 10,000 donated articles were disposed of at auction; the fair was extended well into the second week. In fact it was many months before the last articles were disposed of. By the middle of November the net proceeds amounted to over \$86,000. This sum exceeded the proceeds of the Chicago fair of 1864. It was called "Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair"; sixty-one counties of Iowa made donations varying from a few hundred dollars to as high as over \$7,000. Clayton county made the largest donations next to Dubuque county; Mitchell county the largest in proportion to wealth, and Kossuth county the largest in proportion to population. Over \$25,000 worth of hospital stores was turned over to the United States sanitary commission. All conflicting interests were united in the one grand object of assisting the soldiers. The results reflect the highest credit on the citizens of this city, county and state, and should stand forever in history as a monument to the generous impulses of all the people.

	No. in first Total dropped from list.	No. re- maining subject to draft.	No. added since first enroll- ment.	Total No. sub- ject to draft.	
Dubuque County, July, 1864—	enroll- ment.				
Julien	274	62	212	91	303
First ward.....	445	63	382	89	471
Second ward.....	317	149	168	147	315
Third ward.....	629	87	542	76	608
Fourth ward.....	674	224	450	167	617
Fifth ward.....	391	80	311	166	477
Peru	134	32	102	24	123
Jefferson	159	35	124	21	145
Concord	136	22	114	26	140
Liberty	179	38	141	56	210
New Wine	251	67	184	43	227
Iowa	111	24	87	9	96
Center	172	70	102	36	138
Dodge	107	37	70	27	97
Taylor	156	33	123	26	149
Cascade	148	24	124	41	165

White Water	160	51	109	23	132
Vernon	202	43	159	13	172
Table Mound	162	97	65	36	101
Mosalem	124	22	102	29	131
Prairie Creek	178	103	75	51	126
Washington	226	152	74	32	106
Totals	5,335	1,515	3,820	1,229	5,049

In July, 1864, Governor Stone ordered that all militia of the state should be organized into companies. In August Shubael P. Adams was provost marshal; J. H. Powers, draft commissioner; Allen Phillips, surgeon. Substitute brokers did a large business in 1864; all sorts of schemes were practiced. It was stated on August 17 that persons here had offered as high as \$300 for one-year substitutes, but could find none at that figure. The *Herald* stated that William B. Allison secured a substitute for \$150. It was said August 29 that \$500 had just been paid here for a substitute.

The following was the quota, credits and deficits of Dubuque county from February, 1864, to August 15, 1864:

August, 1864—	Quota.	Credit.	Deficit.
Julien township	102	64	38
First ward	162	101	61
Second ward	112	78	34
Third ward	220	152	68
Fourth ward	232	171	61
Fifth ward	150	118	32
Peru	46	24	22
Jefferson	55	38	17
Concord	48	35	13
New Wine	86	58	28
Iowa	38	20	18
Center	56	38	18
Dodge	36	26	10
Taylor	54	46	8
Cascade	55	37	18
Whitewater	53	29	24
Vernon	68	43	25
Table Mound	49	33	16
Mosalem	46	28	18
Prairie Creek	56	34	22
Washington	63	44	19
Liberty	68	33	35
Total	1,855	1,250	605

"The Draft.—Tomorrow is the day appointed for as shameful an outrage as was ever perpetrated upon a free people in any age or in any clime. It is the day appointed by Lincoln for a draft of men with whom to prosecute a partisan war for partisan purposes—a war not for the restoration of the Union but, as the President himself declares, to compel an abandonment of slavery—a war that is liable to be turned at any time against the freemen of the North. We have not the least doubt that many of these conscripts who are now to be torn from their homes will be employed sooner or later in a warfare upon their neighbors and friends at home; if not, why all this preparation by the Administration for war at the North?"—(*Herald*, September 1, 1864.)

"Some of them (wives of soldiers) were melted to tears as they told their sufferings, of want and famine, staring their families in the face. Their husbands are in the army and many of them have received no pay in seven months and consequently can send no means home for the support of their families. Their wants were relieved by Mr. Kyne, who is authorized to grant their request in cases where want is known to exist."—(*Herald*, September 16, 1864.)

Under the new State militia law the Germans of Dubuque organized a company in September, 1864, with Frederick Gottschalk as captain; they called themselves German National Guards. The 100-day men returned in September. Mr. Adams notified the county that the draft would commence in this district on the 22d of September, and that on that day the first drawings would be commenced in Julien township outside of the city; 23 were to be drafted in that township and 23 more for alternates. The enrollment in this township was 265; a boy named Monroe Amsden was blindfolded and required to draw the names one at a time from the wheel or box; the first slip drawn bore the name, Michael Carney. Further drafting was temporarily stopped at the request of many citizens until the county board should meet to act on the question of bounty.

At the draft meeting in the court house September 23, 1864, the largest crowd ever convened in the county assembled to hear the report of Messrs. Mahony and Bates, who had been previously appointed to investigate. Mr. Mahony explained that the object was to adopt proper measures for the relief of such persons as were subject to draft, and then asked whether the citizens were in favor of voting a tax to be borne equally by all, or of each man drafted to hire his own substitute or go. He stated that he and Colonel Bates had seen a majority of the county supervisors and had learned that they would, on October 1, meet and take steps to relieve the county from the consequences of the draft. Colonel Bates stated to the meeting that it seemed that the people of the county were willing to subscribe a sufficient amount of money to

procure substitutes if volunteers were not forthcoming. Upon request Provost Marshal Adams attended the meeting and explained the situation and stated what his duty was. The following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting take measures to have committees appointed in each ward and township in the county to solicit subscriptions to raise a fund to be added to the proposed bounty to be offered by the County of Dubuque to fill the quota of this county, the fund received in each ward and township to be used in favor of volunteers for each ward or township.

Resolved, That the board of supervisors of Dubuque County be requested to take such action as they may think proper to relieve the people of the county from the pending draft.

The necessary committees were thereupon appointed. Franklin Hinds was asked to serve as chairman of this meeting, but declined on the ground that he did not understand the nature of the assemblage. Patrick Quigley served as chairman, and J. J. E. Norman as secretary.

On September 23 the draft was carried to Delaware county. In this county it was postponed until the county board could meet and act. The number of men required from Dubuque City on September 23, 1864, was as follows: First ward 28, Second 16, Third 33, Fourth 11, Fifth 16.

"We regret exceedingly that the *Times* in its Monday's issue should indulge in an extremely partisan view of the movement now on foot to fill the quota of this county without a draft. It opposes the whole proceeding and expresses the hope that loyal men will give the whole movement 'a wide berth,' and calls upon provost marshals 'to let the draft go on.' Inasmuch as the movement referred to is the effort to fill our quota by volunteers, the above would seem very much like discouraging enlistments. It is hardly necessary to refer to the fact that a wide difference of opinion exists between Democrats and Republicans as to the propriety and justice, and even legality, of a draft. The former, if in power, would avert a draft altogether, while the latter have considered one necessary and enacted a law for that purpose. But no matter what our opinions are as to the merits or demerits of that law, it must be obeyed. Dubuque county is called upon for 300 men to fill her quota. If they are not furnished voluntarily they will be taken by draft. If the draft occurs many families will be left destitute, in which case the county would be called on for support. Which step, then, should the county take—offer the bounty or prepare to care for the families?"—(*Herald*, September 27, 1864.)

Every ward in Dubuque and many precincts throughout the county, independent of any act that the county board might take, raised large sums to secure recruits or substitutes. When it was realized that the draft would now surely take place in all portions

of the county unless the quota was raised at once, the citizens began work in earnest. The county board met about October 1 and fully considered the subject. As it was apparent that a great majority of the citizens favored a county bounty, they finally passed resolutions appropriating \$125,000 for that purpose. County coupon warrants bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in ten years or sooner, were to be issued; and not exceeding \$400 was to be paid for any recruit. The fund was to be applied to substitutes previously secured under the pending call. A committee of five was appointed to carry the order into effect. They were Arthur McCann, Dennis O'Brien, Theophilus Crawford, F. M. Knoll and John Rugamer. The following was one of the preambles of the resolutions of the county board appropriating the \$125,000:

"Whereas, If such draft be permitted to take place, there is reason to believe that the peace of the county would be disturbed, its prosperity impaired, its business in the various walks of life suspended, and the better portion of its able-bodied population driven into exile to avoid compulsory conscription; therefore," etc.

Many exciting incidents occurred in all parts of the county, growing out of the efforts to escape the draft. Bounty jumpers kindled the wrath of the people; prices of substitutes ran up to \$600 or more. In Concord township one of the recruits, after receiving the bounty, escaped from the guards, but was pursued by thirteen citizens armed with pistols, who conveyed him to Dubuque and delivered him to the marshal; he escaped again, whereupon the aforesaid thirteen citizens cast lots to see which of them should go in his place. There was much excitement, not unmingled with ludicrous incidents, for several months. There was great rejoicing as township after township and ward after ward raised its quota.

"Recruits are urged to enlist for three years, and we are told that all in excess of the present quota will be credited on the next draft. Another draft will surely come if Abraham Lincoln is re-elected, and still others, each succeeding one more cruel and remorseless than the last, until the last man shall be taken. Who will vote for an administration so bloody in its policy and purposes?"—(*Herald*, October, 7, 1864.)

"A negro from one of the interior towns presented himself at the provost marshal's office as a volunteer to fill the quota of his town, and was also authorized and furnished with the means to buy enough men to fill the quota. He flourished among the white brokers and was a formidable rival, bidding up in a spirited manner. He got one white man for \$700 and would pay the price for several more, but he happened to open negotiations with a Copperhead, who gave him a blow over the peeper and the darky left for home soon after with a *black* eye and has not been seen since. He is several degrees above those ranting, howling Abolitionists

who blow war all the time but never enlist themselves. He is going to the front along 'wid the white folks.'—(*Herald*, October 15, 1864.)

Nearly all the townships took the county bounty warrants at par. Jefferson and Taylor townships were drafted October 6. By October 8 the First and Third wards of Dubuque were the only ones behind. On October 9 Cascade, Concord and Iowa townships were drafted. The Third ward cleared itself by October 10: it raised thirty-five men in two weeks. Dodge township was announced free from the draft October 11, Liberty cleared itself October 12. The First ward was clear the 12th, paying \$550 for its last man. Mahony and Bates did more to free the county from the draft than any other men. They led the movement which induced the county board to offer the bounty. Substitute brokers did a "land office business"; one boasted that he had cleared \$2,000 in two months. A broker furnished six men in a lump, who were secured by Taylor township. The draft occurred in White Water township. Iowa township cleared itself October 22.

Prior to November 19, 1864, there had been paid out in county bounty warrants \$115,800. This sum had been divided among the several wards and townships of the city and county and to persons who had hired substitutes, in part as follows:

First ward	\$10,000
Second ward	5,600
Third ward	14,000
Fourth ward	4,000
Fifth ward	4,000
Julien	2,400
New Wine	6,400
Prairie Creek	5,200
Vernon	7,600
Table Mound	4,400
Peru	5,200
Liberty	7,600
Dodge	1,000
Washington	1,400
Iowa	4,000
Center	4,400
White Water	5,600
Mosalem	4,400
Cascade	2,000
Taylor	2,400
Jefferson	1,200
Concord	2,800
Special	600

There was still due townships and individuals the sum of \$13,-250, making \$129.050 in all, or \$4,050 over the amount appropriated by the board in October.

There was a supplemental draft in one or more of the townships in November. Sherman's march to the sea and the Federal successes late in 1864 were fully appreciated here. "No draft" was announced early in January, 1865, to the great relief of the whole county. Even as late as February, 1865, the *Herald* clung to its idea of peace on the basis of the old Union. Dr. E. A. Guilbert succeeded Dr. Phillips as examining surgeon. The old *Herald* died at this time, though the new one found fault with every step of the administration. On January 6 the city council "Resolved, That hereafter payment made to soldiers' families from the relief fund in Dubuque county shall be paid in money instead of orders on designated stores in the city of Dubuque, if demanded by them." The question of additional bounty was considered in January, in view of the new quota and fresh calls for recruits. The *Herald* had an exasperating way of noticing with great display all important events solely of interest to the South and of studiously ignoring occurrences of interest to the North. During 1864 forty-seven deserters were put in jail in Dubuque. Substitute brokers again were prominent in January, 1865. As high as \$700 was paid by several individuals. The county board adopted the following resolution on January 4:

Whereas, The county of Dubuque has given a large bounty to those persons who have joined the army of the United States during the fall of 1864 and thereby liberally provided for the families of said persons; therefore be it

"Resolved That the families of such soldiers who have received the county bounty, or in whose favor the warrants of the county have been issued, are not entitled to nor shall they receive the support of the county, the same as other soldiers' families, and that the resolution passed by this board at its last regular session authorizing the members of this board to recommend the aforesaid soldiers' families to the superintendent for support be and is hereby rescinded.

"Babylon Has Fallen.—Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, has fallen. The news was first received by a dispatch from Lincoln, and afterward confirmed by Stanton, when all doubts were removed, as the event had long been expected. Signs of rejoicing and hilarity began to manifest themselves throughout the city, when flags were displayed and crowds of men thronged the newspaper offices to learn the truth of the report. The Germania band paraded Main street during the afternoon playing inspiring airs and was followed by a crowd. The Key City battery fired a salute from Washington Square without meeting with any acci-

dent. The whole city was glad to know that the end draweth nigh, for all are more or less tired of the war, and the sooner it is ended the better it will be for all parties. With the Federal victories and the city election the town was in a blaze of excitement last evening."—(*Herald*, April 4, 1865.)

"We have to record in this issue two great victories, one of Dubuque and the other of Richmond and both of large importance. Richmond has at last fallen; after withstanding a siege of three full years it has at last succumbed and Federal troops are now stationed on its streets and Federal tents cover the Shocpoe Hills. This was the last stronghold of the rebels—the last standpoint of the Confederacy—and with its capture goes out not perhaps their last hope but certainly their greatest. It is a blow from which we do not believe they can ever recover, and indeed, if they are ever able to again rally a large army, they will disappoint us. Still it is presuming too much to believe that the war is virtually at an end, for it is not so; there will be a good deal of fighting yet and many severe struggles before they yield."—(*Herald*, April 4, 1865.)

The news of Lee's surrender was received a little before 10 o'clock p. m. Sunday, April 9, 1865, and immediately an impromptu celebration was held. An enthusiastic crowd, headed by the Germania band, paraded the streets and called the people from their beds; bulletins conveyed the glad tidings. Bishop Smyth, who was called out, rejoiced at the prospect of speedy peace. Mayor Thompson gave permission to ring all the bells in the city. Other leading citizens were called out, made glad speeches, and far into the next day the rejoicing continued; bonfires and patriotic songs closed the celebration. But the next day the excitement and rejoicing continued with little diminution; nearly all business was suspended, the people preferring to meet, congratulate and make merry. An immense procession paraded the streets at 2 p. m., with banners, mottoes and war reminders, amid the fire of artillery from the bluff; speeches of joy and gladness were delivered in halls and churches to cheering, happy-faced crowds. The *Herald* asked President Lincoln to give the South all the rights it had before the war.

"Our faith, however, in Mr. Lincoln doing this we must acknowledge is small. If he rises from politics to statesmanship he will disappoint the precedents he has set. If he can disentangle himself from the radical destructives who have governed and owned him since he has been in power, he will do much more than we anticipate from him. It is almost as morally certain that he will bring in the odious and everlasting nigger question as that the sun will rise tomorrow; he will prove himself, we fear, instead of a wise and judicious statesman, nothing but a groveling Abolitionist, sacrificing the interests of a great and mighty nation and of millions

of white men to an abstract question about a few niggers. If he should not do it, then indeed would Lincoln cease to be Lincoln.”—(*Herald*, April 12, 1865.)

On Sunday, April 16, the terrible news of Lincoln's assassination was received and occasioned general regret and sorrow. Here, as elsewhere in the North, many had come to believe him a tyrant, and several rejoiced at his death. The *Herald* denounced the act as an awful crime and issued bulletins, as did the *Times*. Many voluntarily draped their buildings in mourning.

A grocer named Morrill, located at Main and Eighth streets, on the morning of April 15, 1865, offered to head a band of men to tear down the *Herald* office.

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the sad news received by telegraph of the cowardly assassination of our President and secretary of state, I hereby request all places of business and saloons in the city to be closed during the day and evening. It is further requested that all drape their buildings in mourning.

JOHN THOMPSON, Mayor.

“It was but a short time before the city was almost entirely draped in mourning, presenting a strange contrast from the gay and festive aspect of the first part of the week. The streets had the appearance of Sunday. Store rooms were closed and shutters up. The banks closed business after 12 o'clock. Men gathered on the street to talk of the atrocious deed. Tears rolled down the cheeks of gray-haired men. The excitement was intense. From joy the nation was turned to sorrow. No such a dismal looking day was ever seen in this city before and we hope will never be again.”—(*Herald*, April 16, 1865.)

“Precisely at 12 o'clock all the bells in the city commenced a doleful tolling, continuing for an hour. All the churches, public buildings and fire companies rung out a slow, mournful dirge that fell on the ear like the spirit of the departed. On the levee the observance was kept; flags trimmed with crape floated half-mast and all the packets' bells tolled a funeral dirge. Sunday was not more quiet than Main street during two hours yesterday. The citizens assembled at the Congregational church according to public announcement and occupied an hour or more with services appropriate to the solemn occasion. The divines delivered fitting eulogies on the death of the lamented President. Hon. W. B. Allison made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.”—(*Herald*, April 20, 1865.)

“If there should ever be any violence or mobs in Dubuque—which we fervently hope will never be the case—we shall know

where to trace them and to whom to lay the blame. These ministers propose to visit upon us the same vengeance Wilkes Booth wreaked upon Mr. Lincoln, and think thereby, as he did, they are doing God and humanity a service. Last Friday Parson Holmes proposed the appointment of a committee to come down and moderate our tone, but wise man that he is readily gave way to sapient suggestion that the matter should be deferred till the soldiers come home, when they would compel what he desired. Parson Whiting hopes that the day will come when Dubuque will not be a disgrace to Iowa and the North."—(*Herald*, April 21, 1865.) The *Herald* called these ministers "bloodhounds of Zion."

"We will give these men who are so eager to stir up strife in this community a bit of wholesome advice. It will be a sorry day for them and their friends when they attempt any violence. They are in the minority here and it is the intention to keep them there. The Democracy will not allow themselves to be provoked into any violence of any kind by taunts of 'shameless disloyalty' or by threats of 'patriotic indignation'—they intend to preserve order, obey the laws and criticise the acts of public men as they please."—(*Herald*, April 21, 1865.)

"Fanatical priests have been the curse of this country for the last fifteen years. Casting aside the work of their Master, they have entered fully into the service of the devil and have preached the country into a revolution and now they want to preach it into anarchy."—(*Herald*, April 22, 1865.)

On April 19, 1865, Bishop Smyth's fine barn containing two fine Morgan horses worth \$1,000, a carriage worth \$500, two sets of harness, a cow, a Newfoundland dog, a sleigh and a large quantity of hay was burned by an incendiary. This was one of the meanest, most contemptible acts ever perpetrated in this city; it was denounced by everybody as a dastardly crime. The mayor offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the guilty ones.

"Rev. R. Nagle, McGregor.

"On last Wednesday (19th) about 1 o'clock in the morning, my stable, coach-house, carriage, splendid horses, grain, etc., etc., were all burned down by the foul hand of some southern secesh because I had on last Sunday strongly condemned the bloody and cruel assassination of our late lamented and humane President. I forgive them and may God forgive them. Loss about \$4,000.

CLEMENT, Bishop of Dubuque.

"We believe this opinion of the bishop is as hasty as it is ill-founded. We cannot think that there is any such rascal in Dubuque. Still, if he is so confident in his knowledge, is it not his duty as a good citizen to inform the officers of the law of the guilty wretch."—(*Herald*, April 29, 1865.)

"If there had been no Copperhead paper in Dubuque to call the President 'bloody tyrant,' 'widow-maker,' 'wretch,' 'imbecile,' 'inhuman fool,' and to even seek to cast disgrace upon his mother in asserting that he was a 'bastard,' Bishop Smyth would not have lost his property. To be consistent the *Herald* ought to lavish praise upon the incendiary. This act was but the practice of southern rebels carried northward, and the *Herald*, you know, has ever since the war commenced spared no praise in speaking of the acts of 'the noble Confederates.' * * * We believe it was a ruffian, born in the Catholic church, one of the ignorant beings who are a disgrace to religion and society, who applied the torch to the bishop's barn. We cannot expect anything else when the *ipse dixit* of a Democratic defaulter is of more importance than the kind admonitions of a venerable and kind-hearted prelate; when the verbiage of small lawyers and the drunken bluster of prosperous dunces are heeded in preference to the advice of those who have no object but the spiritual and temporal welfare of their charges. Let it be remembered for all time in Dubuque the humble residence of the Catholic bishop was threatened by the torch of an incendiary; that his barn was fired because he denounced a foul, infamous and unparalleled murder."—(*Times*, April 23, 1865.)

In April, 1865, all recruiting was stopped by order of the authorities. In May the Lincoln Monument Association was organized, the object being to raise means to erect in this city a monument to Abraham Lincoln. In June the Iowa regiments began to be mustered out and be sent home. Often they came in small squads, but when they came en masse they were received with great ceremony and showered with honors. The Ninth and Fifteenth regiments were given such a reception at the City Hall in July. The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth regiments arrived in September. The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in 1865. The *Herald* could not say enough mean things against the men who on that occasion exhibited an effigy of Jeff Davis hanging to a sour apple tree. The Copperheads refused to have read at their celebration the emancipation proclamation, so there were several celebrations.

In September, 1865, the first steps to form in Dubuque a permanent organization of the old soldiers were taken; several meetings were held. On May 30, 1868, the organized old soldiers began to observe Decoration day; General Vandever was the chief speaker this year. Gen. M. M. Trumbull was the chief orator in 1869. D. B. Henderson was the chief orator in 1870. Gen. William Hyde Clark died here in October, 1872. In 1861 he went out with the Governor's Greys, was at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and other battles. The G. A. R. camp at Dubuque was named in his honor; he offered the Greys to the governor in January, 1861. The an-

nual reunion of the Twenty-first regiment was held here in September, 1872. The Dubuque Rifles were reorganized in 1875, with Captain Duane at their head. Col. George McHenry died here in 1877; he assisted in raising the company for the Mexican war; he previously had been colonel of militia at Jacksonville, Illinois. He was a "war Democrat." In 1877 the Fourth regiment of National Guards was organized in this county. Capt. M. M. Hayden died in 1876; in 1854 he became captain of the City Guards; his rebellion record was brilliant. The Dubuque Light Artillery company was organized in 1878. In 1878 three companies of Dubuque were members of the Fourth regiment: Dubuque Rifles, Dubuque Guards and Dubuque Cadets. C. S. Bentley was colonel of the regiment. In August, 1881, the members of Company I, First regiment, organized in order to preserve the memories of the battle of Wilson's Creek. The immense national military encampment was held here in August, 1882; nearly thirty military organizations participated; they came from all parts of the Union. Several hundred tents constituted their home at "Camp Dubuque" on the Fair Grounds. This was by all odds the finest military display ever seen here; 25,000 people saw the sham fight. Drills, parades, steeplechase, gun contests, etc., entertained all persons. The United States signal corps gave a fine exhibition. The Porter Guards, of New Orleans, won first prize of \$1,000 for general excellence. The total receipts were \$12,820 and the total expenses \$13,665.13. Another, even larger, was held in June at Dubuque in 1884; this was the largest ever held in the Northwest. Over thirty companies were here the first day and in all about forty were present later. Ten bands furnished music. As before, all sorts of contests enlivened the event. The Mobile Rifles took first prize and Tredway Rifles, of St. Louis, second prize.

The Governor's Greys had four distinct organizations: (1) In 1858, under Governor Hempstead, from whom it took its name; (2) in 1859; (3) in 1864; (4) in 1885. Its temporary officers in 1885 were W. H. Thrift, acting captain; C. D. Hayden, first lieutenant; C. D. Ham, second lieutenant; they drilled in the City Hall. On July 1, 1885, they numbered forty-one. At the organization the old members yet alive were George L. Torbert, J. F. Bates, C. N. Clark, J. B. Howard, W. W. Wormood, J. K. Graves, G. B. Grosvenor, S. M. Pollock, Horace Poole, Alonzo Cragin, A. Y. McDonald, V. J. Williams, B. M. Harger, F. H. Carberry, and others. In 1886 Governor Larrabee attended the Greys' ball. The Greys represented the state at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1887. Their new officers in 1887 were C. D. Hayden, captain; C. D. Ham, first lieutenant; F. D. Shiras, second lieutenant. In 1890 the officers were W. H. Thrift, captain; B. F. Blockinger, first lieutenant; A. M. Jaeggi, second lieutenant. The Greys' armory was dedicated in 1892. The Greys in October, 1892, rep-

resented the state at the opening of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Captain Thrift and Private Becker became involved in serious trouble in 1892; the latter was dropped from the rolls, but this was declared to be a whitewash of the captain.

A joint committee of the legislature visited Dubuque in 1886 to inspect proposed sites for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. There was sharp competition among the cities of Iowa for this institution. Dubuque tried hard to get it, but was defeated by Marshalltown by only one vote; this city would no doubt have won had not the rival cities raked up the disloyal record of this community during the rebellion. The Grand Army encampment of Iowa was held here in 1887; it was a notable event. The G. A. R. held another encampment here in 1891; 15,000 visitors were present; 3,000 veterans were in line; Governor Boies addressed the old soldiers; 50,000 people saw the parade; the Woman's Relief Corps was well represented; the largest crowd ever here saw the performances. Col. J. F. Bates died in 1892; his military record was splendid. In 1892 Gen. George W. Jones was granted a special pension of \$20; he was a drummer boy in the War of 1812; served on the staff of General Dodge in the Black Hawk war.

The First Regiment of Iowa National Guards in 1898 comprised the following companies: Company A, of Dubuque; B, of Waterloo; C, of Cedar Rapids; D, of Charles City; E, of Independence; F, of Tipton; G, of Vinton; H, of Marshalltown; I, of Waukon; K, of Toledo; L, of Lyons, and M, of Maquoketa. The Dubuque Company A was the Governor's Greys. In April, 1898, W. G. Dows, of Cedar Rapids, was elected colonel of this regiment.

It was presumed that in case of war with Spain the Governor's Greys, as Company A, of the National Guard, would, of course, become the volunteers called for from Dubuque. It was due to this reason that the Greys themselves did little when war commenced. But this course did not suit others here. On April 18 Capt. W. H. Thrift issued a call for volunteers independent of the National Guards. On April 18 a large war meeting, presided over by Mayor Berg, was held. Colonel Lyon delivered one of his fiery speeches. Other speakers were Senator Malley, Rev. L. M. Waterman and Captains Dow and Thrift. Volunteers were enrolled, but how many is unknown, as no record was kept. The call by Captain Thrift extended over northwest Iowa and was for a full regiment. But this call was wholly unauthorized and was disclaimed by Adjutant General Byers.

About this time the Twenty-fifth Regiment (colored) and the Second Regiment of regulars passed through Dubuque for the front. Thousands of citizens gathered to see the latter. In the meantime the Greys began to drill every night and get ready for camp. On April 22 Adjutant General Byers notified the National Guard throughout the state to get ready for service. On April 23

President McKinley called for 125,000 men for two years. The officers of the First Regiment were as follows: W. G. Dows, colonel; Clifford D. Ham, senior major; Benjamin F. Blocklinger, junior major; Dr. J. R. Guthrie, assistant surgeon; A. M. Jaeggi, battalion agent; W. H. Thrift, inspector. The officers of Company A were as follows: William M. Flynn, captain; Jacob R. Ballou, first lieutenant; Charles J. Stewart, second lieutenant. The Greys were not up to the full number required and besides several dropped out, not finding it convenient to go. This left the company with three corporals and twenty-four privates, besides the officers. There was also here the regimental band, under Drum Major Joseph Reis. Recruits were hurriedly called for, drilling occurred every night, and on April 29 the company left for Des Moines, pursuant to the following call:

Capt. W. M. Flynn:

Assemble your company and report at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, tomorrow morning.

W. H. BYERS, Adjutant General.

When this dispatch was received it was quite late in the evening of the 24th; the company was then drilling and a large crowd was present. At once a hush fell upon the audience, drilling ceased and after a hurried consultation, it was determined to leave at 4 o'clock the next morning in order to reach Des Moines according to the above dispatch. Bells throughout the city were tolled at 11 o'clock that night, whistles were blown and from that time until the hour of departure the whole city was in a state of great excitement. At Ninth and Main streets rockets were set off, firecrackers were exploded, tin horns were blown and all seemed like an important election night. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Greys had luncheon. At 3 o'clock it was decided that the First Regiment band should accompany the Greys. As the moment of departure drew near an immense crowd gathered to bid the "boys" farewell and see them go. Much feeling was shown, because they were the pride of the city and all left behind loved ones, who believed that many would never return. The company marched down Ninth street to Main, thence to Eighth and thence east to the station. Forty-four left at this time; of these thirty-five were privates.

Soon after the arrival of the required regiments at Des Moines it was announced that the First was too small, and as it was considered the latest organized with regimental officers, it would be sent home, to be recruited up to the limit. It was suggested that the First should be distributed among the other three regiments, but this step was vehemently opposed by the whole regiment. The rights of the regiments to service were in the order of the election of their colonels, announced Adjutant General Byers. In order to

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settle the difficulty Governor Shaw advised the consolidation of the four small regiments into three, but all opposed this step. It was then proposed to send one regiment home, but this step was likewise opposed by all the four regiments.

An appeal was then made to Secretary of War Alger so to change the call that all four regiments could be accepted as they were. This appeal failed, although it went to President McKinley himself. Finally all the Iowa congressmen and the two senators were lined up against the war authorities, no doubt with intimations of the dire consequences that would affect their political fences at home in case they failed. Hot telegrams flew to Allison with the result all four regiments were accepted, though the two light batteries were not wanted. Under this arrangement the number of men required from Iowa was 3,336. The Greys at once enlisted enough recruits to fill up their company.

When the war commenced there were four military districts in the state and four regiments of National Guards. The call was for three regiments of infantry and two light batteries, or for a total of 3,321 men. Each of the four military districts sent forward a regiment. Then the question arose, how should the four small regiments be combined so as to form three full-sized ones?

The First Regiment became the Forty-ninth Iowa, the number following the last one of the Civil War. In June it was ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, where it suffered much from disease. Previous to August the number of sick at any one time did not exceed from ten to fifteen, but in that month the number in the hospital ran up suddenly to sixty and seventy, although the regiment was moved out to a much better place on a sandy knoll, where the drainage was good. Late in October the regiment was transferred to Savannah and late in December sailed for Havana, where it did guard and scout duty until ordered home to be mustered out. It returned to Savannah in April, 1899. Company A lost during its service Charles E. Lobdell and Henry Becker, the former of typhoid and the latter from injuries resulting from falling down a hatchway.

Upon their return, in May, 1899, the members of Company A were given a splendid reception, fully 10,000 people turning out to welcome them at the station. They had done their duty, had suffered much, and were treated royally on this memorable occasion.

During the Spanish-American war the vessels Ericsson and Windom, which had been built in Dubuque, were used by the United States Navy in West India waters. They gave a satisfactory account of themselves.

On November 5, 1893, thousands of persons gathered at Linwood cemetery to witness the unveiling of the soldiers' monument. T. W. Ruete was president of the day. The bands, Greys, Grand Army posts and Sons of Veterans participated. Miss Hayden unveiled the beautiful monument. Doctor Staples made the pres-

entation speech, after which Dr. E. A. Guilbert dedicated the monument according to the Grand Army ritual. Judge O'Donnell delivered a splendid oration, glorifying the soldiers dead and alive and extolling the country as the home of freedom and justice. The work of collecting funds for this monument had been in progress for twelve years.

Soon after the war the Grand Army established Hyde Clark Post No. 78 in Dubuque. It has been in existence ever since. Also Lookout Post No. 70 was formed here. A post was later established at Cascade—No. 369. They observe Decoration day regularly and are always honored on Fourth of July and at public functions. Henderson Camp Sons of Veterans was established a few years ago. The Woman's Relief Corps is a prominent feature of the Grand Army reunions. The Daughters of the American Revolution organized in Dubuque about 1893. In Linwood cemetery repose the remains of four soldiers who served in the War of 1812: Preston Eyre, Moses Eggleston, Peter de Lorimier and Zephaniah Williams.

The following is a copy of the original roster of the Greys on May 2, 1859: H. H. Heath, William Hyde Clark, Henry C. Paxson, James C. Van Pelt, J. B. Howard, J. F. Bates, William F. Rapides, U. S. Gilbert, F. J. Herron, M. W. Smith, F. A. Doolittle, J. B. Smith, Charles N. Clark, F. T. Goodrich, H. B. Gifford, G. B. Smith, G. B. Grosvenor, A. Russell, George W. Waldron, James C. Bennett, James Steel, John M. McDanel, Sol. Turck, H. Curtis, V. J. David, S. M. Pollock, Q. Bronson, A. Williams, Charles Burtleson, William W. Wormood, H. D. Farquharson, William Luther, V. H. Sutkamp, Edward Wright, J. M. Robinson, J. K. Graves and W. T. Barker.

The Greys often hold fairs and other assemblages, and their efforts are always appreciated and admired. In 1894 the Greys, upon special invitation, attended Mardi Gras at New Orleans and were signally recognized, toasted and honored. The Spanish War Veterans are a recent organization. In the fall of 1899 Dubuque was honored by a visit from a former Dubuquer, Commander Gottfried Blocklinger, of the Navy. He commanded the cruiser *Charleston* in the Philippines. In December, 1908, a beautiful sword was sent to him at Washington upon his accession to the rank of rear admiral. At this date he commanded the battleship *Illinois*. In 1905 Capt. Albert Jaeggi was commander of the local Spanish-American war veterans. He was promoted to adjutant general in 1907. In June of this year the Iowa Grand Army Encampment was held in Dubuque and was one of the most notable events in the history of the city. Thousands gathered to witness the proceedings. A soldiers' memorial hall will probably soon be built in Dubuque.

POLITICS.

WHEN Wisconsin territory was separated from Michigan territory in 1836, George W. Jones represented the latter in Congress, and was chosen at once to represent the former in that body.

A public dinner was given Gov. Henry Dodge on the occasion of his visit to Dubuque, July 16, 1836. He stopped at the Washington House. There were present at the dinner Lockwood, Quigley, Stoddard, Camp, Hempstead, Morrison, Lorimier, Rice, King, Coriell, Hogan, Sleator, Osman, L. H. Langworthy, Hughes, Myers, Jones, Lott, Fassitt, Harrison, Prentice, Butterworth, Graham, Wright, Lewis, Finley, Bourne, Langley.

In September, 1836, a large Democratic meeting was held in the woods on Bee Branch, near Dubuque, to name candidates for the October election. The meeting denounced the "secret speculators' bill" in Congress and also declared against "caucus dictation." A full ticket was nominated.

At the October election in 1836 all candidates were required to avow that they favored Dubuque as the capital of Wisconsin territory, favored the formation of townships, common schools, internal improvement, and were opposed to the division of Dubuque county into other counties; this avowal was made at the instance of the town of Dubuque. For Congress, George W. Jones received 930 votes and Moses Meeker 49. For the council, John Foley received 815; Thomas McCraney, 451; Thomas McKnight, 413; Peter A. Lorimier, 409; Stephen Langworthy, 363; William W. Coriell, 190; Simeon Clark, 163. For the house, Loring Wheeler received 572; Hardin Nowlin, 567; Peter H. Engle, 437; Patrick Quigley, 401; Hosea T. Camp, 450; Ezekiel Lockwood, 291; E. White, 267; Chauncey Swan, 251; A. W. McGregor, 233; John Finley, 140; William Hutton, 137; B. Bushee, 115; William C. Jones, 112; E. Parkhurst, 50; David Dyass, 37; J. K. Moss, 15. For sheriff, George W. Cummins received 374; E. C. Daugherty, 198; H. H. Pease, 190; D. D. Downs, 93; G. Kennedy, 44. For colonel of the militia regiment, W. W. Chapman, 501; Leroy Jackson, 197; J. S. Loraine, 127. For lieutenant-colonel, Paul Cain, 493; C. H. Stowell, 280. For major, William S. Anderson, 373; William Allen, 274; T. Childs, 273. The total vote in Dubuque county was 1,031. Dubuque county was entitled to three members of the council and five members of the house. The following

election districts in Dubuque county were established in September, 1836: Dubuque at the house of Robert Bourne; head waters of the Catfish at the house of Colonel Camp; Turkey river at the house of Robert Hatfield; Prairie la Porte; Durango; Bellevue; on North Fork of Maquoketa at the house of Hamilton; Higginsport; upper end of Mississippi Rapids; Le Claire's; Brophy's Ferry on Wapsipinicon river; on Red Cedar river. In November, 1836, Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque, was speaker of the territorial house.

In November, 1836, Gov. Henry Dodge and a delegation from the territorial legislature visited Dubuque; they were met at the ferry landing by a citizens' committee and were entertained with dinner at the Grafford House and with preaching by Rev. Mr. Teas at the Methodist church. This was a notable occasion of early Dubuque. Late in 1836 General Jones introduced a bill in Congress to inquire into the expediency of establishing a separate territory west of the Mississippi north of Missouri. Quigley's speech against the location of the Wisconsin capital at Madison was an important political event of the times. All members from this county protested against the location of the capital at Madison; Dubuque wanted the honor.

In August, 1837, George W. Harris and R. Whittlesey were appointed justices for Dubuque county. Colonel Camp, representative, having died, a special election to fill the vacancy resulted as follows: McGregor, 502; Parker, 364. The following were the election precincts: Dubuque, Peru, Durango, Bellevue, Prairie la Porte, Turkey River, Higginsport, White Water, Brophy's Ferry, Parkhurst, Le Claire and New York.

In October, 1837, the people of Dubuque county were urged to attend the convention to be held at Burlington in November to take steps to form a new territory west of the Mississippi. A large meeting was held at the court house on October 13, Warner Lewis serving as chairman and John Plunbe, Jr., as secretary. The following delegates to the Burlington convention were chosen: P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, S. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watts, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell and J. H. Rose. Mr. Engle served as chairman of the Burlington convention.

In January, 1838, William H. Brown and Mathias Ringer were justices. In March, 1838, the Democrats nominated for county commissioners Peter A. Lorimier, James Fanning and Edward Langworthy; George W. Harris for recorder; Guy B. Morrison for county treasurer; Charles Leist, John Laflesh and Reuben Mayfield, constables. All these men except Langworthy were elected; Andrew Bankston defeated Langworthy. J. L. Hempstead was elected coroner. In 1838 Quigley and McGregor having resigned from the legislature, Lucius H. Langworthy and Patrick Quigley succeeded them, the latter being re-elected over his resignation.

At this election the county was Democratic by about two to one. Timothy Mason was justice. In June, 1838, Joseph T. Fales was doorkeeper of the house and George W. Harris sergeant-at-arms. In June, 1838, Congress passed the law providing for the formation of Iowa territory. Mr. McGregor, after resigning, was arraigned on the charge of having received a bribe and for extortion and corruption. In June, 1838, Jackson county indorsed Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, for Congress. The Democratic meeting in Dubuque recommended either Col. William W. Chapman, Peter H. Engle or Thomas S. Wilson for that position. The latter was unanimously chosen. The following men were appointed a committee of vigilance: Col. Andrew Bankston, John R. Ewing, Hiram H. Loomis, John Parker, James Fanning, Milo H. Prentice, William Smith, Sr., Stephen Hempstead, James Langworthy, William Hutton, Hardin Nowlin, Joseph T. Fales, Patrick Quigley, Warner Lewis, Michael Powers and Calvert Roberts. Other candidates for Congress, besides Mr. Wilson, were Milo H. Prentice, Stephen Hempstead, Col. P. H. Engle and George W. Jones. In 1838, Robert M. Lucas was appointed governor of Iowa territory. Before Peter H. Engle had resided in Dubuque five months he was chosen to represent it in the legislature; his first term expired in 1838. In 1838 the governor appointed Hardin Nowlin supreme court commissioner; Thadeus C. Martin, notary public; Joseph T. Fales, C. C. Bellows, William Morrison and Charles P. Hutton, justices; Thomas Child, district surveyor, and David Sleator, lieutenant-colonel of militia.

Governor Lucas arrived at Dubuque on August 19, 1838, on board the steamer Knickerbocker, but returned to Burlington on the 24th. While here he discussed public affairs with the leading citizens, all of whom called upon him. He was about sixty years old, tall and commanding, but easily approachable. He left a good impression. While here he prepared his proclamation making various appointments and disregarding the proclamation made by William B. Conway, secretary of the territory, made for him in his absence. The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette and Clayton were constituted one election district and entitled to two members of the council and four members of the house. The first election was set for the second Monday in September, 1838, and the sheriffs in the counties were directed to give ten days' notice of such election. The candidates here for county officers were as follows: Paul Cain and George W. Cummins, sheriff; Alfred McDaniel, county commissioner; John B. Russell, recorder. In accordance with the proclamation of Governor Lucas, the sheriff of Dubuque county fixed the polling places as follows: Dubuque, at the house of Lorimier and Gratiot; Peru, at the house of M. W. Power; Durango, at the house of A. J. Devin; Paul's, at the house of John Paul; Re-

gan's, at the house of John Regan; Whitewater, at the house of Jacob Hamilton; Hewitt's, at the house of Joseph Hewitt; Dreibelbis', at the house of Jacob Dreibelbis. The election was for one delegate to Congress, two members of the council, four members of the house, one county commissioner, one county treasurer, one recorder, three constables and one coroner.

In 1838 J. R. Ewing, G. W. Ames and W. Smith were elected county commissioners; Peter H. Engle, delegate to Congress; Warner Lewis and Stephen Hempstead, senators; Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankston, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin, representatives; George W. Cummins, sheriff; George W. Harris, recorder; J. M. Emerson, treasurer; John W. Finley, coroner. A dispute as to authority between the old and the new county boards was settled by the county attorney, Mr. Hempstead, in favor of the new board.

"While Colonel Engle was out stumping his district for Congress and while crossing the Wapsipinicon, which was very high, he became entangled and would have drowned but for the daring energy of an Indian, who, upon hearing his call, ran 200 yards, plunged in and caught him after he had sunk for the third time and pulled him ashore in a senseless state."—(*Iowa News*, September 1, 1838.)

Early in 1839 Dr. Timothy Mason, Mortimer Bainbridge, Benjamin Rupert and Joseph R. Goodrich were appointed justices and Charles Corkery judge of probate. Joseph T. Fales was clerk of the house in 1839.

In 1840 the presidential contest was fought out here, but the territory had nothing to say in the result. The sub-treasury bill, the banks, Locofocos, log cabin and hard cider terms were bandied back and forth by Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs sang—

"Cold water will do for the Locos,
And a little vinegar stew;
But give us hard cider and whisky
And we'll vote for Old Tippecanoe."

In November, 1840, Mortimer M. Bainbridge, of Dubuque county, was chosen president of the Iowa Territorial Council. Timothy Mason and Edward Langworthy were active members of the house in 1840, and M. M. Bainbridge and Joseph S. Kirkpatrick were prominent in the council.

On May 9 the Democrats reassembled at the court house. Foley again presided. The following citizens were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: L. H. Langworthy, Patrick Quigley, George Ames, J. Parker, J. W. Harris, J. R. Ewing, J. King, P. S. Dods, J. B. Russell, W. Smith, J. Fanning, W. Cardiff, T. McCraney, M. W. Power, H. Lore, W. J. A. Bradford, J. Taylor, A. Levi, E. D. Welle, T. H. Benton,

Jr., G. L. Nightingale, E. M. Bissell and W. Lewis. While this committee was preparing the resolutions a lengthy address to the people which had been prepared by the previous committee was read to the meeting. It glorified the Democracy and asked for the support of the people. Then the resolutions were read and adopted separately. They declared in favor of a Democratic territorial convention to select candidates for delegates to Congress. The following men were then elected delegates to such convention: John Parker, David Sleator, Lucius H. Langworthy, Thomas McCraney, Hardin Nowlin, John Beach, Joseph T. Fales and John B. Russell. The following were appointed as Democratic county executive committee: P. Quigley, J. R. Ewing, George W. Ames, William Smith and Dr. S. Langworthy.

In May, 1841, the Democrats sent John Foley, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Gen. Francis Gehon, C. H. Booth and L. Dillon as delegates to the territorial convention; Mr. Foley was chosen president of that body; General Gehon was a member of the committee on resolutions, and Mr. Booth was one of the committee to prepare an address to the people of the territory. General Gehon was one of the first marshals of Iowa territory. At a Democratic meeting held at the Presbyterian church in May a committee of five was appointed to meet a like committee of Clayton and Delaware counties to prepare the names of candidates for the legislature; P. C. Mohiser, A. Cline, William Smith, Lyman Dillon and John Parker were chosen such committee. Coriell, of the *News*, had opposed the advancement of General Gehon, whereupon, at this meeting, Mr. Churchman introduced a resolution condemning the *News*, which was adopted unanimously. This act angered Mr. Coriell and he attacked General Gehon more sharply than ever.

The Democratic territorial convention held at Iowa City on June 21, 1841, to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress was the largest assembly of the kind ever convened in the territory up to that time, and was largely attended by prominent Dubuque citizens of that political faith. Augustus C. Dodge received the nomination. The delegates to the convention from Dubuque, Clayton and Delaware counties were as follows: Gen. F. Gehon, C. H. Booth, John Foley, B. Rush Petrikin and Lyman Dillon. John Foley was chosen president of the convention, C. H. Booth one of the vice-presidents, and General Gehon one of the committee on resolutions.

In August, 1841, the combined vote of Dubuque and Delaware counties for delegate to Congress was as follows: Dodge (Dem.), 363; Rich (Whig), 225. In December, 1841, Warner Lewis was elected speaker of the house, and George W. Harris transcribing clerk of the council. Coriell of the *Iowa News*, was state printer in 1841-2. At the election for territorial councilman in June, 1842, there was a tie vote between Hardin Nowlin and Stephen Hemp-

stead. In the second election Nowlin, Gehon and Hempstead, Democrats, ran against Collins, Whig. The latter admitted he was a deserter from the British army, but had enlisted at the age of seventeen years and pleaded his youth to excuse his act. Francis Gehon was elected by a large majority. The *Bloomington Herald*, of September 23, 1842, called Hempstead a bogus Democrat and said: "Poor Stephen, once honored with the confidence of that district, is now laid on the shelf, at least for a season. We would have greatly preferred seeing Collins elected than Hempstead."

In 1842 the people of Iowa territory voted down a proposed convention to form a state government; the majority against it was 2,696.

In August, 1842, Thomas Cox and Stephen Hempstead were elected to the council, representing Dubuque, Jackson, Clayton and other counties, and T. Rogers and F. Sudros were elected from Dubuque county alone for the house. There was a division of the Democracy on the question of the convention or no convention system. A convention was held, but as Jackson county was poorly represented, its citizens placed the name of another candidate before the people. "Then Hempstead, who is scarcely worthy of the name of a *pseudo* Democrat, ran as a matter of course. Nowlin, the nominee of the convention, backslided, too, and disavowed all connection with Gehon, his fellow nominee. He traveled with Hempstead and acted all for self. Having four Democratic candidates, the Whigs thought it a fine chance to run in an interloper and under their patronage aided by the renowned 'Long Jim' (John Tyler's surveyor-general, James Wilson), a fellow who came from Ireland, not an Irishman (for all who come from Ireland are not Irishmen), became a candidate. With three Democratic candidates in the field and one 'bogus' and one Whig candidate, our strength was divided and the Whigs uniting upon 'Long Jim's' candidate, one of the latter is thought to be elected. Such was the bitterness of the Whigs toward the Democratic candidates that some of them we have heard say they would never vote for any foreigner for office, though some supported Collins." —(Cor. of *Bloomington Herald*, August 12, 1842.)

The Democratic central committee in 1843 was as follows: Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Hannibal Emerson, John Parker, Charles Corkery, James Fanning, Thomas McCraney and John H. Thedinga. In 1843 Dubuque county gave A. C. Dodge, Democratic candidate for Congress, a majority of 255 votes over W. H. Wallace, Whig.

In May, 1844, Dubuque county again voted on the question of a state convention, as follows: For convention, 282; against convention, 293. But the question carried by over 4,000 majority out of about 11,000 votes polled. Parties here sided for or against the annexation of Texas in the spring of 1844. The citizens could

not yet (1844) take part in the presidential election. The proposed constitution for Iowa was published broadcast in November, 1844. Stephen Hempstead, Theophilus Crawford, Francis Gehon, Edward Langworthy, Samuel B. Olmstead and Dr. O'Brien represented Dubuque county in the territorial convention in 1844.

By the constitution of 1844 the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Clinton, Fayette, Buchanan and Blackhawk were given two senators and Dubuque county was given one representative.

The passage of the joint resolution in Congress in April, 1845, annexing Texas caused great rejoicing here among the Democrats, but was denounced by the Whigs. In 1845 Dubuque favored the division of Iowa territory on the line dividing Clinton and Jackson counties. The Burlington *Hawkeye* also favored this division in order to secure another Whig state. A mass meeting at Dubuque on May 5 was held "for the purpose of adopting such means as may be deemed necessary to insure a division of the territory of Iowa and the formation of a new territory." George Greene, Hannibal Emerson, John Foley, James Crawford and Platt Smith were the committee on resolutions. It was declared to be the policy and welfare of the West to increase its representation in Congress, and the proposed division would accomplish that result. Stephen Hempstead, P. B. Bradley, D. S. Wilson, Samuel Murdock and James Leonard were requested to do their best in the legislature to secure this division.

In the summer of 1845 war between Mexico and the United States as the result of the annexation of Texas seemed inevitable. In 1845 Dubuque county voted for delegate to Congress as follows: Dodge (Dem.), 480; Lowe (Whig), 270. On the constitution it voted—For, 278; against, 502. The bill to vote again on the constitution was vetoed by the governor, but was passed over his veto. In 1846 Dubuque county voted as follows on the constitution: For, 395; against, 597. It was carried in the territory by less than 500 majority. In 1846 Ansel Briggs (Dem.) and Thomas McKnight (Whig), of Dubuque, were candidates for governor; the former won by a small majority.

The election of April, 1847, in the city of Dubuque was important because a new city charter and license or no license were to be voted up or down. P. A. Lorimier (Whig) received 232 votes for mayor and Charles Corkery (Dem.) 149 votes. License received 204 votes and no license 173 votes. Dubuque county gave Judge Mason a majority of 152 over James Harlan for state superintendent of public instruction. The result for Congress in 1847 was: Leffler (Dem.), 749; McKnight (Whig), 617. In 1848 the Democrats named Shepherd Leffler as delegate to Congress and Thomas H. Benton, Jr., as superintendent of public instruction. George W. Jones, John G. Shields, David Jones, Thomas Hardie,

William H. Morrison, William S. Hall, Lincoln Clark and I. P. Van Hagan were delegates to the Democratic state convention.

Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, was one of the committee of three appointed by the legislature in 1847-8 to revise the laws of the state. Joseph T. Fales, of Dubuque, was auditor of state at this time.

In February, 1848, the Democratic members of the legislature selected the following party candidates: Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, for United States senator, and George Greene, of Dubuque, for an associate justice of the Iowa supreme court.

The Democrats of Dubuque in March, 1848, nominated the following city officers: H. S. Hetherington, mayor; Joseph Swab, marshal; A. D. Anderson, recorder; Charles Miller, treasurer; George McHenry, assessor. Lincoln Clark presided at this meeting. Valentine Glenat was named for school fund commissioner. About the same time the Whigs nominated G. L. Nightingale for mayor; John Coffey, marshal; Major Mobley, school fund commissioner.

"What a strange contrast is presented to see Whigs and Democrats laboring together in a common vineyard. But the surprise is in a measure lessened when we reflect that the call was for a 'mass meeting of the people' and two of the nominations are outside of the Whig party evidently to catch Democratic votes."

Joseph Swab, candidate for marshal, announced himself thus: "I am in favor of appropriating the public square for a calf pasture and giving the freedom of the city to all swine and goats, believing such animals to be great at keeping streets clean. I will not at any time during the day or night interfere with any of my friends who may be engaged in the laudable acts of quarreling, fighting, gambling, carousing, firing cannons, guns or pistols, breaking houses, etc.—in short, I pledge myself to allow all who vote for me to do as they please and to those who vote against me I will give particular Jesse. I will pay the utmost respect to the corpses of all those unfortunate cows, calves, horses, dogs, cats, etc., which may hereafter 'go dead' within the limits of our fair city by allowing them to remain where they have fallen, in peace and quietness undisturbed, to perfume the air of heaven. In regard to the Mexican war I am sound, being opposed to peace on any terms until the whole of Mexico, South America, China, British Provinces, Cuba and Ireland are annexed to our glorious Union."

In April, 1848, George L. Nightingale (Whig) was elected mayor over Warner Lewis (Dem.) by a small majority. In 1848 Dubuque county cast 766 votes for Shepherd Lefler (Dem.) for delegate to Congress and 597 for Timothy Davis (Whig) for the same office; this vote showed the comparative strength of the Democrats and Whigs. In the forties the favorite meeting place for political parties was over Terry's saloon. Lincoln Clark

was one of the Cass electors in 1848. At a big Whig meeting in October, 1848, Langworthy, Berry and Nightingale addressed the audience; the first had lately become a Whig. At a Democratic meeting Hempstead, Rogers and Merritt ridiculed the candidacy of General Taylor. A "Rough and Ready" club was formed here. A Free Soil convention held at Iowa City was attended by a dozen or more of Dubuquers. On November 25 the Whigs celebrated the election of the Whig national ticket. In 1848-9 George W. Jones was elected senator of the United States; this election left the surveyor-general's office vacant; General Booth succeeded. Dubuque county gave the Cass electors a majority of 186 votes. Theophilus Crawford and John G. Shields were state senators and Sidney Wood and James A. Langton representatives in 1848.

In the spring of 1849 the state legislature reversed itself on the Wilmot proviso and voted against any more slave territory; this roused the wrath of the Democracy of Dubuque county. In the spring of 1849 the Whigs cried "no partyism" in the city election, but the Democrats refused to bite. As the city was really Democratic, now was the time for its redemption, it was said. The Democrats won the city election in April, 1849. In May W. H. Robbins was appointed postmaster of Dubuque. The Democrats in 1849 elected their county ticket by about 395 majority. W. G. Stewart became sheriff; J. P. Van Hagan, recorder; John Ball, surveyor; Charles J. Leist, coroner, and J. H. Thedinga, county commissioner. It was noted in 1849 that there was almost open warfare among the Whigs for the spoils of office under the Taylor administration. There was also a newspaper war between the *Tribune* and the *Telegraph*.

"The factions into which the Whig party of Dubuque is now divided are warring with each other with a degree of malignant hostility which should bring the blush of shame to every honest politician. The spoils of office constitute the bone of contention and no mastiff cur or ferocious bulldog ever contended with more determined fury than have the factions of Dubuque Whiggery for the precious morsel."—(*Miners' Express*, June 27, 1849.)

All Whigs who were friendly to the Abolitionists were denounced by the Democrats and when the two amalgamated in the summer of 1849, at Iowa City, the Democrats began a severe campaign. This drew political lines sharply here. In November, 1848, the Democratic majority in the county was about 197; in August, 1849, it was about 300. Judge Corkery, in 1848-9, was secretary of the state board of public works. In June, 1849, at the Democratic convention, Judge Wilson made desperate efforts to have the delegates to the state convention instructed to vote against the Wilmot proviso. This was the time when Whiggery, Locofocos, Hunkers, Barnburners and Americans were abroad in the land. In December, 1849, A. P. Wood, editor of the *Tribune*, was cowhided by

Charles Bogy; it was due to a quarrel between the "Fogies" and the "Anties" of the Whigs, local factions at Dubuque. George L. Nightingale established the *Telegraph*, it was said, to aid him in his own political schemes and ambition.

Credit or discredit was given to George L. Nightingale, acting editor of the *Telegraph*, in the spring of 1849, for inventing the term "Fogies," which was applied to a local clique of the Whigs; he himself was a Taylor Whig. Mordecai Mobley was a member of the Whig executive committee of the state. He did not like Taylor, who he said "smelt too strongly of the negro" to suit him. The division here in the Whig ranks was due to the slavery question. The Wilmot proviso and "shall the Union be preserved?" were important topics in 1850. General Jones in Congress opposed the proviso. The Democratic county central committee in 1850 was Ben M. Samuels, D. S. Wilson, John Fitzpatrick, F. Mangold, Benjamin Rupert, Thomas Hardie and William G. Stewart. Webster's speech against the Wilmot proviso attracted great attention here; everywhere "save the Union" was the cry. People sided for or against the great compromises of that year. The Democrats nominated Hannibal Emerson for mayor, and the Whigs nominated Peter A. Lorimier; the former received 183 and the latter 142; it was a strict party vote.

The Democrats at Iowa City nominated Stephen Hempstead, of this county, for governor in 1850; after a sharp contest he won on the eleventh ballot. Lincoln Clark was Democratic nominee for Congress, and William H. Henderson, Republican nominee. The Whigs favored the United States bank, paper currency, state banks, charters to corporations, and opposed the existing state constitution. Rev. James L. Thompson was the Whig nominee for governor. Political questions at this time were the Utah bill, Texas boundary bill, admission of California, fugitive slave law, to make New Mexico a territory, and suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; these were called the "Compromise Measures." The Whigs declared that the fugitive slave law was a protective tariff for the property of the South. The Democrats elected their county ticket in 1850. For governor, Hempstead received 721, and Thompson 353; the Democratic majority averaged about 330. Clark was elected to Congress; there were then nineteen counties in this district.

The election of August, 1851, was closer than usual in this county, though the Democrats won generally by a reduced majority.

In 1852 J. H. Emerson (Dem.) was defeated for mayor by J. P. Farley (Whig); the latter had a majority of 9 votes in a total of 442; the Democrats won the balance of the ticket by greatly varying majorities.

"True our candidate for mayor has been defeated by nine votes,

but it is admitted upon all sides that his defeat is attributable to a purely sectional cause—with reference to the cut (Waples) opposite Waples' store. No one can regret the defeat of our candidate for the mayoralty more than we do; yet we would rather he were defeated a thousand times than lend himself to a local influence which sought to control him."—(*Daily Miners' Express*, April 6, 1852.)

At this election the Whigs fought desperately in order to secure prestige for the presidential campaign. Emerson was defeated by the First ward.

"He refused to give an assurance before election that if elected he would favor a diversion of the dredge boat from the main improvement and legitimate work contemplated in the contract to the improvement of a cut (Waples) in the First ward to be done and paid for by individuals."

Both parties, Whigs and Democrats, conducted stirring campaigns on national issues in 1852. O'Connor, the famous Whig orator of Muscatine, appeared here; he spoke two and one-half hours and made a strong appeal to Irishmen. In August, 1852, the vote for secretary of state was 975 for McCleary (Dem.) and 563 Jenkins (Whig). Lincoln Clark (Dem.) for Congress received 913, and J. P. Cook (Whig) 580.

"The Democracy have had one of the most brilliant triumphs that ever crowned their efforts in this city. Never was a triumph more signal and complete. Not a Whig is to be seen this morning. The coons have taken to their holes."—(*Daily Miners' Express*, August 3, 1852.) "Never within the history of the two parties in Dubuque have the Whigs suffered such a Waterloo defeat."—(Same.)

General Dodge spoke here in October at a big Democratic meeting. Speakers and newspapers were very abusive during the fall campaign. The *Miners' Express* was so severe that Mahony, of the *Herald*, ordered the exchange stopped. The result in November was as follows: Pierce electors (Dem.), 1,150; Scott electors (Whig), 617; Hale electors (Free Soil), 6. Taylor and Dodge townships returned small majorities for the Whigs; all others were Democratic. The aggregate vote in the county in August, 1852, was 1,537, and in November 1,773. The Democrats opposed the Maine liquor law—prohibition.

In 1853 the Whigs renominated J. P. Farley for mayor, and the Democrats nominated B. J. O'Halloran. Even the Democrats said there were too many Irish on the Democratic ticket and many of them "knifed" their ticket. The result was the sweeping defeat of the Democratic ticket. Farley (Whig) received 477, and O'Halloran (Dem.) 186; the balance of the ticket was about the same. It was said that the defeat of the Democratic ticket was the defeat of the Jones clique. During 1852-4 there was a bitter

personal war between Mahony, of the *Herald*, and Merritt, of the *Express*; in Mahony, Merritt met his match. The *Herald* conducted a caustic and bitter warfare against General Jones, who had dictated Democratic policy here for so many years.

"If Mahony has an enemy he is always certain to let it be known through the columns of his sheet (*Herald*). The postmaster he regards as his enemy and therefore none who know his disposition expect him to treat him with common civility, much less common justice."—(*Express*, August 24, 1853.)

The August election in 1853 showed a considerable Democratic loss all over the county, the Democratic majority being about 305.

"The leading men of Dubuque were from the southern states, where they were educated in the habit of allowing things to advance or retrograde as nature or accident directed, but without any effort of theirs. If your merchants, your officeholders and other prominent men were Yankees, *then* your town, your harbor and business generally would present a different aspect from what it does at present."—(Resident of Galena in *Express*, November 19, 1853.) "It is as lamentable as it is true that our business men in town fail to exert that influence for the extension of their business and the improvement of the city that they ought. They talk a great deal but do little."—(*Express*, November 19, 1853.)

In February, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill in Congress was duly considered here. It was now seen that the compromise fight of 1850 would have to be waged over again. The Whigs and Free Soilers united on Simeon Waters for governor and advocated the Maine law. In March a meeting of Germans in Dubuque denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Democrats nominated for mayor Col. C. H. Booth and the Whigs renominated J. P. Farley. Harbor improvement invaded politics; it was understood that Farley represented an abandonment of the canal plan and the substitution therefor of the filling up plan. The result was 497 votes for Farley and 290 for Booth.

On June 17, 1854, the Democracy assembled at the courthouse and listened to addresses on the Nebraska bill from D. S. Wilson, B. M. Samuels and Colonel McHenry. Wilson was a candidate for the state senate. The *Miners' Express* said his speech "excited and received the applause of the association." He declared himself in favor of the bill. Mr. Samuels, candidate for the house, also declared in favor of the bill, against an amendment to the state constitution for the purpose of creating banks within the state and opposed the Maine liquor law (prohibition). Colonel McHenry, candidate for the house, followed in a similar strain and attacked the Whig party in vigorous style, calling them Abolitionists, Know-Nothings and Woman's Rights men. The *Observer* denounced all the speeches because all favored the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was affected by the Nebraska bill.

As a whole, Dubuque, with its large Catholic population, bitterly opposed the Know-Nothings, whose object was to exclude all foreigners from participation in the government of the country. The *Observer* did not hesitate to attack the Catholic church as an organization with caustic editorials (see *Observer*, July 8, 1854). The *Observer* was really a Know-Nothing. It unwisely made it a first consideration to assault the Catholic religious organization and to publish everything tending to degrade that faith. The paper did not long survive.

In 1854 Stephen Hempstead was Democratic candidate for the national house and favored the Nebraska bill and opposed the Maine liquor law. He was sure to secure a large German vote, it was reasoned. Mr. Thorington, his antagonist, opposed the Nebraska bill and did not use strong drinks. He was a resident of Scott county.

On July 28, 1854, an Anti-Nebraska mass meeting was held at the court house with William Stratton as chairman and D. E. Kirkup secretary. McNall, Vanduzee and L. H. Langworthy were appointed a committee on resolutions, and J. C. Richards, R. C. Waples, William Rebman, E. C. David and A. P. Wood a committee to organize an Anti-Nebraska Club. Speeches were made by Mr. McNall, A. P. Wood, L. H. Langworthy and Mr. Nightingale. The resolutions adopted denounced in severe terms the Nebraska bill.

On August 4, 1854, James W. Grimes, Whig candidate for governor of Iowa, delivered a strong address on the political issues of the day to a large Dubuque audience. The *Observer* said: "It was not only logical and argumentative; it was more—it was powerful, eloquent and convincing. * * * His peroration was equal to any oratory of the kind we ever listened to in or out of the state of Iowa." He was answered immediately by Ben M. Samuels, who in turn was answered by Mr. Nightingale for Mr. Grimes, who had become indisposed. Both well sustained their party principles.

Another strong Anti-Nebraska meeting was held at the courthouse on August 4, 1854. The meeting was addressed by Chapline, Rebman, Barney, Moreland and Nightingale, Whigs and Democrats. The meeting adjourned to meet again; various committees were appointed. At the next meeting the speakers were William M. McNall, Wiltse, Chapline, Childs, Rebman and others. Mr. Wiltse's speech was particularly noted for its logic, candor and force.

At the August election, 1854, Dubuque county went Democratic by about 450. Bates, Democratic candidate for governor, receiving a majority of 432 over Grimes, Whig. The Whigs easily carried the state.

Upon receipt in May, 1854, of a telegram that the Kansas-Ne-

braska bill had passed the Senate, the Democrats fired 100 rounds from the cannon and held a jubilee meeting. The *Tribune* groaned over the "ascendency of slavery" and lashed the Iowa senators who voted for the bill; this paper severely opposed the fugitive slave law. It published and circulated the following:

NEBRASKA SLAVE MARKET.

Constantly on Hand Negroes of All Ages; Boys and Girls, Men and Women, for Sale at Low Prices.

Cash Paid for Horses, Cattle and Niggers.

Douglas for President.

George W. Jones, Agent for Iowa.

"Give the South the right to do just as it pleases about slavery and make it the duty of the non-slaveholding states to acquiesce and no man can prevent the reopening of the African slave trade," said the *Tribune* of September 6, 1854.

In November, 1854, many citizens went to Galena to hear Stephen A. Douglas. In September George W. Jones and Peter A. Lorimier had a personal encounter over political differences. The "new-fangled" Republican party was divided in October by the Democrats. In a lecture John Hodgdon said that the black race was not susceptible to education and culture and that efforts on behalf of that race were "bogus philanthropy." The vote in Dubuque county for governor in 1854 was: Bates (D.), 1,101; Grimes (W.), 669. Grimes was elected governor, to the great regret of the Democrats of Dubuque.

"The term Abolitionist, according to the present Democratic definition, appears to mean anybody who dares to open his lips *against* the vile effort to *naturalize* slavery extension. It is very important that these leading and easily understood political facts should be perseveringly kept before the people; for whenever they have fairly understood the present true position of the government and the Democratic party on the slavery question, except in a few demagog-ridden, office-hunting, whisky-soaking places like Dubuque, they have invariably subjected their dough-faced party leaders to a most unlooked-for, overwhelming and inglorious defeat. * * * The fugitive slave act in its present odious form makes bloodhounds of us or incarcerates us in a common jail if we refuse to be put on the track of the fleeing slave. Our best men have been laid aside for any common party tool, until the floodgates of slavery have been thrown open in our very teeth, until the passage of the Nebraska bill. The fugitive slave law must be changed; we have submitted to it until further forbearance becomes criminal and ceases to be a virtue." (*Tribune*, February 18, 1855.)

In the spring of 1855 all political isms united to defeat the Democrats here—Whigs, Know-Nothings, Native Americans, Free Soilers, Abolitionists, Maine lawists, etc. They called their ticket the "Peoples."

"Never before had Dubuque so much reason to be proud of a political victory as that achieved yesterday. All the isms combined have been overwhelmingly defeated by the Democracy. Know-Nothingism was grappled and cast into the dust. Bring out the cannon and let the victory be celebrated." (*E. and H.*, April 3, 1855.)

John G. Shields (D.) was elected mayor over Mordecai Mobley (R.) by 704 to 434; the balance of the city ticket was elected; thus the Democrats were in control here for the first time in several years. The Know-Nothings had lodges in this county in 1855. "Look out for the Phismarinks—the lying Know-Nothings," said the *Express and Herald*. The Democrats carried the county in August, 1855, the vote on candidate for county judge being: Stephen Hempstead (D.), 1,196; William Johnson (R.), 509.

Late in November, 1855, the new Republican paper asked pointedly for "the leaders of the Democracy here to define its position on any of the great leading questions of the day." This meant that what was wanted were the views of the *Express and Herald* in particular on the Kansas-Nebraska question, the new Republican party, Know-Nothingism, state sovereignty and the principles to be supported by the coming Democratic county and state conventions. The latter paper postponed answer, but said: "One of the principles of the Democracy is that the territory acquired by the blood or treasure of the people of the United States belongs to the people in common; and the Democratic party will maintain inviolate the rights acquired thereto by every citizen under the Constitution." (*E. and H.*, December 1, 1855.)

In January, 1856, 250 persons signed a call for a meeting of all persons in the city "who repudiating all other party attachments, names and privileges and standing upon the broad platform of resistance to slavery aggression, are willing to unite themselves together in defense of the liberties of the country and to co-operate as a Republican party." Among these names were those of Know-Nothings, Whigs, Americans, Free Soilers, Abolitionists, former Democrats, etc. The new party was called "Black Republican" by the Democrats. But the Republicans denied they had embodied all the diversified policies and principles of their constituent factions. It was stated that their organization was based upon an unalterable determination to curtail the aggressions of slavery. Fifty German citizens were among the number, but several of them deserted later. The meeting was held at the courthouse and was largely attended. W. W. Hamilton was chosen chairman and C. C. Flint and Dr. Hillgartner secretaries. The

chairman stated that the object was to organize the Republican party in Dubuque county. He stated that the party opposed the Kansas-Nebraska act. The following citizens were appointed a committee on resolutions: C. G. Hawthorne, J. Bittman, L. A. Thomas, William Churchill, A. W. Hackley, C. Wullweber and F. DeBerard. The following committee was appointed to report names for delegates to the state and national conventions: W. M. McNall, H. A. Wiltse, Dr. Minges and Mordecai Mobley. While the committees were preparing their reports the meeting was addressed by Dr. Hillgartner in the German language, a Mr. Jones from Maine, H. A. Wiltse, Dr. R. I. Thomas and others. Mr. Jones declared that the question of slavery was the most important of the times. Henry A. Wiltse made a very effective speech, enlivened with wit and softened with pathos. He declared that the government was mainly devoted to the support of slavery and that \$50,000,000 was drawn from the treasury every year for the indirect aid of slavery schemes. The following were chosen for delegates to the state convention: G. Hillgartner, J. Bitman, C. C. Flint, W. Smith, D. U. Lee, C. Wullweber, T. H. Lambert, W. N. Hamilton, J. A. Chapline, L. A. Thomas, W. Vandever, T. J. Chew, G. L. Mathews, W. Rebman, Dr. W. Johnson and C. G. Hawthorne, who was also a delegate to the national Republican convention. The resolutions were similar to those adopted by all Republican conventions of that date. The following were the Republican county central committee: C. C. Flint, A. W. Hackley, J. Bitman, William Churchill and F. E. Bissell. D. A. Mahony, who had left the *Express and Herald* a few months before, owing to differences as to its management and policy, became again connected with it in June, 1856; his ability was fully recognized by the Democracy, which had missed his logic and leadership and demanded his return. The Buchanan ratification in June, 1856, was one of the most enthusiastic ever held here. The Democrats were wide awake on national and local issues. The institution of slavery was thoroughly discussed in the newspapers in 1856 by D. A. Mahony and Rev. J. C. Holbrook; both were logical, outspoken and severe, but courteous. D. N. Cooley became a Republican at this time. The Sunday law and the Maine law were denounced by the liquor interests of Dubuque at this date.

In 1856 the Democrats nominated for mayor David S. Wilson; the Republicans nominated Henry S. Littleton; Wilson received 1,242 votes and Littleton 532. The whole county and city Democratic ticket were elected by about the same majority. Whitewater, Taylor and Jefferson townships went Republican. For sheriff, Hayden (D.) received 1,454, and Johnson (R.) 1,008; for the \$40,000 loan 1,294, against the loan 558.

The presidential campaign of 1856 was spirited in the extreme

"Free soil, free speech, free schools and Fremont" was the cry of the Republicans. Shiras, Davis, Gardner, Adams, Allison, Thomas, Harvey, Stapleton, Hawthorne, Mobley and others were among the Republican leaders. In August Snyder (D.) received 1,917 votes for Secretary of State, and Sells (R.), 1,146 in Dubuque county. There was war between the *Express and Herald* and the *Chicago Times*; the former supported the Buchanan wing of the Democracy and the latter the Douglas wing. National issues in 1856 were (1) Popular sovereignty; (2) territories to legislate for themselves; (3) repeal of the Missouri compromise; (4) Kansas-Nebraska act; (5) extension or non-extension of slavery. The *Republican* having called from the *Express and Herald* its opinion as to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, was answered by the latter thus: "We have said time and again that the repeal of that compromise was uncalled for, unnecessary and mischievous."

In October, 1856, the *Tribune*, edited by A. W. Hackley, opposed with all the power of his argument the doctrine of "popular sovereignty." The *Express and Herald* called him "the Sage of Bleeding Kansas," and combated his views with equal force and persistence. The Democratic victories in several of the eastern states was the occasion of great rejoicing and of an immense demonstration on October 21, 1856. The combined forces of Republicanism and Know-Nothingism, it was declared, had been signally defeated, with the outlook that Democracy would sweep Iowa as well. The meeting was called by the Democratic Club committee and the principal speakers were Colonel McHenry and Messrs. Griffith and Richards. The Iowa Democratic electors were J. C. Hall, James Grant, D. O. Finch and A. H. Palmer.

At the November election the Democratic electors received in Dubuque county 2,427 votes; Republicans, 1,322 votes; Fillmore, 256 votes. All the townships were Democratic except Taylor, which tied with seventy-four votes for each of the Democratic and Republican electors, and Dodge, which gave twenty for the Republicans and seventeen for the Democrats. The following townships polled more votes for the Fillmore candidates than for the Republican candidates: Prairie Creek, Center and Iowa.

"The great heart of the Democracy throbs in exultation over the glorious victory they have achieved over the most dangerous political organization this country has ever seen. Dangerous—for the purpose plainly seen through all their professions was to get possession of the national government at whatever cost or sacrifice—dangerous, because they contended for no principle—for no measure—for nothing but the spoils and power of office." (*E. and H.*, November 26, 1856.)

"The great question contended for by the Republicans has been answered: Popular sovereignty has been endorsed and approved

by the people of the great Republic." (*E. and H.*, November 26, 1856.)

In December, 1856, a bill was introduced into the state Senate giving Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes the right to testify in cases where white men were parties. It passed by nineteen to thirteen. The *Express and Herald* of December 24 said: "If the Republican members of the general assembly are not proving good their title to be called 'black' Republicans, then we are mistaken. The next proposition will be to allow Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes to acquire citizenship with all the rights of the whites and the next to court white daughters and have white wives."

At the presidential election in 1856 Dubuque county polled a total of 4,005 votes. It was the second county in the state, Lee having polled 4,588. Dubuque city polled 2,239 the most of any city in Iowa.

A notable event in 1857 was the attack of the *Times* on Judge Wilson. The latter was compared to Jeffries, the most infamous of judges. The attack was purely political and was made upon Chief Justice Taney as well. The Democratic county convention was held at Centralia, July 11, 1857. John Stanton served as chairman. There was a goodly attendance.

Resolutions were adopted, endorsing the action of the national administration regarding Kansas and Utah, denounced the proposed new state constitution as "not worthy the assent of the intelligent citizens of a free and enlightened commonwealth, proposing as it does to establish an equality of position between the white and the black races, a condition which if once adopted can never be annulled, except through bloodshed and revolution; that we view with utter abhorrence this scheme so traitorous to our race and the sure harbinger of a demoralized amalgamation of the white and black races." (*E. and H.*, July 15, 1857.)

At the August election, 1857, the Democrats carried the county by a larger majority than ever before. For county judge Stephen Hempstead (D.) received 2,008 votes, and A. S. Chew (R.), 545; the balance of the ticket ran about the same. On the question of a new state constitution the vote was—for constitution, 2,023; against constitution, 539. On the question of the new constitution with the word "white" stricken out the vote was—yes, 72; no, 2,090; at this time Dodge was the only Republican township in the county. In 1857 there were the Jones and the Wilson factions of the local Democracy. One faction bolted and held a convention at Centralia, charging that the regular convention held at Dyersville "was controlled by individual preferment; that the delegates from the city exercised a proscriptive spirit and that certain townships had not been suitably recognized in the convention."

In 1857 the vote for governor in this county was as follows: Ben M. Samuels (D.), 2,482; Ralph P. Lowe (R.), 999. For

state senator, David S. Wilson (D.), 2,471; D. C. Sawyer (R.), 1,001. For representatives, D. A. Mahony, Lincoln Clark, Theodore Crawford and W. S. Johnson (all D.), 2,422 to 2,450; A. S. Chew, R. C. Waples, Fred Weigel and J. T. Stoneman (all R.), 996 to 1,015.

Late in 1857 the President's message and the great speech of Senator Douglas concerning affairs in Kansas, particularly the Lecompton constitution, were critically commented upon by the press here.

In January, 1858, the majority against a new city charter for Dubuque was 426 votes. At this time there was much dissatisfaction over the management of city affairs. A change was demanded and the "People's" party was formed, many Democrats joining the movement. D. A. Mahony was nominated for mayor by the Democrats, but declined on the ground that there were too many foreigners on the ticket, and Thomas Rogers was substituted. In April, 1858, the vote for mayor and other city officials was as follows: Thomas Rogers (D.), 1,053; H. S. Hetherington (P.), 1,558. Mathews, the Democratic candidate for treasurer, and Koch, the Democratic candidate for auditor, were endorsed and voted for by the People's party. Kelly (D.) and Markle (P.), candidates for recorder, received 1,036 and 1,561, respectively. Griffith (D.) and Harvey (P.), candidates for city attorney, received 1,197 and 1,403, respectively. These figures will show about the People's majority on the remainder of the ticket. The People's party elected their candidates for aldermen in the second, fourth and fifth wards. A total of 2,611 votes were polled in the city of Dubuque.

To check this state of affairs the taxpayers, without distinction of party, banded together and originated the reformers' movement. "The people have decided that they want practical business men, who are honest and capable, without any reference to their political associations, to manage the city business. They have decided that when men of a certain class squander the taxpayers' money, neither they nor their kind shall be re-elected." (Mayor Harrington, April, 1858.)

"Who defeated the Democratic party in Dubuque? An interesting question touching this matter will be discussed—when we get ready." (*E. and H.*, April 8, 1858.) "The election is over and although there is in the result much to displease and chagrin Democrats, we will not add to the bitterness of feeling already existing by unfavorable comments. We trust that the measures of retrenchment and reform called for so loudly by the popular voice will be carried out." (*E. and H.*, April 7, 1858.)

"Aldermen Hugh Treanor, J. B. Lane and George McHenry, three of the most useful, industrious and capable members of the city council, have resigned their seats because a corrupt and un-

scrupulous majority are determined to utterly disregard the wishes and expectations of the people whom they represent." (*E. and H.*, July 29, 1858.) In their resignation these men said: "We can no longer consent to act in a capacity which makes us to any degree responsible for the acts of a body which has proved to be in the power of one individual—a half-way reformer, who, when it may suit his private ends, is not restrained by the magnitude or injustice of any scheme of corruption or favoritism and does not even profess to be governed by the wishes of his constituents. We are fully determined that the charge 'bogus retrenchment' shall rest where it belongs." (*E. and H.*, July 29, 1858.)

So great was the feeling against the city council that a mass meeting of indignation was held at the courthouse July 31, 1858. Speeches were made by C. C. Hewitt, J. Burt, J. B. Dorr, Dr. Thomas, J. J. E. Norman and several others. The committee on resolutions was composed of Burt, Hewitt and Bradley. Thomas and Norman sustained the course of the council, but the other speakers were bitter with facts and figures to prove the untruthfulness of the majority. Among the reforms demanded were the following: Present city improvement work should be abandoned; house of refuge should be closed; its keeper should be discharged; market master's duties should be assumed by the police; police force should be reduced; a reorganization of the city government should be submitted to the people.

Mitton was the boss of the city council. John B. Richman under oath stated that on election day, 1858, Robert Mitton took him into a beer saloon on Eighth street and privately told him that "I do not want the office of alderman for the \$52 a year; that would not keep me in cigars and flour. It is the side cuts I am after." After this he became known as, and so long as he remained before the public was called, "Side Cut" or "Side Cut Mitton."

The Democratic citizens of Dubuque held a mass meeting here on August 23, 1858, to make arrangements to hear Stephen A. Douglas at Galena on the 25th. A committee was appointed to make full arrangements. A large delegation attended, accompanied by the Dubuque artillery, which while there fired twenty shots in thirty minutes, "causing the ancient hills to quake."

It was agreed early in October, 1858, that the Democratic and Republican clubs of Dubuque should hold joint debates on the issues of the day, and accordingly on October 9 the first was held at the Julien theater. Ben M. Samuels opened and was followed by Timothy Davis (R.), J. B. Dorr (D.), D. N. Cooley (R.), William Mills (D.), S. P. Adams (R.). Each spoke half an hour and a large crowd was present. Ex-Governor Hempstead (D.) and John W. Taylor (R.) presided.

Late in 1858 the newspapers were filled with accounts of the

contest in Illinois, where the Republicans were doing their utmost to elect Abraham Lincoln to the United States Senate to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Nebraska bill. A delegation of Democrats from Dubuque attended the celebrations in Chicago of the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate over Lincoln; the prominence and importance of the Douglas-Lincoln joint debate in 1858 was fully recognized here.

The Democratic city convention in March, 1859, passed among others the following resolutions: "Resolved, That this convention representing a large majority of the people of Dubuque, view with alarm and indignation the recklessness and extravagance and the total disregard of the interests of the taxpayers and citizens generally of this city manifested by the present council.

"Resolved, That the majority of the council have acted in bad faith to their constituents and have violated their obligations as sworn officers of the city government.

"Resolved, That in assuming the debts of the Central Improvement Company to the amount of \$120,000 and in entering into co-partnership with that company, the council have shown a total disregard of the interests of the city and have prostituted the trust reposed in their hands as guardians of the rights and interests of the people, to the selfish purposes of private speculation."

"Bottle Holder at a Cock Fight.—That upright dignitary known as Alderman Side Cut (Mitton) is said to have been bottle holder at the rooster fight on Julien avenue last Saturday. Well, he isn't so much to be blamed—a year among such men as compose the common council is sufficient to sink a man to almost any imaginable depth of degradation." (*E. and H.*, March 23, 1859.)

At the mayoralty election in April, 1859, Hodgdon (D.) received 1,151 and Hetherington (People's), 1,090 votes. The Democrats elected mayor, marshal, auditor, collector and treasurer, city attorney, city judge, assessor and four aldermen. The "People" elected recorder, city clerk and two aldermen. "The contest for good government which commenced two years ago is now ended and henceforth the affairs of the city are in the hands of men who will take care of them. How arduous, thankless and at the same time how profitless personally this contest has been, let the constant and unlimited abuse which this paper has received testify. Motives, designs, character and name have been assailed, and yet the object in view has been estimated of too great a moment to allow the paper to be turned aside one moment in the struggle." (*E. and H.*, April 6, 1859.)

There was a split in the Democracy in August, 1859, led by O'Halloran and others, joined by Republicans. They issued the following statement to the public:

"Heretofore the balance of power has been in the hands of a city clique; on this occasion it is entrusted to those who are sup-

posed to be more free from undue influences. Hoping for your co-operation and through it at the next election that we will put down this system of barter and sale which exists on the part of those who have become the self-constituted heads and dictators of the Democratic party and leave to the entire party the right of selecting persons to such offices as may be in their gift and not to any clique or set of men. We have no object in view apart from the general good and intimately connected with that is the breaking up of a dangerous coalition of officials."

The *Herald* said the above statement was impudent and truthless. Prominent in this movement were B. J. O'Halloran, A. McDaniel, George O. Karrick, J. O'H. Cantillon, Dr. A. F. Hellberg, S. M. Langworthy, J. J. E. Norman, William Y. Lovell and V. J. David. At this date Heath and David edited the *Northwest*; Samuel McNutt was connected with the *Herald*. Hempstead, Mahony, Crawford, Mason and others answered the above charge in a long circular. In the end the bolting Democrats united with the Republicans and nominated a strong ticket. A campaign of extreme personality and vilification followed. For governor, Dodge (D.) received 3,153 votes in Dubuque county and Kirkwood (R.), 1,751; for sheriff, Crawford (D.), 1,672; Cummins (R.), 1,821; for treasurer and recorder, Mahony (D.), 2,188; Stewart (Indp.), 2,695. The Democrats were slaughtered by themselves. Taylor, the only township to go Republican, gave Kirkwood a majority of thirty-seven; Dodge township went Democratic by two majority.

"The election is over and so far as Dubuque county is concerned, combination money and misrepresentation have done their work. The extent of the damage to the Democratic ticket is not yet known, but there can be no doubt that the united strength of the bolters and Republicans has been able to defeat one of the purest and best men in the Democratic ranks. Dennis A. Mahony is known to the Democracy of the whole state and to the leading Republicans of the state as one of the most talented and at the same time honest and upright men in the West. During two sessions in the general assembly he established a high reputation and for twenty years has labored in the Democratic ranks, faithful to candidates and principles. He has ever been a consistent Democrat." (*Herald*, October 13, 1859.)

The *Herald* in November, 1859, announced Douglas as its choice for President in 1860. The "irrepressible conflict" was much discussed in 1859; also the John Brown incident at Harper's Ferry and the Dred Scott case. Thomas S. Wilson was candidate for supreme judge in 1859. Rev. Mr. Collier, in his Thanksgiving sermon in 1859, denounced slavery as the greatest sin of the age and declared that fifty years hence John Brown would be regarded as a martyr to liberty and Judge Taney a disgrace to the country. The *Herald* ridiculed these statements unsparingly.

At the Democratic county convention, held in Epworth in February, 1860, the delegates to the state convention were instructed to vote for no man as a delegate to the Charleston convention unless he was friendly to the nomination of Douglas for the presidency. Ben M. Samuels, of Dubuque, was a delegate to the famous Charleston convention; he addressed that body in a lengthy speech and presented the minority report of the committee on platform. Again in 1860 the Republicans tried the expedient of naming a People's ticket for city officers; they nominated H. L. Stout for mayor. The Democrats nominated Mr. Randall, who declined, whereupon they nominated E. Spotswood. The Republicans won the mayor and marshal and the Democrats won the city attorney, recorder, treasurer and collector, auditor and assessor. For mayor, Stout (R.) received 1,173; Spotswood (D.), 1,014; majorities were small.

In May, 1860, the *Herald* sharply denounced the seceders from the Charleston convention. Upon his return the Democracy was called May 16 to hear Mr. Samuels's version of the rupture at Charleston. At this meeting Mr. Samuels did not disappoint the citizens, for he gave a graphic and eloquent account of the intrigue which disrupted the convention. He ended with a brilliant eulogy of Senator Douglas.

"The Chicago Republican convention has nominated old Abe Lincoln, of Illinois, as their candidate for the presidency. This is really the most amusing and farcical nomination that the great sectional party can possibly have presented. Abe Lincoln for President of the United States! Ye gods! a miracle must have been performed since Douglas demolished him at Boonsboro in 1858 or his face would convict him of petit larceny or any other mean thing to which Republican politicians stoop." (D. in *Herald*, May 19, 1860.)

Many of the Republican delegates to the Chicago national Republican convention paid this city a visit on their return and were given a public reception by the citizens, irrespective of party. The committee of reception were: Mayor Stout, F. V. Goodrich, John W. Taylor, D. S. Wilson, William B. Allison, P. H. Conger, H. A. Littleton, William Mills, D. A. Mahony, F. Gottschalk, A. Greenwald and George McHenry. The visitors were met at Dunleith by a subcommittee and were also met at the levee, Dubuque, by the officials and the four companies—Governor's Greys, Washington Guards, Jackson Guards and Turner Rifles. The entire levee was covered with vehicles, pedestrians and equestrians; many ladies were present. Colonel Wiltse on the part of the city welcomed them to Dubuque. They were royally entertained while here. Several of the delegates brought with them a rail chair which attracted the notice of everybody. The Chicago Light Guard band accompanied the delegates here. They serenaded Mayor Stout and Will-

iam B. Allison. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, wrote most of the national Republican platform.

The press of Dubuque sharply resented the criticism passed on this city by the editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who was among the visitors. He published in his paper a statement to the effect that Dubuque was prostrated by the crash of 1857; had grown rapidly before that date; had run up a large debt for improvements; had left the work uncompleted after the crisis; could not or did not now pay the interest on its debt, would in the end no doubt repudiate the debt; would never pay and should now take the formal action of repudiation, and ended by adding: "The influence of these misfortunes is very strikingly manifest in every part of the city. Grass may be said literally to be growing in the streets and everything looks neglected and dilapidated." (*Herald*, May 25, 1860.)

Upon the receipt in Dubuque of the news that Douglas had been nominated for the presidency by the Baltimore convention, the Democracy gave one of the wildest exhibitions of gratification and enthusiasm ever witnessed in this city. "The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the city was everywhere ablaze with bonfires and the fierce glare of rockets. On the corner of Fifth and Main streets an immense crowd gathered and were addressed by Colonel McHenry, Samuel McNutt, D. S. Wilson and others. The *Herald* and *National Democrat* offices and private buildings were magnificently illuminated. The roar of a hundred guns given by Captain Hayden added a powerful voice to the jubilation. Hurrah for the Little Giant, our next President." (*Herald*, June 24, 1860.)

Among the Democrats and doubtful Republicans of Dubuque who did not accept the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, but instead favored that of Breckenridge and Lane, were Judge Corkery, Samuel Duncan, J. J. E. Norman, Patrick Quigley, H. H. Heath, James Williams, James Lovell and John D. Jennings. They and others held a public meeting July 7 and stated why they could not and would not support Douglas. All shades of opinion were shown at this meeting, which was made up of Douglas Democrats, Breckenridge Democrats, ultra-Republicans and others with uncertain politics, opinions and principles.

At the Breckenridge and Lane ratification meeting July 7, 1860, there were present Judge Charles A. Corkery, P. Quigley, Warner Lewis, J. J. E. Norman, S. G. Fenimore, William Myers, J. T. Lovell, John Strohl, Hardin Nowlin, John D. Jennings, A. D. Anderson, Ralph Sawyer, Samuel Duncan, W. W. Bird, James H. Williams, J. H. Emerson, H. H. Heath and others. Speeches were delivered by James H. Williams, John T. Lovell, John D. Jennings, Patrick Quigley, H. H. Heath and John Strohl. The campaign committee consisted of John D. Jennings, Patrick Quigley, C. S. D. Jones, J. H. Williams and J. H. Emerson. The resolu-

tions announced adherence to the Charleston platform and approved the Cincinnati platform of 1856. The *Herald* denounced this meeting and the movement it represented and called those taking part therein "secessionists," "dissensionists," "Breckenridge fizzles," etc.

On August 4, 1860, Samuels and Vandever, congressional candidates, held a joint discussion of the issues of the day in Dubuque. Both made strong, artful and eloquent speeches and were applauded vigorously by their respective adherents. Mr. Vandever opened and closed the debate.

A meeting of all men favorable to the formation of a Bell and Everett electoral ticket was called for August 30, 1860. Those who signed the call were William H. Clark, M. D. Bissell, Thomas M. Randolph, Joseph Chapman, G. B. Smith, G. F. Bissell, M. F. Patterson, William C. Friend, Thomas M. Monroe, J. M. Harrison, Alexander Young, W. B. Robbins, Thomas Monroe, E. McCraney and J. H. Thompson.

Lincoln Clark and Joseph A. Chapline, Democratic and Republican candidates for elector, held a joint debate here August 20, 1860. It was claimed by the press that each did the other up. Some half dozen hickory poles (Democratic) were raised in Dubuque in August, 1860. The Wide Awakes made their first appearance here forty-five strong on July 28, 1860. They marched to the park and were addressed by Shiras, Langworthy, Vandever and others. Another debate of the political issues was held in Dubuque September 10, 1860, between Lincoln Clark (D.) and FitzHenry Warren (R.). The latter opened and closed the discussion.

An important event here in September, 1860, was the speech delivered by Governor W. H. Seward, of New York. His party arrived at the Julien House September 21. The Republicans did their best to make the occasion notable and brilliant. The governor was escorted to the square by the Wide Awakes, led by the Germania band. In the carriage with the governor were General Nye, Charles F. Adams and Governor Patterson. The governor spoke from a temporary stand erected in the square. F. V. Goodrich presided. The speech was profound and eloquent, argumentative and logical and lasted two hours. He was followed by Charles F. Adams, a son of John Quincy Adams, and he in turn by General Nye, one of the wittiest, keenest, most eloquent and most popular speakers on the stump of that day. The *Herald* said: "This gentleman is too well known to need much notice; of an imposing presence, massive head and easy carriage, he captivates the audience before saying a word. He spoke about an hour and alternated between flights of pathos and rich humor—the latter bringing down the house every time. He is a very engaging speaker and carries the audience right with him." He was followed in a

short speech by Governor Patterson. This was the most enthusiastic public meeting of the Republicans of the county during the campaign and was attended by from 5,000 to 8,000 persons.

The Democracy of this section claimed to take a middle course between the Abolitionists of the North and the secession fire-eaters of the South: declared that the election of Douglas to the presidency meant the safety and integrity of the government and that the election of either Lincoln or Breckenridge meant disunion and war. The Republicans and the Breckenridge men here denied such consequences, while admitting and deploring the gravity of the situation.

The announcement that Stephen A. Douglas would speak in Dubuque on October 11, 1860, was sufficient to kindle the Democracy of the county to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. On October 10, 1860, the Democracy began to assemble. Henry Clay Dean arrived on the 10th. The senator was to arrive by train from Anamosa and a reception committee of sixty-two, accompanied by the Germania band, left for that place on the afternoon of the 10th to meet him. The *Herald* of the 12th said: "The announcement that Douglas would speak at Dubuque a short time since ran through the county and its surroundings like a shock of electricity—people doubted, wondered, finally rejoiced. Never has a prouder ovation been offered—never one more worthily bestowed and in no case has it been mere hero worship." On the way to Anamosa many humorous incidents occurred. At one station in Dubuque county, as the train stopped, one member jumped off and called to a German standing there, "Hurrah for Douglas!" He promptly replied, "You pe dampt mit yer Dooglas! I hurrahs for Lincoln." When they reached Anamosa they marched downtown to the platform in front of the Fisher House, where Douglas was then speaking and all were overwrought with nervous excitement, enthusiasm and anxiety to see the great man. One more enthusiastic and excited than the rest, catching sight of him, yelled out, "There he is; there he is, God d—n him," and ended with a tremendous cheer, "Hurrah, hurrah for Douglas!" Immediately upon the arrival of the delegation, it became known who they were and Douglas ceased speaking long enough to propose "three cheers for Dubuque," which were given uproarously. The delegation remained there all night and the next morning all embarked on board car for Dubuque. With the Dubuque delegation was Hon. T. S. Wilson. At every station Douglas showed himself and was enthusiastically cheered. At Farley a special train from Independence awaited the Douglas train, on board being the Independence Invincibles, a fine company of 100 men.

At Dubuque when Douglas arrived the depot grounds and Jones street were black with people. He was hurried past the crowd into a carriage and transported quickly to the Julien Hotel, followed

by the procession, which continued "up Fourth to Locust and around again to Main to escape marching under a Lincoln flag suspended across Main street. This was a studied insult which we believe no gentleman would be guilty of perpetrating." (*Herald*, October 12, 1860.)

"The procession was composed of the various clubs from home and abroad, citizens, strangers, etc., and together with those following on the sidewalks numbered not less than 10,000 people. By 1:30 p. m. a denser crowd had gathered at the square than ever before was known. We believe that from 15,000 to 20,000 people would be a fair estimate. Hon. D. S. Wilson welcomed Douglas in an eloquent address and was followed by Senator Douglas in a long and brilliant speech, which was published in full by the press. At night the torchlight procession and a speech by Mr. O'Neil closed this memorable day. Henry Clay Dean did not speak, owing to lateness of the hour. The torchlight procession was the longest ever seen here, consisting of nearly 2,000 persons, of whom 900 belonged to Dubuque. In the procession were groups of clubs from Table Mound and other townships. A prominent feature in the display was a squatter sovereign's wagon, gotten up mainly by Thomas Faherty. It was a huge tent mounted upon a large express wagon furnished by A. A. Cooper and drawn by eight horses. The tent was illuminated beautifully and upon every side were appropriate mottoes. The entire procession was one mile in length, with the marchers, some two, some four and other six numbers abreast. It is impossible to describe the imposing beauty and effort of the long procession. The night was clouded, adding very much to the effect of the display. Many buildings along the route were illuminated, while a dense crowd stood on the sidewalks or walked along with the procession. They were finally disbanded by J. H. O'Neil in an eloquent speech." (*Herald*, October 12 and 13, 1860.)

Late in October both parties organized and carried into effect the plan of holding political meetings in all portions of Dubuque county. Such were held at Key West, Buncombe, Gordon's schoolhouse, Hempstead, Epworth, Worthington, Dyersville, Evergreen, Pin Oak, Peter Fries, Renner's schoolhouse, Peosta, Cascade, Glasnevin, Centralia, Pott's tavern, Ehler's schoolhouse and elsewhere.

A strong effort to fuse the Douglas and Breckenridge wings of the Democracy in Dubuque county late in October, 1860, resulted in failure. Resolutions offered before the latter were several times defeated.

The Democrats of Epworth made preparations to erect a large hickory pole and prepared the pole for the following morning. During the night their rivals hauled it away and the Democrats were forced to prepare another and erected it and were addressed

by Governor Hempstead, Colonel Ross, Frank H. Jennings and J. G. Armstrong.

John A. Kasson spoke here on the issue October 27, 1860; he addressed the Republicans at the Julien theater. The Republican county convention met here October 27, 1860, and nominated candidates for delegates to the judicial convention and a candidate for district clerk.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF DUBUQUE COUNTY NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

Democratic electors.....	3,059
Republican electors.....	2,092

CONGRESS.

Samuels (D.).....	3,211
Vandever (R.).....	445

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John M. Corse (D.).....	3,114
Elijah Sells (R.).....	2,115

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

J. F. Bates (D.).....	2,976
J. P. Farley (R.).....	2,124
James A. Langton (Indp.).....	137

The Republicans held a magnificent jubilation on the evening of November 12, 1860, to voice their joy at the results of the election. There were many bonfires, torchlight processions of the Wide Awakes, broadsides of artillery, etc.

The *Herald* of November, 1860, said: "The Finale.—Well, we (the Democracy) are licked and like Lazarus, by dogs, to borrow an idea. The smoke from the battlefield has lifted and we find ourselves flat on our backs. Although sometimes a degrading one the horizontal position has its peculiar enjoyments and advantages. With his back to the earth one fronts the stars."

"We hope our Republican friends will not hereafter claim all the decency, morality, etc., after the fact becomes known that on Monday night 200 kegs of beer were drunk. The Wide Awakes will give a grand ball Friday night. The tickets read that Malon Shavours (colored) is one of the managers. Good, if true. It also reads 'all Republicans invited without distinction of color.' We suspect that there is a 'nigger in the woodpile.'" (*Herald*, November 14, 1860.)

"Those of our readers who have thought we were hasty in expressing our opinion that some of the Southern states would secede

will probably have reason to think as we did when they read the telegraphic news in the *Herald* this morning. We merely anticipated the action of the South, from circumstances which could scarcely result otherwise than as we predicted. Let those who have brought these disasters on the country look to the consequences." (*Herald*, November 14, 1860.)

"The North has made no aggressions on the rights or interests of the South." (*Times*, November 22, 1860.) Late in November, 1860, the National Democratic Club of Dubuque assembled and passed resolutions rehearsing practically their arguments of the last campaign and justifying the South in resenting the interference of the North with its institution of slavery. These resolutions were denounced by a writer in the *Herald* of November 28; he said: "The resolutions are simply a justification of the South in its violent and revolutionary measures."

"Two short weeks only have intervened since it became known that Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency and in these two weeks the calamities which have befallen the country have no precedent in the election of a chief magistrate. The disasters which the country is now experiencing were foreseen and foretold, but such was the mad fanaticism of some and the reckless disregard of consequences of others and the incredulity of many, that the warning voice of those who foresaw the evils was disregarded and treated with scorn and derision." (*Herald*, November 22, 1860.)

The early secession reports from the South particularly affected the Dubuque markets, because of its direct dealing with St. Louis, New Orleans and other down-river points. Much of the grain and flour had usually been consigned to New Orleans houses, but now it was deemed unsafe and all was chaos. They had to seek new points and consignees.

"So much for electing a man—the exponent of personal liberty bills, nigger suffrage and equality, Beecherism, Stoweism, niggerism and a dozen other isms and tomfooleries upon which the entire North under the lead of Abolitionized Massachusetts has gone mad." (*Herald*, November 23, 1860.)

Rev. John C. Holbrook, in the pulpit here on December 9, 1860, said: "Rather than deprecating the present commotion, I regard it as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Rather than compromise by any sacrifice of what we have gained I would let the Union go. Let the slaveholding states slough off, then we at the North will remain a free nation that will not be scoffed at by the other powers of the world." This coming from the pulpit caused many dissenting comments. Mr. Holbrook said his statements had been misrepresented and misunderstood. He denied the constitutional right of a slaveholder to take his slaves into any portion of the United States to reside there; but further said that if

it was his constitutional right he would assent thereto long enough to have that right set aside by the courts. Slavery had no existence anywhere by natural law, and could exist nowhere until legislated there.

On February 26, 1861, W. B. Allison, E. C. David, Dr. Hennon, J. W. Taylor, John Bittman and half a dozen other left here for Washington to be present at the inauguration of President Lincoln.

"The policy of Mr. Lincoln appears to us to tend toward a permanent disruption of the Union and to thus recognize the theory of the 'irrepressible conflict' between the systems of labor and the civilizations of the North and South. Those who expected Mr. Lincoln and his partisan advisers to coerce and subjugate the revolted South will be doomed to disappointment. He will, on the contrary, while making a show of resistance to the course of the seceded states, remain passive to transpiring events until the government there becomes so well established as to command respect." (*Herald*, March 23, 1861.)

There was much interest, though no excitement, shown in regard to the municipal election in the spring of 1861. Several tried to make the election non-political, but failed. The Democratic city convention was harmonious and good men were named for the offices. H. S. Hetherington was nominated for mayor. The Republican city convention was equally quiet and harmonious. H. L. Stout was nominated for mayor. As there had been some dispute over the point, it was resolved that the ticket should be called the Republican ticket. Mr. Rebman moved that it be called the Union ticket, but Dr. Thomas thought this would be borrowing Democratic thunder—the Democrats had lately talked so much about the Union.

The vote for mayor in April, 1861, was: Hetherington (D.), 1,041; Stout (R.), 1,294. Only a short time before Hetherington had run for mayor on the People's ticket. The newspapers did not know whether to praise or abuse him. "There were more votes cast with reference to private and personal interests and personal regard than is usual in elections in this city. It cannot be regarded as a party triumph." (*Herald*, April 2, 1861.) The *Times* claimed the election as a Republican victory; it was also claimed by the *Herald* as a Democratic victory.

D. A. Mahony, signing himself chairman pro tem of the Democratic state executive committee, called a meeting of the state Democracy to consider the questions agitating the Union, and was taken to task for so doing by J. B. Dorr, who said he had no authority to issue such a call nor to assume the role of chairman pro tem of the committee.

At the Douglas obsequies here in June D. S. Wilson delivered the principal oration. It was the second largest audience ever

collected in Dubuque, said the *Herald*, the largest having come in October, 1860, to hear Senator Douglas speak. Schools closed; business was suspended. The man upon whom the citizens of Dubuque had crowned so much honor was fittingly remembered at his death.

The state convention of the Democracy called by Mr. Mahony was repudiated and another was convened in 1861. The Dubuque convention naming delegates to the latter resolved as follows: That the present war between the disloyal states and the government should not be regarded as sectional, nor anti-slavery, nor for subjugation, but solely for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of our Magna Charta and the suppression of the rebellion; that at the time when the country is resisting a war of invasion and destruction indifference is impossible to the patriot and neutrality is cowardice if not premeditated disloyalty; that this convention view with unqualified condemnation the course of those papers at the North which cry peace when there is no peace, arguing to the best of their ability against the side of the government and in favor of the cause of the Confederate states, denying the achievements of the Union army and magnifying those of the enemy; that the call of a state convention of the Democracy by Dennis A. Mahony was a wanton usurpation of authority—a bold, reckless effort to disorganize the Democracy and force it in opposition to the war; and that this convention is proud of the glorious conduct and achievements of our noble Iowa First. These resolutions show that at the outset of the war the Democracy of Dubuque county, until led away after false gods by Southern apostles, was ready to support the administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion. That many of the Democrats of this county should be led astray by such artful pleaders and logicians as Mr. Mahony and the Southern wing of the Democracy here is not to be wondered at; in fact, under the specious sophistry of such men the majority of the Democracy soon came to regard President Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper and the war one of subjugation, outrage and crime. No wonder they opposed the war.

In the fall of 1861 Col. W. H. Merritt was Democratic candidate for governor. The election of October, 1861, was one of the most exciting that had ever been held here. The Union Democrats and the Republicans united, but were defeated by a reduced majority. The Democratic majority throughout the county was about 760. The contest between Cummings (R.) and Hewitt (D.) for the shrievalty was fought with a rancor and bitterness rarely witnessed here. During the battle Mr. Hodnett, who was connected with the *Herald*, attempted to cowhide Jesse Clement, editor of the *Times*, and either succeeded or did not, depending on the partisan view. Hodnett was tried, convicted and sentenced to twenty-

five days in jail, but managed to evade service. The following appeared in the papers:

Barnes to Pettit: You pour forth your slimey abuse, etc. I brand you, Henry W. Pettit, as a base liar, and you dare not resent it.—Barnes.

Pettit to Barnes: Your statement about me is correct, but I object to your spelling slimy with an e.—Pettit.

"Have We a Government?—The course of the party in power warrants the inquiry, Have we a government? or rather, Have we men at the head of the government who know how to administer it? The experience so far has been that the Lincoln administration has been worse for the country than a failure. It has inflicted injuries on the United States from which it may never recover. The sooner the party in power be got rid of the better." (*Herald*, December 18, 1861.) "Another Military Prisoner.—The telegraph informed us last evening of the arrest of Gen. George W. Jones and that he has been sent to Fort Lafayette. The arrest was made by Prime Minister Seward, under the sanction of His Majesty Abe the First. Verily, we live in a free country." (*Herald*, December 21, 1861.)

"By way of preparation for the next spring and fall elections, the emissaries of treason are busy at work both in this city and county. Throughout the county they are calling people's meetings and passing through them resolutions manufactured for the purpose and alike in substance, if not in words, to be published in the Dubuque *Herald*, declaring that the war was caused by Yankee speculators and Abolitionists, denouncing the war tax and calling on the people to unite in a crusade against the New England manufacturers, the banks, railroad companies and Abolitionists. It needs but a glance at their resolves to see that they are distinguished treason." (*Times*, February 18, 1862.)

"The so-called Democratic convention which met at the courthouse on the 24th inst. and was presided over by the editor of the *Herald*, had in its members some well-meaning men; but in the main and in the intent of its fuglemen it was nothing but a gathering of the fag ends of the Breckinridge traitors of this city. It was a Jeff Davis-Mahony crowd which did the bidding of its chairman, even to the adoption of certain resolutions, which he said he wanted passed to endorse his political course and the course of his paper, the *Herald*." (*Times*, March 30, 1862.)

In the spring of 1862 the Republicans, Abolitionists and "shoddy" Democrats united and renominated H. L. Stout for mayor by acclamation and also a full city ticket. In 1861 they called their city ticket "Union"; in 1862 they called it "National Union." They resolved that slavery was a great evil and "the sum total of all villainies;" and that concessions to armed rebels, so ardently advocated here, would appear to be a weakness and would

strengthen the rebellion. Ben M. Samuels was president of the Democratic Club.

The Democratic convention was stronger and more pronounced in its views than the Republican convention. John H. Thedinga for mayor and a full ticket were nominated. The *Times* charged that the resolutions written in advance were prepared by Mahony. They recited that the assumption of arbitrary power under the pretense of a military necessity was an act of despotism and unconstitutional and continued:

"Resolved, That in taking a retrospective view of the past history of the country we perceive the rise of a fanatical party which has manifested itself in the phases of Abolitionism, Prohibitory Lawism and Higher Lawism in opposition to every principle of the constitution and to popular rights; and to the success of which that party has acquired in the country and in the control it has obtained not only of the Federal government, but in the governments of the Northern states, we trace the first cause of the Rebellion which has been so calamitous to the people of these United States.

"Resolved, That as Abolitionism was the cause of the existing rebellion we do not perceive any prospect of peace, founded upon the security of the people in the protection of the constitution, until the Federal, state and municipal governments shall be rescued from the control of Abolitionism and till the treason of abolitionism shall be treated as a crime by the government and as a dangerous and reprehensible evil in the body politic by the people."

The resolutions at half a dozen meetings were similar and ended by declaring that the Democrats were right to oppose such a party; that the appointment of Stanton over Cameron was justified; that arbitrary arrest and the disregard of the habeas corpus should cease; that as war was forced upon the country it should be prosecuted along old constitutional lines; that the existing financial policy should be condemned, and that a recognition of states' rights should prevail. The Democrats elected their entire city ticket by substantial majorities—319 in case of the mayor.

"The Democrats of this city were almost beside themselves last night with exultation. It was not merely the rejoicing of the lips, but the outburst of the heart. No wonder that they exulted. For months past every term of opprobrium was cast upon them, every contumelious epithet which the mean, corrupted heart of Abolitionism, Republicanism and shoddyism could conceive was applied to them, till to be a Democrat became almost a martyrdom. Once more Democrats can feel that their principles are in the ascendant and that the time is not far off when they will be able to save the Union by restoring to the administration of the government men who will conform to and enforce the Constitution as their rule of government. Let us have such a celebration of the event as

will give the finishing stroke in Dubuque to the enemies of the Union and the Constitution." (*Herald*, April 8, 1862.)

"It must never be forgotten that the victory of Monday was not what our enemies would try to make it appear to the discredit of the Democratic party—a success of Secession. No, friends and fellow citizens: it was a victory for the Constitution and the Union." (*Herald*, April 9, 1862.) "The man that beat you is one of the keenest in Iowa. A Pharisaical, Janus-faced trickster, a dissembling pretender, a political knave, a juggling hypocrite, a man who wishes well to the South and ill to the North; a shuffling, deceiving liar; an artful, sly, designing, diplomatic Machiavellian. * * * You know who we mean." (*Times*, April 9, 1862.) "The news of the battle in Tennessee caused considerable anxiety in this city, as several Iowa regiments were known to be at Pittsburg Landing." (*Herald*, April 10, 1862.)

"The *Register* (Linn County) makes a great mistake in saying that the *Herald* is ably pro-slavery. It is not pro-slavery at all, in the true, honest sense of the expression. The *Herald* is not nor never was an advocate of slavery. It finds slavery existed in some states, and finds this existence recognized as a legitimate thing in the Constitution, which the *Herald* respects, obeys and is determined to maintain."—(*Herald*, May 10, 1862.) "What's up? The Abolition and Republican papers of the state, from the drowsy Dubuque *Times* to the spiteful *Gate City* at Keokuk, have made a simultaneous onslaught on the Dubuque *Herald*. What do they expect to accomplish by this movement?"—(*Herald*, May 8, 1862.)

At the Republican convention of the Third congressional district (1862) W. B. Allison was nominated for Congress. "Mr. Allison, it is fair to presume, was thought by his political friends to be their strongest candidate, although a large minority of them thought otherwise, and so do we. From our point of view, Mr. Allison is the very man for us to beat the easiest. As a neighbor and fellow citizen we respect Mr. Allison, but as a politician we look upon him as one of those who have brought our country to its perilous condition."—(*Herald*, August 8, 1862.)

In 1862, G. Blocklinger, of Dubuque, was a delegate to the state Republican convention. The county Democracy in June endorsed the course of Mr. Mahony toward the national administration.

Early in July, 1862, the attempt to mob the *Herald* office was commenced, but was really prevented by the leading men of both parties, who advised against such a step; it was Cummings, the sheriff, who prevented it. Marshal Conger assisted. Two citizens, Koch and Sittig, were made uncomfortable by the mob. The intention of the mob was to destroy the *Herald* office.

In 1862 the Democrats nominated D. A. Mahony for Congress. He won in the convention by a majority of one and a fraction votes. It was generally understood that his nomination was made

in order that the public should know that his course was approved by the congressional and state Democracy. His letter of acceptance was rejected by the government censor as improper by reason of its disloyal sentiments.

At an immense Democratic meeting here in September, 1862, resolutions condemning the emancipation proclamation and demanding that the Union be left as it was were passed unanimously. Among the speakers were Ben M. Samuels, Thomas M. Monroe, Thomas Rogers, Stilson Hutchins, Daniel Cort, J. H. Emerson and others.

"There never has been a moment since the war became of any considerable magnitude that Abraham Lincoln and his associates have wavered in their design to free the slaves of the South. They have held to this purpose from the very birth and inception of the party to which they belong. They have succeeded so far as an open avowal of sentiment can be styled success. But we have confidence that the people will teach these men that constitutions and laws are to be observed by the servants of the public as well as by the public itself, and that the effort to subvert them will result in their immediate and eternal destruction. They have played with fire—let them look well that they are not badly burned."—(*Herald*, September 26, 1862.)

"The tide is flowing strong against the purposes of the present administration. There have been but three meetings held lately in Dubuque county of a Democratic character, but such meetings were never known before. The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. Their indignation, long pent up, found utterance. Every denunciation of the Abolitionist authorities and their purposes received a hearty endorsement; every allusion to the Constitution and its integrity, resounding applause. It is not well to refuse to heed the temper of the people. They made the powers that be, and although in their giddy exaltation they forget their derivation, the people can and will unmake them as easily."—(*Herald*, October 4, 1862.)

It was the appearance in the *Herald* of such articles that caused the arrest of Mr. Mahony in August, 1862, as narrated elsewhere, and his confinement in the old Capitol prison at Washington, D. C., for about three months. Mr. Allison ran against Mr. Mahony for Congress in 1862 and won by 1,654 majority; Mahony's majority in Dubuque county was 1,424. The total vote of the city of Dubuque was 2,228. Jefferson and Taylor townships returned Republican majorities.

"In the town of Epworth, where one year ago Messrs. Samuels, Hewitt and Fortune were mobbed by a crowd of cowardly Abolitionists, Mr. Mahony received seventy-two votes. The Abolition majority was decreased from eighty to forty by the untiring energy

of Messrs. Moore, Hogan and others."—(*Herald*, October 18, 1862.)

"We can point to Dubuque and her glorious Democracy with a just pride. There she stands, fearless and triumphant. Over-shadowed by military prestige, her citizens arrested and hurried to prison without charge or trial, resisting the appliances of shameless and unscrupulous power, rejecting the bribes of easy official virtue, she stands nobly erect, a Democratic county by nearly double her last year's majority. The minions of power, the cowardly, threatening Abolitionists, had best take warning and menace her no longer. As nobly as she has done, she has a power in reserve which it would not be healthy to arouse."—(*Herald*, October 18, 1862.)

"In this city the Republican party has not yet nominated a city ticket, the Union League being deputed to take the matter in hand and, like the old midnight Know Nothing Lodge, nominate a ticket in the dark. The conspiracy broadens. It involves, if it succeed, all we hold dear as Americans."—(*Herald*, April 3, 1863.)

Vote down the Union Leagues; vote down midnight conspirators! Who wants to vote the nigger emancipation ticket? Who wants Iowa covered with indolent blacks? Answer at the polls. Every candidate but one on the Abolitionist ticket is a member of the Union League. Vote them down. To elect the Abolitionist ticket tomorrow is to drive a nail in the coffin of civil liberty. It is far better to crush them at the ballot box than to be obliged to meet them with the cartridge box."—(*Herald*, April 5, 1863.)

At the Burns festival Mr. Allison delivered an eloquent address in which he took occasion to extol President Lincoln. The *Herald* said: "Of course, Mr. Allison at least is a fit eulogist and has reason to be grateful to him (Lincoln), if for nothing else than the constitutional manner in which he effected the imprisonment of an ugly opponent," meaning Mr. Mahony, who had been a candidate for Congress against Mr. Allison. In January, 1863, Mr. Mahony was urged here for the nomination by the Democracy for governor of Iowa. Henry Clay Dean made a strong anti-war speech here in February.

Without much open excitement the citizens of both parties in March, 1863, began with suppressed rage and fire to prepare for the municipal elections. The Republicans nominated Franklin Hinds for mayor and the Democrats renominated J. H. Thedinga.

"We are again gloriously successful, despite military mobs and provost marshals. The most desperate efforts were made by the opposition to carry our municipal election on yesterday. The cohorts of Abolitionism, drilled and disciplined under the direction of the Union League, thoroughly organized and confident of success, have been met and defeated by the sterling Democracy of Dubuque, by majorities ranging from three hundred down. Dubuque is yet

a free city under Democratic rule. Thank heaven that we are not yet at the mercy of midnight conspirators. No person outside of Dubuque can appreciate the difficulties under which we labored. We were opposed by the whole force of the military stationed in the city and represented by such men as J. B. Dorr. We were obliged to fight the Union League, numbering, it is claimed, over a thousand members. On Sunday morning the *Times* came out with a statement to the effect that a provost marshal had been appointed for Dubuque and vicinity, and that deputies had been selected to attend each poll and take down the name of every person for conscription who should cast a vote. In pursuance of this threat, Lieutenant David was sent to the Fifth ward, where he was permitted to remain all day, practically by his presence intimidating the people, the fruit of which is seen in the loss of our candidate for alderman in that ward by two majority. In the First ward Lieutenant Duffy was foolish enough to try the same game, and by a murderous assault on Mr. Henneberry, one of the judges, put his life in imminent peril. Yet despite all this, despite threats and cajolery, Dubuque repudiates the whole horde and stands erect in Democratic integrity. By the loss of John Rugamer, our candidate for alderman in the Fifth ward, by two majority, the city council stands, Democrats 4, Republicans 6. While this is to be regretted, it amounts to nothing, practically. We have every city officer, from highest to lowest.”—(*Herald*, April 7, 1863.)

“Dubuque takes no step backward. Within two weeks her majority has been increased from 90 to 250. She is good for the latter at any time, in spite of all the Union Leagues out of jail.”—(*Herald*, April 7, 1863.)

The Democratic county convention in May, 1863, took strong grounds against the prosecution of the war. The Republicans were equally strong for its prosecution. Among the Democratic speakers were Mahony, Richards, Hutchins, Jennings, O'Neill, Denlinger, Stewart, Emerson, Shields, etc. Among the Republican speakers were Lyon, Shiras, Lorimier, Allison, Cooley, Conger, Clark, Heath, Bissell, Dorr, David, Adams, Rhomberg and others. On the Fourth of July, 1863, the Republicans and Democrats held separate celebrations because they could not agree about the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation. The great federal victories in the field early in July caused great rejoicing here among war advocates. General Tuttle, the Democratic candidate for governor, came out in favor of the war; the *Herald* disagreed with him but supported him. At a Union mass meeting at Dubuque in August, when Senators Harlan and Trumbull and Mr. Washburne, of Galena, were here, there were present about eight thousand people. Senator Harlan spoke three hours; delegations were present from all the surrounding counties.

“Mrs. McCall, of Dubuque, Iowa, was in the city yesterday, on

her way from Memphis to her home, on a brief visit of absence from duty as a hospital nurse. She has been in the service since June, 1861, when the Third Iowa Infantry was organized. Two of her sons enlisted in that regiment, and she was resolved to go along, and has stuck to it in all the vicissitudes of battles and blood and marching and sickness ever since. Some time ago she was assigned to duty as hospital nurse at Memphis. She is a hale, hearty woman with a most pleasant face, one that would have more good effect on a sick soldier than the doctor's potion. She is about thirty-five years of age and exhibits the nervous activity and energy of a girl of eighteen. The Third Iowa boys call her mother."—(St. Louis *Republican*, about August 26, 1863.)

The Democratic county convention in September, 1863, after passing its resolutions against the continuance of the war, thanked Daniel Cort for his resolution as a member of the county board to appropriate \$300 for the relief of each drafted man. The language of Mr. Cort's resolution and of the resolutions of the Democratic committee was "for the relief of drafted men." It was not stated that the appropriation was to raise volunteers, clear the county quota, or even to hire substitutes; but was for the relief of the poor unfortunates who might be drafted. The *Herald* and its adherents generally held that as the conscription act was unconstitutional and an outrage, the county board was justified in assisting the citizens who were forced to leave their homes by the arbitrary power of the government. The *Times*, having charged Mr. Mahony and Fernando Wood with being responsible for the New York draft riots, was sued for libel and bound over for \$2,000.

"We therefore earnestly appeal not only to those who are Democrats on principle already, but to such of our fellow citizens as are not under the influence of fanaticism, to organize themselves together for the purpose of resisting the attempt which is designed to be made to subvert the government and to subject one portion of the people of the North to the despotism of the party which is aiming to hold and wield power, regardless alike of the Constitution, the laws, and the rights of their fellow citizens."—(*Herald*, July 4, 1863.)

Mr. Mahony was candidate for sheriff in 1863. At an immense Democratic meeting at Cascade late in September, 1863, speeches were made by Richards, Barker, Cort, Mahony, Cantillon and Hutchins; there were "seven solid hours of speaking" during both afternoon and evening; delegations from all the surrounding country were present; fifty teams came from Temple Hill alone. A. C. Dodge, James W. Grimes, Rev. Ames, D. N. Cooley, John A. Kasson and Shubael Adams spoke in Dubuque during the fall. At a big Democratic meeting in Epworth, Mahony, Richards, O'Neill and Lepper were the speakers. The Republicans made great efforts to defeat Mahony, candidate for sheriff, and to elect Mr. Swivel.

Stone (R.) and Tuttle (D.) were candidates for governor, the former receiving 2,114 votes in Dubuque county and the latter 3,280. Mahony received 3,124, Swivel 2,152 and Fortune (Ind.) 45 for sheriff. At this time the Republicans favored a registration law. The vote of that part of the Twelfth regiment from this county was Stone (R.) 210, Tuttle (D.) 23. The final result, including the soldiers' vote, was: Mahony, 3,149; Swivel, 2,596; Fortune, 47. In 1862 the Democratic majority was 1,524; in 1863 it was 1,315.

When James W. Grimes was re-elected United States senator at Des Moines in January, 1864, the Democrats unitedly voted for John D. Jennings, of Dubuque. Mr. Cort, of Dubuque, bolted the caucus and voted for J. W. Love. The Democratic club at Dubuque was a strong political factor in 1863-4.

On February 10, 1864, the Republicans held their convention in Dubuque to choose delegates to the Republican state convention to be held at Des Moines, February 22. The following were chosen: Platt Smith, J. K. Graves, H. Markell, E. C. David, D. N. Cooley, J. A. Rhomberg, D. E. Lyon, E. R. Shankland, C. Wullweber, M. Blumenauer, O. P. Shiras, P. H. Conger, George L. Matthews, H. C. Fellows, Thomas Lawton, Gustave Grahl, J. L. McCreery, Henry Heil, William Luther and C. H. Foote.

In the spring of 1864 the Democrats nominated John Thompson for mayor and the Republicans nominated Mr. Cummings. The former received 1,175 votes and the latter 1,018. The Democrats elected all the city officers. The principal question at issue was the payment of the city debt.

In 1864, the Democracy, here as elsewhere, was split into war and peace factions. In the Democratic state convention the Dubuque delegates divided, Jennings and McLenan favoring war and Hutchins, Monroe, Richards and Robb favoring peace. D. A. Mahony was a strong peace man. It was claimed that Jennings and McLenan violated their instructions, and a row resulted. On the Democratic state ticket Thomas M. Monroe was named for supreme judge.

The call for a peace mass meeting at Dubuque on August 25, 1864, was signed by D. A. Mahony, John H. O'Neill, Thomas Hardie Reuben S. Long, Thomas M. Monroe, John Deery, John Hodnett, Timothy Mason and Nicholas Leffert. An immense crowd, probably 15,000 people, was present at Jackson Square. Henry Clay Dean, John F. Duncombe, D. A. Mahony, John H. O'Neill, B. B. Richards, Stilson Hutchins and other brilliant orators spoke. The resolutions advocated peace at any price. Several distinguished speakers from abroad were present.

"After more than three long years of subjection to a most intolerable despotism and cruel tyranny; after suffering evils of government administration without precedent in the most execrable rulers

of the past and without parallel in our own times; after submitting to usurpation of power in public servants whose authority is circumscribed by law such as no monarch claiming to rule by divine right was ever bold enough to grasp; and after enduring more than ever a people did before in the same length of time in the sacrifice of life and waste of money; and acquiescing in blind obedience and craven servility to the behests of power arbitrarily and illegally exercised, * * * the popular will has now, in the agony, it may be, of the nation's death, become sensible at last that the body politic is in danger of dissolution and aspires to preserve it from such a fate."—(*Herald*, August 4, 1864.)

"A very animated discussion took place on Main street last evening, each of the disputants vying with each other in the violence with which the Abolitionists were assailed. The very common and just conclusion was reached that Abe Lincoln is too ugly in phiz, too weak in intellect and too tyrannical in the exercise of power to be allowed to 'run the machine' another four years."—(*Herald*, August 30, 1864.)

The Republican county convention was conducted by Bissell, Wiltse, Shiras, Karrick, Rupert, Hetherington, Matthews, Blumenauer and others.

The resolutions adopted declared that the success of the Republicans in November was essential to the preservation of the Union and liberty, praised Mr. Allison's course in Congress, and recommended his renomination and favored a continuance of the war along lines already announced and well known.

The nomination of McClellan for the Presidency suited the Dubuque county Democracy; the renomination of Mr. Lincoln suited the Republicans. The campaign was brilliant and vindictive. Immense meetings were held and eloquent addresses delivered by distinguished orators. Patrick Quigley was president of the Democratic association. At this time it was conceded that B. B. Richards was one of the most brilliant stump speakers in the state. He was candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket and was also candidate for Congress against Allison. Richards and Allison stumped the district together and spoke to immense crowds.

On October 22, 1864, Kirkwood spoke at the Athenæum. The *Herald* spoke of him as "the man who wears the dirtiest shirt west of the Mississippi river"; also, "Kirkwood the unwashed." On October 26, Governor Stone and John H. O'Neill held a joint debate at the Athenæum. There was a large attendance, though the rain fell in torrents. Schuyler Colfax spoke here October 29. The November (1864) election resulted in this county as follows: McClellan electors, 3,319; Lincoln electors, 1,744. For Congress: Richards (D.) 3,316, Allison (R.) 1,753. The balance of the county ticket ran about the same.

"This is a noble record for Dubuque county. It shows that

there is at least one bright spot in Iowa that has not been overrun and blotted out by the scum and filth of Abolitionism.”—(*Herald*, November 15, 1864.)

“As a patriot we cannot but deplore the result of the recent election, because we believe the re-election of Mr. Lincoln opens the road to certain dissolution and untold misery. * * * No reasonable man will contend that the country can survive four years more of strife. The end, whatever it is, must come during Mr. Lincoln’s second term of office, and then will come the fearful reckoning. * * * The duty of Democrats is plain. We cannot control or direct the policies of the administration, and shall not be responsible for results. Our mission is simply that of the wrecker—to rescue and save from the noble Ship of State whatever remains of constitutional liberty.”—(*Herald*, November 13, 1864.)

“Stock Market.—The market for McClellan stock is dull and drooping, with more sellers than buyers at 50 per cent discount. Holders are anxious to effect sales, and are not particular about rates. Copperhead 64-90’s have overstocked the market and another supply will not be needed in four years for national use. McClellan badges and medals are given away, holders having no further use for them. A whole torchlight procession could be bought for a song; small lots are in demand for sale at auction.”—(*Herald*, November 12, 1864.)

In March, 1865, E. C. David was reappointed postmaster at Dubuque. The *Times* announced the name of William B. Allison for United States senator. In April, 1865, both parties nominated John Thompson for mayor, because the principal and almost the only issue was to put the city debt in tangible shape and pay it. He received a total of 1,898 votes. The Democratic majority on the balance of the ticket varied from 274 to 578. They swept the city and county. Every city officer, fourth-fifths of the council, seventeen out of nineteen county supervisors, and every county officer were elected by the Democrats.

Early in April, 1865, the *Herald* wanted President Lincoln to offer amnesty to the South, including right to slave property, states’ rights, no federal interference—in fact, place the South where it was before the war. “By doing this, Mr. Lincoln can remove much of the stigma that attaches to his name for the tyranny and oppression of which he has been guilty.”—(*Herald*, April 6, 1865.)

“The Republican journals are united in their efforts to secure for the liberated negroes the right of suffrage. * * * This plan to turn over the best portion of our country to the control of the negro will miserably fail.”—(*Herald*, May 19, 1865.)

David Styles was present at the old settlers’ meeting July 1, 1865. He had opened the second hotel in Chicago, and came to the Dubuque mining region about 1830. He had voted for George Washington for President. V. Herancourt placed a glass and

frame over the photographic picture of 258 portraits of Dubuque county early settlers. A number of the early settlers refused to take part in the celebration of the Fourth of July if the Emancipation Proclamation was to be read immediately after the Declaration of Independence. They did not want "politics" introduced into the celebration. The result was that people divided on political lines and held several celebrations, at one of which, at least, the Emancipation Proclamation was read. The Republicans celebrated at the Gardens and the Democrats at Eagle Point and Ham's Island. In the Republican procession was a wagon with thirty-four young ladies representing the states. The Good Templars went to Cassville to celebrate.

All Dubuque turned out to the Grant reception, Wednesday, August 23, 1865. "The display made last Wednesday on the reception of General Grant was one of the finest and most creditable that ever took place in this city. The crowd has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000 persons. The sidewalks on Main street from the First Ward market to Fourteenth street was a solid crowd of human beings awaiting the arrival of the hero of the day. Every window and doorway on the line of march was filled with admirers of the General. For a large assemblage of people it was the most orderly we ever saw."—(*Herald*, August 25, 1865.)

The *Herald* found fault with every act of the administration during 1865 after the close of the war. It objected to negro suffrage, punishment of the leaders of the rebellion, reconstruction of the southern states, trial of the Lincoln assassins; a large standing army; the outrage of military trials; the Chicago sanitary fair, and particularly abused Stanton and Butler.

In 1865, Col. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., was Democratic candidate for governor. At the Democratic county convention, held in Dyersville, August 19, Gen. George W. Jones called the delegates to order and J. H. Emerson was chairman. The resolutions affirmed Democratic policies. W. B. Allison spoke at the Athenæum, October 5. The differences between President Johnson and the radical Republicans were dissected and explained. The *Herald's* abuse of Secretary Stanton was notable at this time; it also lashed Judge Burt for saying that the Democrats wanted to keep the negroes under because otherwise they would outrival the Democrats and secure all the plums. At the October election the vote for governor was: Benton (D.) 2,842, Stone (R.) 1,552; for sheriff, Mahony (D.) 2,729, Cummings (R.) 1,639. Mahony lost most of the soldier vote.

In February, 1866, a large meeting of the Dubuque Democrats approved the veto by President Johnson of the Freedman's Bureau bill. Among the speakers were Stilson Hutchins, Frank Jennings, C. J. Rogers and George W. Jones. In March, 1866, a large

"Union" meeting was held and resolutions were passed expressing the opinion that Congress had the right to say upon what terms the rebellious states should come back into the Union. Among the speakers were Judge Burt, O. P. Shiras, General Wiltse, C. Wullweber, C. G. Hawthorne and others. The following citizens signed the call for this meeting: F. E. Bissell, O. P. Shiras, George Crane, Frank Gilbert, James Burt, H. L. Stout, Richard Waller, Jacob Christman, T. C. Roberts, R. Bonson, C. H. Booth, James Thurston, Thomas Finn, R. Spaulding, W. Westphal, G. L. Torbert, John H. Lull, Edgar Tisdale, John Miihlhop, A. Tredway, William Anderson, John W. Smith, D. E. Lyon, George D. Wood, W. J. Gilbert, C. G. Hawthorne, C. Leckie, J. W. Cox, A. G. Chapin.

During 1864 and 1865, as a claim for public approval, the Democracy of Dubuque showed that Mayor Thompson's administration had reduced the city indebtedness \$353,000; the old indebtedness of \$390,000 had been wiped out partly by a new issue of bonds; the old Gelpcke debt, which had hung for years over the city like a pall, had all been taken up. In 1865-6, \$68,000 of indebtedness had been paid; in the latter was a debt of \$5,000 due since the old levee was built; also the debt of Timothy Davis for the old cemetery lot, the interest on which had far exceeded the principal. All the city scrip had been taken up; at one time it was as low as 35 cents on the dollar. All this had been done without borrowing or without increasing the taxes. But there were no special local issues; the election ran along Democratic and Republican principles and policies. A large vote was polled, much larger than had been expected. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 148 to 320, the average being close to 250; total vote, 2,502. Mr. Thompson was re-elected mayor. Mr. Kingman was the Republican candidate. Thompson received 1,385 and Kingman 1,117 votes. The receipts for the fiscal year 1865-6 were \$67,288.44, and the orders redeemed, \$66,990.74.

In 1866 there was open opposition at Epworth against the violent partisan speeches of C. C. Hewitt and Frank Jennings; they were prevented from speaking and in a measure assailed. In October, 1866, L. H. Cady was likewise assailed and prevented from speaking there by a crowd. Democrats were furious and later went there prepared for trouble and were permitted to speak. Democratic speakers were also opposed at Centralia, but were permitted to finish. At the October election liquor was allowed at the polls.

For secretary of state, Van Anda (D.) received 3,117 votes and Wright (R.) 2,186. For Congress, Noble (D.) received 3,131 and Allison (R.) 2,097. Taylor and Jefferson townships went Republican. In Table Mound township there was but one Republican vote out of 115 polled.

In the spring of 1867 the Democrats nominated W. W. Woodworth for mayor and the Republicans nominated J. K. Graves.

Charges of corruption in city affairs were made and facts stated. The question of compromising, repudiating or paying in full the city debt was all important.

"The Sarah Lee Porter case is a test one that will decide whether the city owes \$1,000,000 or \$200,000. Under the policy adopted in 1864, over one-third of the entire city indebtedness has been conditionally retired without imposing unusual burdens; but let this Sarah Lee Porter case be determined against the present council and there is an end of all compromise, for if Sarah Lee Porter recovers one hundred cents on the dollar of her claim, then any other creditor may do likewise."—(Alderman Hetherington in council, March 29, 1867.)

This contest was hotly fought; the Democrats were determined to retrieve their loss of October, 1866. The streets were soon strewn with circulars, ballots and beer kegs. Teams with banners and mottoes were out to hurry indifferent voters to the polls. It was one of the most exciting municipal elections ever held in Dubuque. Woodworth (D.) received 1,393 votes and Graves (R.) 1,639. The Democrats elected by small majorities the city ticket except mayor and marshal. Many Democratic votes were cast for Graves because of the announcement that he was a supporter of the policies of President Johnson.

Allison for the Senate was the Republican program in 1867. In July, 1867, Judge Burt sued the *Herald* (Ham and Carver) for \$20,000 for libel. The Democrats opposed negro suffrage in Iowa and any interference by Congress with the sovereignty of the states. The Germans in Dubuque organized in opposition to the prohibitory law. Payment of government bonds in greenbacks was advocated by the Democracy. Henry O'Connor (R.) and W. T. Barker (D.) held a joint discussion in Dubuque in October; they were candidates for attorney-general.

The election in October, 1867, resulted in Dubuque county as follows: For governor, Mason (D.) 3,335, Merrill (R.) 1,915; for sheriff, Buckman (D.) 3,435, Cheeney (R.) 1,824. Thus the Democrats swept the county with majorities ranging from 712 to 1,611. Taylor and Dodge townships were carried by the Republicans. This was the first time Julien township was separated from the city of Dubuque. The *Herald* often referred in a jocular way to "Dubuque Copperheads."

In 1868, Solomon Turck was nominated for mayor by the Democrats, and William Westphal by the Republicans. The former received 1,792 votes and the latter 1,220. The Democrats elected their whole city ticket except marshal. The council ordered an investigation of the administration of Mayor Graves; he was charged with having distorted figures, etc.

In June, 1868, a Grant and Colfax club was organized at Dubuque. In the summer, J. K. Graves made desperate efforts to

wrest the nomination for Congress from Mr. Allison, but failed in convention, 221 to 207 votes. This contest almost divided the party. The nomination of Seymour and Blair was ratified by Dubuque Democrats. For Congress Allison received in Dubuque county 2,251 votes, Mills (D.) 4,328, Thomas (Ind.) 110.

In 1868, John H. O'Neill was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. The presidential contest of 1868 was filled with bitter personalities and savage partisan attacks. At the November election the Grant electors received 2,583 votes and the Seymour electors 4,088 votes in Dubuque county. Five constitutional amendments were voted on: (1) Negroes to vote in Iowa; (2) negroes to be enrolled as militia; (3) negroes to be counted in the census; (4) negroes to be counted in the apportionment for senators and representatives; (5) negroes to occupy any office in the state. Dubuque county polled heavy majorities against all five amendments—4,341 to 2,292. There was much excitement and bitterness in the vote on these amendments. It was said that a negro formerly a slave in Alabama and part white voted the straight Democratic ticket at Peosta in November, 1868.

YEAR	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
1864.....	3,375	2,223
1865.....	2,842	1,554
1866.....	3,151	2,086
1867.....	3,340	1,950
1868.....	4,092	2,633

"Iowa has undoubtedly elected the nigger. It is triumph of which to be proud. In Dubuque the nigger runs ahead of Allison. In the state the nigger is but little behind the other radical candidates."—(*Herald*, November 7, 1868.)

"The election has renewed power to radicalism. One of the first things pledged by the radical party is to pay the bondholders in coin. The majority of Congress is sufficient, and Grant is equally pledged with Congress. The people have declared by their ballots that such payment is what they desire. The outrage is promised and endorsed. Let it be consummated speedily."—(*Herald*, November 7, 1868.)

In the spring of 1869 the Democrats nominated George W. Jones for mayor, but he declined and they then named W. J. Knight. The Republicans nominated C. J. Cummings, but upon his declination they nominated H. S. Hetherington. Still the paramount question was the payment of the city indebtedness. In this contest the old Allison-Graves feud appeared because the Allison faction slashed Morheiser for marshal and the Graves faction knifed Hetherington. The result was that the Democrats had the largest majority they secured for many years. Knight (D.) received

1,706, and Hetherington (R.) 1,108. The Democratic majorities ranged from 546 to 697. This was the first election at which the negroes generally were permitted to vote. It was said at the time that they nearly all voted the straight Democratic ticket, but some allowance should be made for this statement. At the October election (1869) Gillaspay (D.) received for governor 3,367 votes and Merrill (R.) 1,927 in Dubuque county. Taylor and Dodge townships and the Third and Fourth wards, Dubuque, went Republican.

In January, 1870, W. B. Allison was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated before the legislature. His delegation returned to Dubuque "sorry and sad." In March, 1870, the newspapers of both parties praised the administration of Mayor Knight, who had accomplished wonders in untangling the city debt and putting it in the way of certain ultimate extinction. Alderman A. F. Jaeger was likewise praised. The Democrats renominated Knight for mayor and the Republicans named Mr. Kingman, who was in reality the nominee of the Graves faction, which bitterly assailed the alleged Allison ring. Kingman a few years before had been terribly defeated by John Thompson in the mayoralty race. Knight (D.) received 1,994 votes and Kingman (R.) 742. Generally, the whole Democratic ticket was successful. This surprising victory was an acknowledgment and endorsement of the Knight administration, many Republicans voting with the Democrats.

Among the Republican speakers to appear here in the fall of 1870 were Henry O'Connor, W. B. Allison, Chester C. Cole, J. S. Clarkson, Charles Aldrich and James Harlan. At the October election (1870) Doerr (D.) received 2,535 votes for secretary of state and Wright (R.), 1,439. For a constitutional convention, 225; against it, 1,815; for an increase in county supervisors, 771; against such increase, 2,223. M. B. Mulkern was state senator.

Both parties in the spring of 1871 held stirring conventions and named full municipal tickets. Mayor Knight had made enemies by his honest energy and zeal for the city's welfare. Few men in the face of such obstacles as then existed could have accomplished so much. His legal ability and integrity had greatly advanced the city's credit and made all business pursuits prosperous. But a change was wanted, evidently. It was shown that his honest policy embraced the payment at par of the city debt, regardless of the fact that many of the bondholders who resided in Dubuque had purchased the bonds in the East at about 25 cents on the dollar. Apparently the majority of the voters wanted the mayor to force the bondholders to take much less than 100 cents on the dollar; thus in this election the taxpayers generally voted down the bondholders.

"We have met the enemy and have come so near to being theirs that not much pleasure can be derived from the escape. The whole Democratic city ticket is elected with the exception of mayor,

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where Mr. Knight is defeated by Judge Burt by about 337 majority. The Republicans have also elected a majority of the city council, carrying four of the five aldermen, so that the next council will stand, with the holdovers, six Republicans to four Democrats."—(*Herald*, April 4, 1871.)

In 1871 B. B. Richards was nominated for the state senate by the Democracy, and M. M. Ham, of the *Dubuque Herald*, was nominated for lieutenant-governor. All Republican movements and nominations in the fall of 1871 were made with the view of Mr. Allison's candidacy for the United States Senate; the Graves faction had subsided; Allison men were chosen for everything, for popular effect. Torbert, Shiras, Henderson, Beach, Ballou et al. of the "Allison ring" ruled the party here. The vote in the county in October was: For governor, Knapp (D.) 3,287, Carpenter (R.) 1,986; county treasurer, Stewart (D.) 2,617, Jarrett (R.) 2,455; for lieutenant-governor, Ham (D.) 3,311, Bulis (R.) 1,951. Richard's majority over Burden was 652. C. H. Booth was elected to the House by 162 majority.

In January, 1872, Mr. Allison was elected to the United States Senate. Upon his return here, all citizens, irrespective of party, gave him a notable and cordial public reception. C. Wullweber made the welcoming speech; H. L. Stout was chairman. About this time, Mr. Mahony, having roused the wrath of M. M. Ham, of the *Herald*, was "roasted" in the following fashion:

"Mahony believes in blackmailing as a principle. He puts himself up at auction and strikes himself off to anybody who will bid. If people decline to buy the goods, not believing him worth the buying, then his idea is to 'go for 'em,' lie about them, traduce them, vilify them, poison the public mind against them, do anything or everything against them; it serves them right, for they might have complied with his reasonable demands! This has always been his rule of action. Because General Jones did not give him a surveying contract years ago, he has been abusing him ever since. He was for a while partner with Doctor Holt in the newspaper business, and succeeded in ruining him. He was then with Dorr for a while, and would have ruined him had not Dorr got rid of him. About this time he was around the county treasury and turned up a defaulter, and the people of Dubuque county are suffering from it in their taxes to this day. In 1862 he besought Governor Kirkwood to allow him to raise an Irish regiment of which he was to be colonel. He was then a rampant war man, but when Kirkwood—knowing him too well—refused his application, he at once turned upon him, abused him, and from being a terrible war man he became a terrible peace man. Soon after, the Republicans were foolish enough to arrest him, which made a great man of him, greater than he ever was before or ever will be again. After his return home he liked to have ruined the paper with his dogmatical and dicta-

torial manner, until Hutchins, to get rid of him, leased his interest in the office and got him out and soon after shoved him upon the long-suffering people of Dubuque county as sheriff. In 1866, Hutchins and Hodnett started the *St. Louis Times*, out of which they have each made an independent fortune. In their good nature they gave Mahony an interest, but inside of a year they had to put him out again. He repaid Hutchins by abusing him for years. In 1868 he was first a rampant anti-bridge man, then as rampant for it. A present of \$2,000 stock wrought the change. Ask Allison, Stout, Graves or Booth. He subscribed for a large amount of stock in the first water-works company and then abused John Thompson because he would not give him money to pay with. His recent spiteful, cowardly and vengeful attacks on L. D. Randall were because the latter would not be blackmailed out of \$500; the same regarding his attacks on the county board and W. G. Stewart, in the latter case endeavoring to excite religious feuds in our midst; on Peter Kiene, Joe Rhomberg, J. K. Graves, the railroad company—in fact, on everybody who refuses to have money extorted from them to silence him. Such is Dennis Mahony.”—(*Herald*, January 26, 1872.)

In February, 1872, B. B. Richards, Fred O'Donnell and John Christoph in the legislature opposed woman suffrage; General Booth there supported the movement. Christoph was chosen at a special election to succeed Martin Kaier, deceased. The Democrats renominated their city officers except mayor; they named Solomon Turck. The Republicans nominated H. O. Ward. The *Herald* called the latter the “ten-pin ticket” because it was put up to be knocked down. Closing the saloons on Sundays and cleaning the streets were issues. Turck (D.) received 1,572 votes and Ward (R.) 1,483. The Republicans and railways fought Turck for alleged former grievances. The city debt was being refunded in 6 per cent twenty-five-year bonds.

Grant's renomination for the Presidency suited the stalwart Republicans of this county. However, the “reform” movement of the so-called “liberal Republicans” carried away about 200 of the leading members of the regular Republican party. The *Times* promptly condemned the defection and urged the party to support Grant.

“In this work before us we should meet liberal Republicans as we would fellow citizens in an hour of peril. Our purposes are one, and let us not imperil the result by feeding ancient grudges with bitter words. Party has been swallowed up by patriotism, and we should feel prouder than ever of our grand old party, that it has made such a sacrifice for the seeming good of the country. As between Grant and the notorious corruption which he feeds, and Greeley and the reforms which he embodies, there should be no hesitation which to choose.”—(*Herald*, July 11, 1872.)

The fall campaign in 1872 was enthusiastic in the extreme on the part of the liberal Republicans. All the best local speakers of both parties took the stump and analyzed to applauding crowds the national issues. All voters were required to register. John H. O'Neill, who had gone to reside at St. Louis but had returned, came out for Grant and Wilson.

"When the war was raging and the life of the nation was at stake, Mr. O'Neill was an outspoken secessionist and gave utterance to sentiments which, were he tried for them before the proper tribunal, would convict him of treason."—(*Herald*, September 17, 1872.)

H. B. Foulke, of Dubuque, was elector-at-large on the liberal Republican ticket. Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, was liberal Republican candidate for secretary of state. M. M. Ham was chairman of the Greeley club. George W. Jones in a long letter deploring the course of recent politics, declared he was ready to march out of the ranks of Democracy and ready to join the opposition. At the November election the liberal Republican electors received 3,478 votes and the Republican electors 2,437 votes. The balance of the ticket except for sheriff was about the same in Dubuque county. For sheriff, Liddy (R.) received 3,092 votes and Jarrett (L. R.) 2,823. Greeley's death, late in November, called forth suitable obituary notices.

In 1873 the Grangers organized and became a powerful force in politics. The *Herald* deplored the "antics" of George W. Jones in "marrying himself to the Republican party" at Des Moines early in 1873. "Municipal reform" was the slogan of a large faction, regardless of party, in April, 1873. It was a sudden movement against the alleged high taxation necessary to pay the city debt and current expenses. The movement proved the blindness of the masses, because the tax was necessary to relieve them from a greater burden. The "reformers" organized, joined the Republicans, nominated H. P. Ward for mayor, and attacked the city administration under Mayors Knight and Burt. The Grangers organized at an immense meeting in the court room on March 28. The Democrats nominated A. H. Peaslee for mayor. The *Times* claimed at this time that the Democrats here were kept in power by the Germans, who were kept in line by an occasional "plum." The Democrats elected their city ticket, though the majorities were small. For mayor, Peaslee (D.) received 1,470 and Ward (R.) 1,403.

In the fall of 1873, the Democrats, to win the favor of the Grangers, called themselves "Anti-Monopolists," and the Republicans used the term "People's ticket." Both conducted strong and aggressive campaigns. For governor, Carpenter (R.) received in Dubuque county 2,153 votes and Vale (D.) 3,566 votes. D. N. Cooley (R.) unexpectedly received 3,088 votes for senator to

2,589 for the old favorite, B. B. Richards. For county auditor, McLaughlin (R.) received 3,148 and Hempstead (D.) 2,496. For county treasurer, Williams (R.) received 3,299 and Ruegamer (D.) 2,402. These results astonished the Democracy. They were mainly due to the Granger movement.

In the spring of 1874 the Democrats renominated A. H. Peaslee for mayor and the Republicans named Mr. Chapman. There were no new issues. The result was Peaslee (D.) 2,145 votes and Chapman (R.) 901. For marshall, Reutzinger (R.) received 1,847 and Hardy (D.) 1,183. Four Republican aldermen were elected against two Democratic aldermen.

In October the Republicans made herculean efforts to elect two out of three county supervisors in order to have a majority of the board, but failed. For Congress, Ainsworth (D.) received 3,295 votes in Dubuque county and Granger (R.) 1,838. Ainsworth was elected and was thus the first Democratic congressman from this district for many years. For secretary of state, Morgan (D.) received 3,258 and Young (R.) 1,920. Restraining stock—yes, 1,150; no, 2,499; increasing county board to five members—yes, 1,948; no, 3,000. The Democrats, particularly at Dyersville, held a very enthusiastic celebration of the election of Mr. Ainsworth. His opponent (Granger) was hung in effigy.

In April, 1875, James Cushing (R.) was chosen mayor over W. G. Stewart (D.) by 373 majority. D. E. Lyon (R.) was chosen city attorney over T. S. Wilson (D.) by about seventy-five majority.

"Unusual care should be taken this fall to nominate men that are exceptionally good, for during the past three years it has become evident that a Democratic nomination by no means insures an election. Of the five county officers at the court house, three are men who were elected in opposition to the nominees of Democratic conventions—Williams, McLaughlin and Lewis. This county now has a Republican senator, and though we had the three representatives two years ago, yet they were elected by small majorities of a couple of hundred or so. Of the three county supervisors the Republicans have one and came near electing another. All this is done in the face of the fact that Dubuque county is still as strongly Democratic as ever."—(*Herald*, August 28, 1875.)

"During ten years the Democrats wiped out an indebtedness of \$433,000. They kept down taxation so that Dubuque has been among the lightest taxed counties of the state. There was no defalcation—no misappropriation of funds. County warrants were brought up to par. No frauds have been committed. They have had no credit mobiliers, no rings, no side-cuts, no salary grabs, no back pay, no short terms of office and then retiring unaccountably rich; yet in spite of a Democratic majority of 1,500, the people have become tired of them and sought other rulers. Why is it?

The Republicans have spent money and corrupted voters. Who has forgotten the Graves campaign, the Cooley campaign or the Cushing campaign?"—(*Herald*, August 28, 1875.)

In the fall of 1875 the Graves faction again became paramount. The old Allison men—Shiras, Henderson, Lyon, Rich, Nightingale, Ballou, Torbert, Crane and others—were shoved aside, and the Graves adherents—Cooley, Rhomberg, Cushing, Coates, Howard, Robinson, Walker, Taylor, Lewis, Kingman, Blumenauer, Trick, Elmer Williams, Walker and others—assumed control of the Republican convention. Allison was in the Senate and safely out of the way. The vote in October, 1875, was: For governor, Kirkwood (R.) 2,124, Leffler (D.) 4,047. Two Republicans—Graves and Johnson—were elected to the legislature. Williams (R.) for county treasurer defeated O'Brien (D.), 3,579 to 2,591. Internal strife split the county Democracy.

Politics was demoralized in Dubuque county in 1876; people were seeking a change. Both Democrats and Republicans nominated George B. Burch for mayor; he was liberal and a good business man. It is a remarkable fact that D. D. W. Carver, A. A. Cooper, John Hodgdon, W. H. Peabody, M. M. Ham and W. W. Woodward, all sound Democrats, refused to be nominated at this time for mayor. The issues were unsatisfactory. Burch and the Democratic ticket, except auditor, were elected by greatly varying majorities. "Unite parties and pay the city debt," is the slogan that won.

The presidential campaign in 1876 was very spirited in this county. There was a great cry against waving the "bloody shirt." "Tilden and reform" overran the county. Many able speakers addressed Dubuque county audiences. Excitement ran high just before the election. When it was first announced that Tilden was elected, Democrats could not restrain themselves; then they settled down to await the result. The Tilden electors received 4,978 and the Hayes electors 2,798 votes. The Democrats swept the county.

In 1877 the Democrats named James H. Shields for mayor, and the Republicans again selected George B. Burch. The board of trade attacked the Burch administration for its alleged high expenses. The *Herald*, which had supported Burch, did not agree with the board of trade, and again supported Burch as against the regular Democratic nominee, Shields. With the *Herald's* aid the Republicans won, thus—Burch (R.) 1,683, Shields (D.) 1,579. For auditor, Reynolds (D.) received 1,397 and Brandt (R.) 1,954. For assessor, Dowling (D.) received 1,507, Anderson (R.) 1,643. The issues were (1) reduced taxation; (2) reduced general expenses; (3) reduced street expenses; (4) Seventeenth street improvements to be continued; (5) reduced saloon license.

In October, John P. Irish, candidate for governor, Kirkwood, and Stubbs spoke at Dubuque. The Greenbackers were very strong

at this date. The Democrats made a clean sweep of the county. Irish (D.) received for governor 3,415 votes, John H. Gear (R.) 1,587, and D. P. Stubbs (G. B.) 406. For state senator, Mason M. Ham (D.), editor of the *Herald*, received 3,681 against 597 for his opponent, Moore (R.). This was the largest Democratic majority ever polled in the county.

The silver and greenback questions were pronounced here in 1877 and 1878. All the parties were active and vigilant. The Democrats named W. J. Knight for mayor and the Republicans H. L. Stout. Public opinion in Dubuque did not sustain and enforce the prohibitory law. Governor Kirkwood had favored local option in 1875-6. In 1877-8 the parties were divided on the license and prohibitory questions.

Among the leading Greenbackers in 1878 were A. Y. McDonald, S. P. Adams, C. S. Gaylord. Fred O'Donnell was nominated by the Democrats for Congress. H. B. Foulke was Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of the Ninth judicial district. On September 5, James G. Blaine spoke in Dubuque. Present also were Clarkson, Runnells and Allison. An immense procession paraded Main street under arches. The election resulted—Updegraff (R.) elected to Congress over O'Donnell (D.) and Spangler (G. B.). Foulke was chosen district attorney. In the state, Weaver and Gillette (G. B.) were elected to Congress. For secretary of state, Farnsworth (D.) received in Dubuque county 4,169 votes and Hull (R.) 2,085. Taxation for a new court house—for, 487; against, 4,687; to restrain stock—yes, 2,038; no, 3,229.

In March, 1879, the Greenback Club in Dubuque endorsed the actions of the Greenbackers in Congress. A. Y. McDonald represented Dubuque at the Greenback convention in Chicago in March. The Democrats nominated for mayor in 1879 W. J. Knight and the Republicans nominated H. S. Hetherington. Mr. Knight declined, whereupon John D. Bush was nominated. The entire Democratic city ticket, except auditor, was elected. Bush advocated a sinking fund to meet the city debt. Reduction of expenses was the paramount question. A big meeting of the citizens immediately after the election took steps to reduce expenses.

In 1879 the leading Greenbackers were A. Y. McDonald, S. P. Adams, M. H. Moore, A. C. Peary, Thomas Faherty, Michael McCarthy, Thomas Finn, John Carson, Michael Noonan, William Quigley, Joseph Ogle, James Sears, Chris Denlinger, Joseph Gehrig, John Muckern, Thomas Cox, Thomas McGinnis, Joel M. Higgins and Owen McLaughlin.

The Greenbackers were strong in the county in 1879; they named a ticket for the county offices. The Prohibitionists also organized and presented a partial ticket. The result was: For governor, Trimble (D.) 3,950, Gear (R.) 2,498, Campbell (G. B.)

707; Dungan (Pro.) 17. Generally, the Democrats carried the county.

In April, 1880, the Republicans nominated George B. Burch for mayor; the Democrats nominated Arthur McCann. John D. Bush ran as an independent Democrat and was elected by 1,550 majority. The Republican auditor, Brandt, was re-elected. Many Republicans and Democrats were turned toward Bush. The issues were almost wholly personal. The *Herald* opposed Bush; McCann was unjustly abused without stint.

The presidential campaign of 1880 was almost as exciting as that of 1876. Garfield, Hancock and Weaver were the party standard bearers. The Hancock electors received 4,580 votes; Garfield electors, 3,007; Weaver electors, 257. For constitutional amendment, 1,202; against it, 2,179; for constitutional convention, 706; against it, 2,756. In October, John P. Irish made "one of the most brilliant speeches ever heard in Dubuque."

In 1881, John J. Linehan (D.) was elected mayor of Dubuque over John Maclay (R.) by 1,893 to 1,774 votes. The issue was "city extravagance." Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was well known here to a few. He had asked Rev. Mr. Burrell for the use of the Second Presbyterian church for the presentation of his fanatical doctrines, but was evaded and finally refused by Mr. Ragan of the Young Men's Christian Association. On several Sunday afternoons Guiteau accordingly addressed small and curious audiences at Washington Square. Mr. Burrell spoke of him as a "peripatetic religious fanatic." There was general sorrow here when Garfield died.

In October the Democrats elected their entire ticket except senator and treasurer. For governor, Kinne (D.) received 3,864. Sherman (R.) 2,669. Clark (G. B.) 162. For the senate, J. K. Graves defeated M. M. Ham by 4,260 to 2,374. For treasurer, Watters (R.) defeated McCullough (D.) by 3,413 to 3,261. The defeat of Ham was the principal event of this election.

In 1882 the Democrats named for mayor Fred O'Donnell. The Republicans nominated no one for mayor. O'Donnell issued a lengthy statement of the issues, as follows: (1) payment of debt and interest; (2) encouragement to manufactures; (3) reduction of the floating debt; (4) reduction of street expenses; (5) a wagon bridge over the Mississippi; (6) an inner harbor; (7) good men for officers; (8) economy; (9) drainage; (10) city water on the bluffs; (11) a change in ward boundaries. The floating debt was \$104,747.28.

In the fall of 1882 the Democratic victories throughout the country roused the party workers here to a high pitch of excitement. The November election resulted as follows: For secretary of State, Walker (D.), 5,589; Hull (R.), 1,967; Gaston (G. B.), 87; Congressman Durban (D.), 5,178; D. B. Henderson (R.).

of Dubuque, 2,385; Foster (G. B.), 78; shall stock be restrained: Yes, 2,356; no, 3,085.

In 1883 Fred O'Donnell (D.), for mayor, won over Philip Pier (R.) by 2,375 to 1,372; there were no special issues. Governor Sherman addressed the Harvest Home at Farley in August. In November Kinne (D.) received 5,238; Sherman (R.), 1,641; Weaver (G. B.), 66, for governor. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

In the spring of 1884 Dubuque went Democratic by large majorities. For mayor O'Donnell's majority was 1,963, the second largest; every ward was carried by the Democrats. Prohibition and taxation of churches were prominent issues. The majority against funding the city debt was 1,582.

In the fall all parties were active and enthusiastic. Many able speakers were listened to by large and eager audiences. Among the speakers were John G. Carlisle, D. O. Finch, W. F. Vilas, John A. Logan, D. B. Henderson, S. J. Kirkwood, W. B. Allison, Fred O'Donnell, B. B. Richards, A. Y. McDonald, M. H. Moore. There was intense excitement at the time of election. When the result was known the joy of the Democrats was unbounded and uproarious. The Cleveland electors received in this county 6,033 votes; Republican electors, 3,246; St. John (Pro.) electors, 6. The balance of the ticket ran about the same. Henderson (R.) defeated Linehan (D.) for Congress by 1,236 majority; Dubuque was the only Democratic county of the seven counties composing this congressional district.

"Never in the history of our city was so much enthusiasm manifested in the result of an election as is in this city at present. Early yesterday morning large crowds paraded the streets, shouting and blowing horns, thereby making the night hideous and awakening the serene slumberers with their demoniac yells and wild huzzas in favor of their rival candidates." (*Herald*, November 6, 1884.)

"The most fiercely contested presidential election since 1860 has about closed. Main street between Fifth and Sixth was densely blocked at an early hour yesterday morning with despondent Republicans and hopeful Democrats wondering and hurrahing as the news shifted to this quarter or that. Betting was big and not less than \$10,000 changed hands in the streets between the *Herald* and *Times* offices, to say nothing of other parts of the city." (*Herald*, November 8, 1884.)

In March, 1885, the Dubuque colored people met in the African Methodist Episcopal church and elected delegates to the colored convention in Des Moines. Prohibition was the leading issue in March, 1885. The Republicans here generally were divided between high license and local option; the Democrats generally favored the former. The *Times* upheld the existing prohibitory law

and the *Herald* opposed it. The majority of the Republicans were anti-prohibitionists. The Democrats nominated John Glab (D.) for mayor, and the Republicans nominated E. W. Duncan (R.); the former received 2,398 votes and the latter 1,460; this result was considered a blow at prohibition. For the first time in the history of Dubuque a candidate for sheriff was nominated by the Democracy for a third term—James McCann.

In the autumn of 1885 the Republicans nominated only part of a ticket; they centered all their strength on J. K. Graves for state Senator; he was defeated by W. J. Knight by 2,394 majority. Whiting (D.) for governor received 5,479; Larrabee (R.), 2,454.

About this time David B. Henderson was making his mark in Congress. He lashed the Democrats, especially the southerners, in many sharp wordy duels. In February, 1886, when hit from all sides, he hotly said: "I would rather spend an eternity in hell with a Confederate than an eternity in heaven with a northern copperhead." This declaration was many times afterward flung in his teeth. John Glab was renominated for mayor by the Democracy and was elected; the Democrats carried the city. A factory labor bill was introduced in the legislature by Senator Knight in the spring of 1886. The manufacturers of Dubuque, in mass meeting assembled, resolved that the bill was not adapted to the industries of Iowa; thirty-one local manufacturing houses signed the resolutions against the bill.

During five days' registration in October, 1886, 4,623 names were added to the election rolls. For secretary of state, Sells (D.) received 5,578; Jackson (R.), 2,452, and the prohibition candidate, 20. For courthouse bonds, 1,744; against courthouse bonds, 4,621. To restrain stock—yes, 2,595; no, 3,547.

The Democrats and Republicans nominated full tickets in the spring of 1887. This was done in spite of the numerous evils complained of and regardless of the strong attempt to unite both parties to defeat the labor movement. An equalization of ward population was effected by taking from the fifth and adding to the first, second and third; this angered the fifth ward and they held a big indignation meeting and declared the change an unfair gerrymander. The necessity for a union of Democrats and Republicans was declared to be "to crush out the impending evil of prohibition that just now threatens great danger to this city." The Labor party fully organized in the spring of 1887 and named a ticket with C. A. Voelker for mayor at the head. They held numerous meetings, listened to strong speakers from abroad and ably contested with the old parties for supremacy. It was thus a three-cornered fight, with both of the old parties badly scared. Capitalists feared anarchy in case the Labor ticket succeeded. The contest was sharp and decisive. For mayor Voelker (L.) received

1,984 votes; Preston (D.), 1,241; Gilliam (R.), 1,091; generally the Labor party elected its city ticket—recorder, auditor, treasurer, assessor and attorney. They had control of the city council. They held a big demonstration to signalize their victory. There had registered 4,666 voters.

"It is putting it mildly to say that every one yesterday was drawing his breath and wondering what did it. It was a result that had not been anticipated and it was therefore a surprise. It is the wave that has been sweeping through the land for a year or two past. Labor is in a state of unrest; it has not had its rights as capital has had and is now asserting itself. It swept Dubuque on Monday and it made a clean sweep of it, too, and no mistake. The labor reformers and especially the Knights of Labor must now assume the entire responsibility for the city government. There was a general feeling of despondency and discouragement around town yesterday and there is no doubt whatever that many men believe that the name of this triumph will be a great injury to Dubuque." (*Herald*, April 6, 1887.)

"Nothing has happened in Dubuque for years that has so thoroughly frightened business men as the election of the Knights of Labor ticket on Monday last. The business men of Dubuque are frightened and they have cause to be. They fear that a blow is aimed at the prosperity of the city; that activity in real estate will cease; that investments will be driven away; that building will be retarded; that taxes will be increased, and that rich men will be made to sweat. The Republicans, while as citizens did not favor the success of the Labor ticket, yet as partisans are rejoicing that it succeeded, because the Democratic ticket was therefore defeated." (*Herald*, April 8, 1887.)

Mayor Voelker said in his inaugural: "We wish it understood that we contemplate no startling changes or innovations. We have no new or untried theories which we desire to practice. But we do declare that honesty and integrity shall be the basis of our actions. Socialism and communism we despise and abhor. It is our intention to manage city affairs as economically and honestly as any citizen would his private business. We have no war to wage with capital. We aim and hope to better the conditions and prospects of the laboring masses." The vote in the city in 1886 was 4,231; in 1887 it was 4,316. It was figured that the Democrats lost to the Labor ticket 1,444 votes and the Republicans 457. After the election the general sentiment was, give them a fair trial and hold them responsible for results.

In the fall of 1887 there were three tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican and Labor. Both of the former feared the latter and partly at least united for its defeat. The Labor party's plan to equalize taxation threw consternation into the ranks of the country's wealthy men, but in reality added over \$3,000,000 to

the assessment, mostly from taxdodgers. The old parties persistently misunderstood, perhaps intentionally, the real objects of the Labor party; they declared the design was to tax capital out of existence. The election resulted as follows: Dubuque county—for governor, Anderson (D.), 4,521; Larrabee (R.), 1,894; Cain (Lab.), 1,456; in the city of Dubuque—Anderson (D.), 2,014; Larrabee (R.), 1,085; Cain (Lab.), 1,147. There were polled 4,246 votes in the city and 7,871 in the county; the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

"Great credit must be given to the Republicans for this glorious result in Dubuque county. Throughout the city they voted generally for the Democratic county ticket, as they considered it essential to the continued prosperity of the city that the Labor party should be beaten; and as the Democratic ticket offered the only means to do this they voted for it. The Republicans of Dubuque have done nobly; and in rejoicing over the result the Democrats want to accord them full credit and honor. They did splendidly." (*Herald*, November 9, 1887.)

In the spring of 1888 the three parties were divided and variously reunited. All who feared the Labor party fused, called themselves the "Citizens' Union ticket" and nominated George B. Burch (R.) for mayor, but otherwise named Democrats, except for auditor. The other tickets were called "Straight Democratic" and "Union Labor," the former being headed by John Glab (D.) and the latter by Mr. Voelker (Lab.). It was noted that the Citizens' ticket was supported by more straight Democrats than the straight Democratic ticket. The Union Labor ticket was supported by Union laborers, Republicans and Democrats. Both sides worked desperately. The Straight faction finally united with the Citizens' faction. The result was as follows: Burch, 2,316; Voelker, 1,980. The Citizens' ticket, except assessor, was elected. With the example of anarchy in Chicago before them, both old parties were afraid the same conditions might arise here. The victors celebrated their success.

Their defeat in the spring of 1888 was a blow from which the Labor party never fully recovered. They named a ticket in the succeeding fall, but their vote was light. The two old parties named full county tickets and fought hard for their national tickets. The Prohibitionists also named a full ticket. The registration in the county for several years was as follows: 1882, 5,441; 1883, 6,912; 1884, 9,237; 1885, 7,720; 1886, 8,481; 1887, 7,806. The registration in the city of Dubuque was: 1886, 4,621; 1887, 4,556; 1888, 5,274. The result was as follows: Democratic electors, 5,952; Republican electors, 3,055; United Labor electors, 328; Prohibition electors, 53. The Democrats elected their county ticket by large pluralities. For Congress Richards received in the county 5,387 votes and Henderson 4,039.

In 1889 R. W. Stewart was nominated for mayor by the Democrats. The Republicans, calling themselves "Independent," nominated C. D. Hayden. The Labor party selected four Democrats and six Republicans for its ticket. Before election the Republicans and Laborites united on the Republican candidates, some concessions being extended to the latter. The result was: Stewart (D.), 2,471; Hayden (R.), 2,112; the Democratic majority ranged from 146 to 359. The proposition to sell the city real estate resulted as follows: Yes, 1,019; no, 1,172. Outgoing Mayor Burch recommended that power to supervise all city departments should be given to the mayor. A division in the Democracy early in this campaign was called "Jacksonians." It was stated at this time that Governor Larrabee threatened to place here a state constabulary to enforce the prohibitory law.

"The Republicans should be given severe rebuke for nominating a Prohibitionist for mayor of this city. It gives a bad cast to their whole ticket. Dubuque wants nothing of a party which nominates a Prohibitionist. The Republicans have shown a very small regard for the sentiments of the people of the city against the fanatic prohibition law which has so hampered the business of the city and the industries of the state." (*Herald*, March 27, 1889.)

Horace Boies, of Waterloo, nominated for governor, was popular here from the start. Hutchison, Republican candidate, was not so well liked even by the Republicans. The campaign was enthusiastic and resulted in this county as follows: Boies (D.), 6,144; Hutchison (R.), 1,820; Downing (Lab.), 62; Smith (Pro.), 4. The Democrats swept the county. On the question, Shall the number of county supervisors be increased? the result was: Yes, 3,085; no, 2,899. Shall stock be restrained: Yes, 3,380; no, 2,532. The Democrats nominated J. H. Shields for senator, and the Republicans nominated the old Democratic war-horse, George W. Jones. Shields received 6,030 votes and Jones 1,906. The issues of this campaign were: (1) Prohibition; (2) State control of railroads; (3) Australian ballot; (4) tariff. The election of Boies gave Iowa to the Democrats for the first time in over thirty years. The Democrats of Dubuque county rejoiced as never before, and sent a large delegation to Waterloo to congratulate the governor-elect.

In the spring of 1890 the Republicans at their city convention—"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Republicans of the city of Dubuque, in convention assembled, that the repeal of the present prohibition law and the adoption of a judicious license law is a measure demanded by the interests of the state, and would tend to advance the cause of temperance and good government." They did not put up a city ticket, except for aldermen, but endorsed that of the Democrats. Robert W. Stewart was thus elected mayor.

In April, 1890, the legislature, by a vote of 81 to 49, voted to continue the existing prohibitory law two years longer. A large delegation from Dubuque attended the inauguration of Governor Boies. The latter and Judge Couch (D.) addressed audiences in this county in the fall of 1890. The latter ran against Henderson (R.) for congress, but was defeated in the district by 196 majority. Bribery and election frauds were charged in November. Dubuque county gave Couch 3,599 majority. For secretary of state, Chamberlain (D.) received 6,666, and McFarland (R.) 2,830; for constitutional convention, 1,135; against it, 3,156. Five county supervisors were chosen. They were Joseph Schennel, Thomas Dunn, M. F. McNamara, D. C. Stewart and Joseph Schueller. The total vote polled was 9,525.

In 1891 the Democrats nominated for mayor R. W. Stewart and the Republicans nominated Mr. Crawford. Each party named a full ticket. The result was: Stewart (D.), 2,783; Crawford, (R.), 1,867. The Democrats won the balance of the offices. The Republicans favored prohibition. In June, 1891, Mayor Stewart resigned, and was succeeded by C. J. W. Saunders. It was at this time that General Jones insisted that Dubuque should have the next national Democratic convention. A. Y. McDonald died in July, 1891. He had been a prominent manufacturer and Greenbacker; served in the First Regiment and in the Twenty-first.

On October 30, 1891, Governor Boies spoke here in the opera house; 1,500 heard him. On the platform sat George W. Jones and Thomas S. Wilson, old wheel-horses of Democracy; Fred O'Donnell presided; J. H. Shields also spoke. The campaign was hotly fought throughout this county. Governor Boies also addressed a large audience at Dyersville. Boies (D.) received 6,820 votes and Wheeler (R.) 2,307, for governor. The Democratic county ticket was elected by a large majority.

In the spring of 1892 there was proposed for Dubuque a one-mill tax to retire the floating debt of \$120,000. This tax had been levied in 1891 to raise a fund for the engine house. By retiring the floating debt and thus preserving the city's credit, the bonded debt, as it began to fall due in 1896, could be refunded with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The Democrats nominated C. J. W. Saunders for mayor, and the Republicans, Hugh Corrance. The Democratic majority for mayor was 1,989. The Republican ticket was really a fusion or combination of all political elements opposed to the city administration. There had been made during the past year, at enormous expense, but at the request of the citizens generally, vast improvements in streets and sewers; but credit was good, as the city paid 100 cents on the dollar. There were differences over the management of the floating and bonded debt; they were fought out in this campaign.

In September the five wards of Dubuque were divided into

twelve election precincts. In the fall campaign, 1892, the Democrats of this county urged the nomination of Governor Boies for the presidency. "On to Chicago!" was the cry from all parts of Iowa; but Cleveland was renominated. The Australian ballot was used for the first time here and was popular at once. James H. Shields was named for congress by the Democrats. Both parties named full county tickets. Boies, Shields, Allison, Henderson, Colonel Lyon and other prominent speakers entertained their respective followers. The vote in Dubuque county, for congressman, was: Shields (D.), 6,821; Henderson (R.), 3,587; Jessup (Pro.), 51. A similar vote was polled for the balance of the ticket. The presidential vote was as follows: Cleveland electors, 6,832; Harrison electors, 3,526; Weaver electors (Populist), 112; Bidwell (Pro.), 45. Three Democratic county supervisors—Cunningham, McNamara and Stewart—were elected by large majorities. There was great rejoicing among the Democrats over the success of their national ticket.

In the spring of 1893 there was a widespread cry for reform throughout the city of Dubuque; this led to the formation of a reform ticket, the design being to carry both city and county. The Citizens' or Reform ticket was headed by A. W. Daugherty for mayor, and the Republicans endorsed the ticket. The Democrats nominated T. T. Duffy for mayor. The Citizens' or Reform ticket generally was successful, Daugherty's majority being 401. The Democrats elected the city attorney, J. E. Knight, and two aldermen, but the balance of the Reform ticket was successful. This result was a complete surprise to the Democrats—was wholly unanticipated. "We have met the enemy and we are theirs," and "Was it a landslide, a cyclone, or a cataclysm; what was it?" asked or declared the *Herald*. The People demanded reform, but what did they want?

In the autumn of 1893 there were three tickets in the field in this county—Democrats, Republicans and Citizens—the latter composed of certain Republicans, "Jacksonian" Democrats and dissatisfied Democrats. The Citizens favored rotation in office, opposed third terms, denounced the management of county finances, and demanded, of course, strict honesty of public servants; they thus slapped Henderson, candidate for Congress. There were four state tickets—Democratic, Republican, Prohibitionist and People's. The Democrats generally won in this county in November, 1893, by from 300 to 1,500 majority, although there were great Republican gains here and all over the country. For governor, Boies (D.) received in this county 6,174 votes; Jackson (R.), 2,522; Mitchell (Pro.), 86; Joseph (Peop. or Populist), 274; for senator, Baldwin (R.), 4,409; Shields (D.), 4,393; sheriff, Phillips (D.), 4,915; Hayden (R.), 3,771; treasurer, Traut (D.), 4,501; Vogel (R.), 4,240; county superintendent, Horchem (R.), 4,349; Regan (D.), 4,318

In August, 1893, the Republican county convention recommended Col. W. H. Torbert for the Republican nomination for governor.

In the mayoralty election of 1894 the following were the leading issues: (1) decrease of city debt; (2) reduce expenditures and increase revenues by increasing the saloon licenses, etc.; (3) vigorous use of the mayor's veto power when necessary; (4) equalization of assessments. The non-partisans made a strong showing, nominated A. W. Daugherty for mayor, and contested every issue hotly. The Democrats nominated Peter Olinger. The Republicans endorsed the non-partisan ticket. The mulct law was much discussed, though all parties and factions here at this election leaned gently and lovingly toward the liquor interests. A tax of \$600 per year was laid on all saloons by the mulct law, and was a lien on the saloon property and premises. It was here and elsewhere made a political issue. The cry of the partisans was, "Too much extravagance; retrench and pay the city debt." The result of the election was: For mayor, Olinger (D.), 2,883; Daugherty (R. and Non-P.), 2,442. The whole Democratic ticket was victorious.

In the fall of 1894 the Democrats elected their county ticket. O'Donnell and Husted (Ds.) were elected judges over Lyon and Webster (Reps.) by large majorities. The balance of the Democratic ticket had majorities over 716. For Congress, Bashor (D.) received in this county 5,640 to 3,556 for Henderson (R.). There were but two county tickets—Democrat and Republican.

In the spring of 1895 the Democrats renominated Mr. Olinger for mayor, and the Republicans and Citizens named Mr. Crawford. One of the issues was that of the economy and management necessary to meet the refunding of a large portion of the old bonded debt—over \$200,000 to become due in 1895-96. The Democrats were mainly successful at the polls; for mayor, Olinger (D.) received 3,593 votes and Crawford (R. and Cit.), 1,823; recorder, Cooney (R. and C.) won by 258 majority; for treasurer, Gniffke (R. and C.) won by 614 majority; for city attorney, Knight (D.) won by 718 majority. The Republicans and Citizens elected two aldermen and the Democrats three.

In the fall of 1895 the Democrats, as usual, carried the county by large majorities. On the state ticket there were polled in this county: Babb (D.), 5,202; Drake (R.), 2,815; Crane (Pop.), 185; Bacon (Proh.), 58.

In January, 1896, the grand jury indicted the mayor and eight aldermen on the charge of unlawfully voting and taking larger salaries. This charge cut an important figure in the spring elections, though the Democrats renominated Mr. Olinger for mayor. The Citizens nominated T. T. Duffy, and the Republicans endorsed the latter. This was a bitter fight, with charges, recriminations and personalities of the severest stripe. The "salary grab" was the bone of contention. The prejudice against the mayor and council on

this, wine rooms, extravagance, and other questions, caused the defeat generally of the Democrats. For mayor, Duffy (R. and C.) received 3,900 votes; Olinger (D.), 2,299; for assessor, Duncan (R. and Cit.), 3,505; Ruegamer (D.), 2,536; the Citizens elected two aldermen and the Democrats three.

In May, 1896, the Democratic state convention was held in Dubuque. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. All wanted Allison nominated for President on the Republican ticket.

The campaign of the fall of 1896 was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed here. The Democrats were split on the silver question and the Republicans were not much better off. "Coin Harvey" expounded his sophistries and philosophies in October, and gained many followers; all admired the ingenuity of his theories. Addresses were made in this county by Boies, Bryan, Tillman, Nugent, Allison. The Democrats of this county did not commit themselves on the silver question at their convention. At the close of the campaign it was said by the *Herald* that the presidential election of 1840 held here was interesting, that of 1860 exciting, that of 1864 absorbing, that of 1876 doubtful and nerve-wrecking, and that of 1896 "the most remarkable campaign in the history of the county and country." There registered in Dubuque 7,734 voters, against 6,782 in 1892. Marvelous to relate, McKinley for President carried Dubuque city, but lost the county by a small majority. Every Republican candidate in Julien township was elected by majorities ranging from 67 to 539. On the national ticket, the following vote was polled in the county: Bryan (D.), 6,492; McKinley (R.), 5,203; Bryan (People's), 78; Palmer (Nat. Dem.), 153; Levering (Pro), 19; Bentley (National), 3; Matichett (Soc. Lab.), 11. There were but two county tickets—Democratic and Republican. Henderson (R.) for Congress beat in this district Staehle (D.) by nearly 11,000 majority. In Dubuque, Henderson received 5,491 and Staehle, 6,482. For county attorney, Michel (R.) received 6,027 and Jess (D.), 6,012. McKinley carried Dubuque city by 105 majority. Three Democratic county supervisors were elected. The hard-money Democrats assisted in this result here. The Republicans celebrated their victory with a torchlight procession, speeches, etc.

In the spring of 1897 the Democrats nominated John M. Kenety for mayor and the Citizens and Republicans renominated Mr. Duffy. Economy, reduction of the debt and its refunding, vice and wine-rooms, etc., were among the issues. The result was as follows: For mayor, Duffy (C. and R.), 3,267; Kenety (D.) 3,084; recorder, Langstaff (R. and C.), 3,212; Fitzpatrick (D.), 3,047; treasurer, Gniffke (R. and C.), 3,223; Kaufman (D.), 2,939; city attorney, Duffy (D.), 3,479; Webster (R. and C.), 2,751; the Democrats elected all aldermen except one.

In November, 1897, the Democrats swept the county, electing all except the sheriff. Party spirit ran high, good government was

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Dr. H. C. Dutton
M.C.

demand, and personalities were at times bitter and unjust. For sheriff, Duggan (D.) received in the county 4,869 votes, and Haudenschild (R.), 5,006. For governor, White (D.) received 5,815; Shaw (R.), 3,928; Floyd (Peop.), 29; Cliggitt (Nat. Dem.), 108; Leland (Prohib.), 40; Kremer (Soc. Lab.), 27.

In the spring of 1898 the Democrats nominated, for mayor, Matthew Stafford; all opposed to the former Democratic administration united on a "Citizens' ticket," with C. H. Berg for mayor; the latter had served creditably as alderman, and even the *Herald* spoke well of him.

In 1898, under the new law, instead of there being elected two aldermen from each ward, there were to be one from each ward and two at large from the whole city, elected by all the voters, just as the mayor was elected. The mayor was to be elected for two years. This change had led politicians to study the situation closely. The leading issue was to reduce expenditures and the city debt, bond and floating. Mr. Berg was elected by 3,397 votes to 2,843 for Mr. Stafford. Elected also on the Citizens' ticket were auditor, assessor and two aldermen; the Democrats carried the balance; it seemed that the people wanted a change. The Citizens held every city office except marshal and engineer. This was the greatest change in the political complexion of the city for thirty years. Of the seven aldermen, five were Citizens. What made the Democrats sore was the fact that other elections generally were Democratic.

The principal issues in November, 1908, were honest, lawful and economical management of county affairs. The silver question, 16 to 1, was warmly discussed and cussed. Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united on a state ticket, with 16 to 1 as the corner-stone. The Democrats made a clean sweep of this county by large majorities. Matthews and O'Donnell, for judges, received 6,040 and 6,014, respectively, to 3,534 and 3,359 for Lyon and Utt, respectively. Henderson (R.), for Congress, polled 3,966 to 5,671 for Howell (D.) and 22 for Dean (Indep.). In December, 1898, Eugene V. Debs lectured at Dubuque, on "Labor and Liberty."

On October 16, 1899, President McKinley visited Dubuque; great preparations for his reception were made; Allison, Hancock, Merry and others were at the head of the movement; the schools were dismissed in order that the children might see the illustrious visitor, but a rainstorm marred their pleasure; many distinguished men were present.

In November, 1899, the whole Democratic county ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 264 to 1,794. For governor, White (D.) received 5,800 and Shaw (R.), 3,785; state senator, Nolan (D.), 5,354; Hancock (R.), 4,699; sheriff, Conlin (D.), 5,173; Haudenschild (R.), 4,909.

In the spring of 1900, C. H. Berg was renominated for mayor by the Citizens, and C. J. W. Saunders was nominated by the Demo-

crats. The principal promise of the latter was "to dissolve speedily the compact that now exists between the city on the one side and the haunts of crime and shame on the other." Mr. Berg, who had become very popular, was given an immense majority—4,828 to 3,022 for Mr. Saunders. The Citizens elected mayor, recorder, treasurer, auditor, assessor, one alderman-at-large and three aldermen in wards 1, 3 and 5; the Democrats secured the balance. The majorities varied greatly, showing the rupture of parties. By hard committee and council work, the Berg administration, as a whole, showed superiority over any previous city management.

In November, 1900, the county registration was 7,790; in 1896 it was 7,734. The vote on the national ticket was: McKinley (R.), 4,752; Bryan (D.), 6,655; Woolley (Pro.), 56; Barker (Peop.), 1; Malloney (Soc. Lab.), 17; Leonard (United Christian), 8; Debs (Soc. Dem.), 75. For secretary of state, Crane (D.) received 6,812; Martin (R.), 4,814. The whole Democratic county ticket was elected by about the same majorities. On the proposition to revise the constitution, the result was: Yes, 4,009; no, 3,205; biennial elections: yes, 3,839; no, 2,777. Henderson (R.), for Congress, received the largest majority ever shown in this district—11,491; he became Speaker of the House.

In the spring of 1902 the Democrats did not name a candidate for mayor; they otherwise nominated a full ticket, but left the voters to make their own choice for mayor from C. H. Berg (Citizens), John Babcock (Law and Order) and A. B. Wymer (Socialist); the vote was: Berg, 4,160; Babcock, 1,040; Wymer, 550. The Law and Order ticket favored Sunday closing, abolishment of wine-rooms, slot machines, gambling and the social evil.

Governor Boies spoke in Dyersville and Worthington in October, 1902.

In November, for Congress, Birdsall (R.) received 3,636, and Boies (D.), 5,717. Matthews and O'Donnell were re-elected judges over Powers and Michel, though the Socialist candidates for judges received 666 and 687 votes in this county. The Democrats—Mulgrew, clerk; Weimer, auditor; McGovern, recorder; Fitzpatrick, attorney, and Andre, Pillard and Cooney, supervisors, were elected. The large Socialist vote, 646 to 732 on the whole county ticket, was the sensation of this election here. This was a bitter contest and was not the first one where passion and personal gain appeared to rule. Each side claimed and plausibly showed that the other party was always extravagant and usually corrupt when in power. An untruthful attack, artfully, vehemently and unctuously conducted against opposing party candidates, was supposed to reveal superior watchfulness, integrity and righteousness on the part of an arrogant and self-boasting press. Often the campaigns of falsehood and slander intentionally employed by the newspapers, were far worse than the malfeasances they denounced or concealed. Slander was an every-

day newspaper event; misrepresentation was the concealed bludgeon used thug-like by the press to advance individual interests, sustain diminishing newspaper circulation, or promote partisan success. Invariably figures were made notorious liars by the skill of penny-a-line reporters, venal press owners desiring public confidence and patronage, and oily editors without conscience, honor or hope of heaven. This state of things had gone on so long in Dubuque county that people no longer trusted newspaper tales of corruption and incompetence.

In November, 1903, the Democrats elected every county officer except treasurer; the vote for the latter was: Kretschmer (R.), 5,041; Gehrig (D.), 4,641; Buckingham (Soc.), 445. For governor, Sullivan (D.) received 5,074; Cummins (R.), 3,810; Work (Soc.), 558. The *Times* charged corruption, extravagance and plundering to the Democratic county administration; but the ticket of the latter was elected "just the same."

In the spring of 1904 the Socialists nominated a full city ticket, with Ernest Holtz for mayor, with the announced object "the overthrow of the capitalistic wage system and the substitution therefor of the co-operative commonwealth," etc. The Citizens' party renominated Mr. Berg for his fourth term. He said that during the previous four years his aim had been "to meet the varied needs of our people, to avoid clashing with them, and to unite all elements of the community in one harmonious whole." Economy and a wise expenditure of money had ruled, he said. The Democrats charged immorality, conducted an alleged righteous campaign, and were led by John J. Sheridan. "Decency" was their slogan. The result was: Berg (Cit.), 3,637; Sheridan (D.), 2,443; Holtz (Soc.), 272. This result showed that the citizens were satisfied with the Berg administration, and that the Socialist movement was on the decline.

In November, 1904, an unheard-of thing occurred: The Republicans swept Dubuque county for the first time in history, electing every candidate except recorder. In a large measure this result was due to Roosevelt's popularity, the county ticket being carried to success by the national ticket. Corruption and illegal fees were charged to the Democrats in county affairs. The result was: Roosevelt (R.), 5,485; Parker (D.), 4,913; Swallow (Pro.), 52; Debs (Soc.), 847; Watson (Peop.), 56. The Socialist vote showed a great increase instead of a decrease. For Congress, Birdsall (R.) received 5,214, and Mallon (D.), 4,829; for county clerk, Sullivan (R.), 5,570; Mulgrew (D.), 5,110; for county auditor, Haudenshield (R.), 5,897; Weimer (D.), 4,878; county recorder, Fober (R.), 5,151; McGovern (D.), 5,393; county attorney, Barnes (R.), 5,792; Fitzpatrick (D.), 4,854; county supervisors, McQuillen (D.), 5,135; Ferring (D.), 5,932; Hogan (D.), 5,133; Byrne (R.), 5,539; Laude (R.), 5,697.

The waterworks scandal came out about this time and has been

out much of the time since. It was held before the people almost constantly during 1905 and 1906, and had a great deal to do in determining election results in the spring of 1906. The Democrats were determined to defeat the Berg administration, and nominated Henry A. Schunk for mayor, who announced his platform was: (1) Honesty in office; (2) a business administration; (3) publicity of city affairs; (4) waterworks on a business basis; (5) a plumbing inspector; (6) elimination of graft in the city hall; (7) a Greater Dubuque. The *Herald* openly charged the grossest corruption on the Berg administration and on the council. The Democrats argued (1) No long tenure of office; (2) improvement in waterworks management; (3) graft by the council and the mayor to be stopped. Seven officeholders had held office under the city for a total of sixty years; the mayor himself had held his office for eight years; there should be a change, it was urged. The result was as follows: Berg (Cit.), 2,219; Schunk (D.), 3,363; Holtz (Soc.), 309; Needham (Indp.), 892. Linehan (D.), recorder; Lyons (D.), auditor; Brinkman (D.), treasurer; Kintzinger (D.), attorney, were duly elected. Mr. Berg said on retiring: "We have the honor of turning over to our successors the government of this beautiful city, with its finances in excellent condition and its reputation for moral conditions equaled by only three other cities in this broad land."

John D. Denison, of Dubuque, was nominated for lieutenant-governor by the Democrats in August, 1906.

The gubernatorial campaign of November, 1906, was lively and interesting and the county campaign personal and abusive. The result was: For governor, Cummins (R.), 4,274; Porter (D.), 5,716; Shank (Soc.), 350; Coffin (Pro.), 52; Norman (Peop.), 3; Hisey (Secular Government), 6. During the campaign Cummins, Porter and Birdsall spoke at Dubuque. For Congress, Birdsall (R.) received in this county 3,924, and Murtagh (D.), 5,043; for the state senate, Crawford (R.), 4,468; Frudden (D.), 4,982; McAleece (Soc.), 342; for auditor, Haudenschild (R.), 4,905; Scharle (D.), 4,968; Miller (Soc.), 299; for treasurer, Ferring (R.), 4,724; Palen (D.), 5,108; Mason (Soc.), 297; for clerk, Sullivan (R.), 5,320; Callahan (D.), 4,398; Holmberg (Soc.), 322; for sheriff, Laude (R.), 3,827; Dunn (D.), 6,158; Cosgrove (Soc.), 309; for recorder, Fober (R.), 3,748; Swift (D.), 5,755; Brandt (Soc.), 328; for attorney, Barnes (R.), 3,880; Nelson (D.), 5,828; Euser (Soc.), 303. Matthews and Bonson, Democrats, were elected over Husted and Michel, Republicans, for judges. Democratic coroner and county superintendent were chosen. Reinecke (R.) was elected county supervisor.

In the spring of 1908 the following was the vote for mayor: Schunk (D.), 3,390; Ott (Cit. Non-Part.), 3,223; Cameron (Soc.), 329; Needham (Indp.), 15. The real issue was the waterworks—

should its management be reformed or should the old system be continued? Originally, the Citizens' Non-Partisan League had been created to purify civic affairs; but now it was alleged by the Democrats, the Citizens' methods were worse than the evils complained of—they themselves needed purifying because they were no longer the advocates of civic righteousness but of civic corruption. The election of Mr. Schunk was believed by many to mean the eradication of vice and dishonesty. This year the first general primary election was held in this county.

In August, 1908, Senator William B. Allison died here at the age of seventy-nine years, after a long and brilliant career as a citizen and statesman. The whole country united in fitting tributes to his high character and useful and influential public services. Many prominent men attended his obsequies, among whom were Vice-President Fairbanks, Governor Cummins and Senator Dolliver.

In the fall of 1908 the issues discussed were trusts, high tariff and existing high prices. The local Democrats took the position that all these evils were the result of Republican mismanagement, while the Republicans declared existing conditions were due to shortage of supply, local influences, etc. Mr. Work, the Socialist, was here in October. The *Times-Journal* criticized severely the Democratic management of county affairs—particularly that of the county debt, which had increased. It had advanced to about \$185,000 in spite of the fact that the mulct receipts during the last seven years had amounted to \$355,496.32. The *Telegraph-Herald* stated that the bulk of the debt arose from bridge expenses resulting from floods, and had been necessary. This was a stirring campaign, replete with personalities more or less libelous in their character. On the national ticket, Taft (R.) received 4,708; Bryan (D.), 6,645; Chafin (Pro.), 53; Debs (Soc.), 427; Watson (Peop.), 1; Hisgen (Independence), 21. There were but three county tickets—Democratic, Republican and Socialist. The registry in Dubuque city was 8,212. The vote for governor was as follows: Carroll (R.), 3,779; White (D.), 6,857; Brown (Pro.), 49; McCrillis (Soc.), 361; Cowler (Peop.), 4; Weller (Ind.), 11. The result was as follows on the county ticket: Auditor—Scharle (D.), 6,320; Haudenschild (R.), 4,643; Brandt (S.), 335; treasurer—Ferring (R.), 4,606; Palen (D.), 6,370; McAlece (S.), 335; clerk—Sullivan (R.), 4,765; Harrington (D.), 6,054; Lux (S.), 344; sheriff—Dunn (D.), 8,049; Wright (S.), 436; scattering, 4; recorder—Klegmond (R.), 3,755; Swift (D.), 6,783; Coyle (S.), 356; attorney—Barnes (R.), 3,701; Nelson (D.), 6,929; Enser (S.), 360.

At the mayoralty election in 1910, Schunk (D.) received 2,886 votes; Haas (Cit. Non-Part.), 3,304; Buchet (Soc.), 252. Mr. Schunk was renominated on his good record during four years; no serious charge against his administration was made. Mr. Schunk

sought re-election on the following policy: (1) Conservation of waterworks; (2) continuation of waterworks law suits; (3) opposition to special privileges; (4) greater efforts for Greater Dubuque; (5) active pursuit of tax dodgers; (6) business administration; (7) decrease of the tax levy; (8) a city parking system. But the Citizens' Non-Partisan voters wanted office, power and other choice things, conducted a campaign on more or less fictitious issues and triumphantly elected their ticket except auditor. The following city officers were elected: Daniel J. Haas (C. N. P.), mayor; Otto P. Geiger (C. N. P.), recorder; George D. Wybrant (C. N. P.), treasurer; M. E. Lyons (D.), auditor; George T. Lyon (C. N. P.), attorney; W. A. Schaffhauser (C. N. P.), assessor; C. H. Baumgartner (C. N. P.), engineer. Of the seven aldermen elected two were Citizens and five Democrats.

In November, 1910, there were no special local issues of importance; the division of the Republicans in state and nation into stand-patters and progressives extended to this county, and here as elsewhere gave victory to the Democrats. The following were elected: Robert Bonson (D.) and J. W. Krutzing (D.), judges; Nicholas Schrup (D.), senator; M. F. McCullough (D.) and Simon Miller (D.), representatives; Theo. Scharle (D.), auditor; Joseph A. Palen (D.), treasurer; C. D. Harrington (D.), clerk; J. J. Dunn (D.), sheriff; Samuel Swift (D.), recorder; P. J. Nelson (D., no opposition), attorney; Harry B. Smith (D., no opposition), superintendent; Paul Ilg (D.), surveyor; John C. Voelker (D.), coroner; Joseph Connolly, John R. Kingsley, T. H. McQuillen, Frank Bahl, M. W. Daly and John Vorwald, all Democrats, county supervisors. For governor, Porter (D.) received 6,616; Carroll (R.), 2,240, and Work (Soc.) and MacEachron (Pro.) received a few votes each.



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COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A LONG the Mississippi river came the white men who first saw what is now Iowa and first camped upon its soil. In 1673 Joliet, who was sent west to find a way to the "South Sea," as the Pacific Ocean was then called, came down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, accompanied by Father Marquette. They saw and perhaps set foot upon what is now Dubuque county. In 1680 Father Hennepin and seven others of the LaSalle party sent to the Illinois country, came up the Mississippi and saw and no doubt camped upon the present Dubuque county. In 1702, Lesueur and a large party of adventurers and hunters from the French settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi came up past the present Dubuque county, exploring the shores thoroughly as they passed along, killing buffalo, elk and wild fowl for their subsistence and very likely thus hunting in what is now Dubuque county. They went on up to Minnesota and passed the winter at Blue Earth, where they constructed a fort, killed large numbers of buffalo and dug for conveyance to Europe a considerable quantity of the blue earth, imagining it to contain valuable mineral, perhaps copper. On their return in the spring they again passed by and probably camped upon this county. Soon afterwards Nicholas Perrot, Nicollet and other Frenchmen were in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, Lake Pepin and as far up as St. Anthony's Falls. A fort was built near Lake Pepin by Perrot and garrisoned. As early as 1766 English traders visited all this region and established many trading posts among the Indians; they were extending the trade and territory of the Hudson Bay Company. Marquette called the Mississippi "Conception"; Hennepin called it "St. Louis", and LaSalle called it "Colbert".

"The lead mines on the west side of the Mississippi had first been worked by one Longe, then by his successor, a trader with the Indians, Mr. Cardinal, and finally by one Dubuque. This was related in 1835 by a Canadian of eighty years of age who for more than twenty years had been the servant of Dubuque."—(Fr. S. Mazzuchelli in "Historical and Edifying Memoirs of a Missionary.")

Previous to 1803, what is now Dubuque county was a part of Louisiana, which belonged to Spain before 1763, when it was ceded conditionally to France as the result of the seven years' war. At the request of Napoleon, in 1800, it was "retroceded" to France, but in 1803 was ceded by the latter to the United States. In 1804

Congress made the present Dubuque county a part of the District of Louisiana. The next year it became part of the Territory of Louisiana and in 1812 a part of the Territory of Missouri. It remained a part of Missouri until the latter became a state in 1821. In 1834 it was attached to Michigan Territory and in 1836 became a part of Wisconsin Territory. In 1838 it became a part of Iowa Territory and finally, in 1846, a part of the State of Iowa. The act creating Wisconsin Territory became effective July 4, 1836, and the act creating Iowa Territory became effective July 4, 1838.

Previous to October 1, 1834, all of what is now Iowa was without political organization. On that date (October 1, 1834), all was attached to Michigan Territory, and the following are some of the provisions of that act:

"That all that district of country which was attached to the Territory of Michigan by the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to attach the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river and north of the State of Missouri to the Territory of Michigan,' approved June 28, 1834, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, which is situated on the north of a line to be drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island to Missouri river, shall constitute a county and be called Dubuque; the said county shall constitute a township which shall be called Julien; the seat of justice shall be established at the village of Dubuque until the same shall be changed by the judges of the county court of said county."

South of Dubuque to the Missouri line was Demoine county, which was constituted the township of Flint Hill. An election of township officers in Julien township was ordered held the first Monday of November, 1834, and all elections in the county of Dubuque were directed to be held at Lorimier's store in the village of Dubuque; at Gebhon's store in the village of Peru; at the dwelling of Hosea T. Camp near the head of Catfish creek and at Lore's dwelling on the Muskoketa.

This act was to be in force and take effect on and after October 1, 1834, and the township officers elected were to hold office until the first Monday in April, 1835. The act was approved September 6, 1834. By the act of December 9, 1834, the oaths of office administered to the clerk of Dubuque county and the oaths that had been administered by him to the officers of the county for the purpose of organizing the same were declared legal and valid. The courts of Dubuque county were ordered held in April and September of each year and all laws in force in Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory, were declared applicable to Dubuque county. All legal processes could run from Iowa county into Dubuque county. In January, 1835, Ezekiel Lockwood, who had been appointed probate judge, held court. No court of general jurisdiction was held until 1837. No county commissioners met until 1836.

The first meeting of the county supervisors was held May 13,

1836. Present, Francis Gehon, William Smith and John Paul. Warner Lewis was appointed clerk. The treasurer was ordered charged with the amount of the territorial taxes for 1835, to the amount of \$280; he was likewise charged with the county tax of \$1,952.78, and with \$176 of territorial tax on persons who had commenced business after the first quarter of 1835; grocers and victualling houses were taxed \$10 per year. The treasurer was also charged with the territorial tax. Among those charged with merchants' and grocers' licenses were Patrick Quigley, Kelly & Worthington, Fassett & Sherman, Morrison & Prentice, O'Ferrall & Cox, Alexander Levi, Pease & Cain, E. Lockwood, Mr. Seethal, George Straper, J. D. Bush, Jones & Scott, F. Everett, H. Simplot, William Burk, A. Pasguen, C. Stowell, M. Norton, A. Coriell, John Levi, Sleator & Smoker, E. Mattox, S. Cottenback, L. Reander, Charles Markle, A. Weatherford, A. Power, Mr. Pease, P. O'Marra, Francis Gairin, R. C. Bourne, Francis Gehon, Cyrus Harper, Baptiste Lapage, Emerson & Cryder, Badger & Cardinal, Blythe & Thompson and Mr. Gotrell.

William Myers, overseer of the poor, was paid \$29.13 for taking care of Josiah Mix, a lunatic. Henry Futzer was paid \$6.70 for the same service. Alexander Butterworth and Samuel L. Clifton were ordered paid \$577.25 for the jail building. Plans for the court house were ordered published in the *Visitor* in June, 1836. It was to be a hewed log house, seven inches thick, 20x26 feet in size, the first story nine feet high and the second story five feet high to the commencement of the roof, all to be covered with shingles. The upper story was to be divided into three rooms, all with suitable windows, doors and staircases. C. H. Gratiot was county treasurer.

In June, John A. Wright became assessor and collector, vice H. H. Pease, resigned. At the August meeting the order for building a court house was rescinded. The assessor reported the county assessable property at \$202,365. The rate of tax was three-fourths of one per cent, and the whole county tax \$1,517.73. To this was added \$868.56 delinquent tax, making the total revenue \$2,386.29. William W. Chapman, attorney, was employed to sue Alexander Butterworth and Samuel L. Clifton on their jail contract; he was allowed a fee of \$100.

Under the act of December 9, 1836, George W. Cummins, sheriff, took the census of Dubuque county and was paid therefor \$450; the work included advertising elections and making returns.

In September, 1836, the population of Dubuque county (then comprising all north of the latitude of Rock Island and west of the Mississippi) was 4,272, and of Des Moines county, 6,295; total, 10,567. The survey of the Blackhawk purchase was begun about the middle of November, 1836, and demands that a land office should

be established in Dubuque were at once made. "Why not?" asked the *Visitor*.

In 1836 Warner Lewis was a justice of the peace in this county. The first legislature of Wisconsin Territory convened at Belmont (then and now in Wisconsin) in October, 1836. In June, 1836, 260 head of cattle were driven here from Missouri; they were stock cattle, were sold to the pioneers for miles around, commanded good prices, and were a godsend to the community. It was not stated who brought them here. (See *Visitor*, June, 1836). The act of December 7, 1836, ordered laid out a road from Dubuque to Wapello and divided Demoine county into Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Cook.

In 1837 the county board were William Smith, James Fanning, and Brighton Bushee. George W. Cummins was sheriff. Many small bills were paid. A territorial road from Farmington to Prairie du Chien was surveyed at this time. George L. Nightingale was county clerk. In 1837 the county tax was \$2,538. Jury rooms were rented of George W. Cummins.

In the spring of 1837, the surveyors were busy along the Catfish and the Little Maquoketa. The spring was very backward, but by August all crops looked well. The preëmption law was on everybody's tongue. Already, early in 1837, far out to the westward, public meetings were held to consider the subdivision of Dubuque into other counties. Such meetings were held on the upper waters of the Turkey and Yellow rivers. At one meeting W. W. Coriell was chairman and Eliphalet Price, secretary, according to the *Visitor*.

The act of December 21, 1837, divided Dubuque county into Dubuque, Clayton, Jackson, Benton, Linn, Jones, Clinton, Johnson, Scott, Delaware, Buchanan, Cedar, Fayette and others. Under this act Dubuque county was given the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a point in the main channel of the Mississippi river where the fifth principal meridian intersects the same; thence south along the said river to the line dividing townships 90 and 91 north; thence west with the said line to the line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west; thence south along said range line to the line dividing townships 86 and 87; thence east along said line to the line dividing ranges 2 and 3, east of the said meridian; thence north along said range line to the line dividing townships 87 and 88 north; thence east along said line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence north with the main channel of said river to the place of beginning." Buchanan and Delaware were temporarily attached to Dubuque county.

"The sheriff of Dubuque county is hereby authorized and shall proceed to collect the taxes now due and assessed in the original county of Dubuque in the same manner as if the county had not

been divided—anything in any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The following election precincts were established in Dubuque county by proclamation of Sheriff George W. Cummins in February, 1838: In Dubuque, at the store of W. W. Coriell; Peru, at the house of John Paul; Big Maquoketa, at the house of Jacob Little Maquoketa river, at the house of John R. Ewing; Catfish, at the house of John Paul; Big Maquoketa, at the house of Jacob Hamilton; Upper Catfish, at the house of John Regan.

The post routes established by Congress in the spring of 1838 were as follows: From Dubuque to the county seat of Delaware county; from Dubuque to West Liberty via Rochester; from Dubuque to Richfield, Point Pleasant and Davenport. An existing route was from Galena and Sinsinnawa to Dubuque three times a week in stages.

George L. Nightingale, clerk of the county commissioners, called for proposals to be received at the Shakespeare coffee rooms “for the boarding and lodging of Alice Annis, a pauper of Dubuque county, one year.”

Under the law the census of Iowa Territory was taken in June, 1838, and Dubuque county was shown to have 2,381 people and the whole territory, 22,859; sixteen counties were reported on.

It was rumored in August, 1838, that two of the county commissioners were aliens and therefore ineligible to office. Mr. Fanning proved his citizenship, having made his original declaration in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1832.

“The present jail is almost entirely useless and but a mockery of what it should be; it schools villains in the art of making escapes and makes them more hardened, impudent and ready to commit crime.”—(*Iowa News*, August, 1838.)

In 1838 the county board were James Fanning, P. A. Lorimier and Andrew Bankson. George L. Nightingale was clerk. The following were judges of election in 1838: Dubuque precinct, George W. Harris, William Allen and John MacKenzie; Peru precinct, Myram Patterson, Chester Sage and John W. Penn; Durango precinct, Presley Samuels, Joshua Flinn and Andrew Gillespie; Paul's precinct, Elias McMarks, Jacob Myers and John Paul; Regan's precinct, B. B. Lawless, Robert Fenin and Irwin Boone; Whitewater precinct, Nathan M. Hutton, John Laflesh and Michael Leek. All persons making improvements on the public square where the court house and jail then stood were ordered away by the board. Alice Anderson was cared for by the county in 1838. Myram Patterson was granted ferry license over the Little Maquoketa at Peru. The sum of \$42.50 was paid to eleven men for services in guarding the prisoners, Singleton and Ducoste, who were charged with the murder of an Indian squaw. Joseph L. Hempstead was coroner.

The total expenses of the county for 1838 were \$2,214.10, and the total receipts were \$2,097.82; balance against the county, \$116.28. The receipts were from the following sources: Territorial tax, 1838, \$827.25; county tax for 1838, \$1,270.57. Among the expense items were the following: Erwin Reeves, district attorney, \$80; G. W. Cummins, sheriff, rent for jury room, \$10; John Regan, John Wharton and Alfred McDaniels, road commissioners, \$45; Scott & Taylor, a stove for the jail, \$35; Alice Anderson, pauper, her support, \$20; Benjamin Gardopie, pursuit of Singleton, charged with murder, \$12; James Fanning, rent for court room, \$50; T. S. Wilson, district attorney for one year, \$150; J. V. Berry, district attorney, \$150; T. R. Lurton, M. D., medical aid to prisoner, \$5; Cummins, board of prisoners in jail, \$45; F. K. O'Ferrall, rent for jury room, \$5; election expenses, 1838, \$205.50; grand and petit jurors and witnesses, \$360.58.—(*Iowa News*, February 16, 1839.)

The following were the rates of ferryage for Timothy Fanning's ferry in April, 1839: Footman, 25 cents; man and horse, 50 cents; wagon drawn by two horses or oxen, \$1.50; one horse wagon and driver, \$1.25. A ferry license was granted to Peyton Vaughan at Peru and Cedar Point.

Peter A. Lorimier was authorized to borrow for the county from \$1,000 to \$2,000 to be expended on public buildings for the county. An election precinct was established at the house of Joseph Hewitt on the "Fall Fork" of the Big Maquoketa in August, 1839, and Patrick Finn, James H. Kirkpatrick and Willis Thompson were appointed judges. An election precinct was established at the house of Jacob Dreibelbis, south of the Catfish, in 1838, and Jacob Dreibelbis, James McKean and James Scott were appointed judges. The counties separated from Dubuque were now organized, set up and settled with. It was regarded as unfair that Dubuque county voters should poll votes in the Scott county seat contest between Rockingham and Davenport.

Iowa Territory was formed by the Act approved June 12, 1838. In the fall following John R. Ewing, George W. Ames and William Smith became county commissioners. They were the first under the new Iowa Territorial Act. They appointed George L. Nightingale clerk. J. Van Antwerp Berry was district attorney in the fall of 1838. Joseph T. Fales was judge of probate. It was at this date that the board adopted temporarily a county seal made by pressing one cent or one dime on wax. Upon petition a county road was ordered surveyed from Dubuque to the furnace on Little Maquoketa; thence up the middle fork to Andrew Gillespie's; thence to Robert Scarce's farm; thence to John Floyd's, at the extreme west end of the county. Alice Annis was still cared for by the county.

Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, was appointed one of the

three commissioners chosen to locate the seat of government and superintend the erection of the public buildings at the capital of Iowa Territory.

A bill in Congress in 1839 granted to Dubuque county a quarter section of land to be disposed of to raise means to erect necessary public buildings.

In December, 1839, Congress established post roads from Dubuque on the territorial road to Keosauqua and to Palmyra, Missouri; \$20,000 had already been appropriated for its construction by 1839. At this time, also, a road from Milwaukee to Dubuque was projected, to pass through Madison; for it \$15,000 was appropriated.

George L. Nightingale was appointed auctioneer of this county by the governor.

An act of March 9, 1839, which divided Dubuque county into many others provided that they should "liquidate and pay so much of the debt now due and unpaid by the present county of Dubuque as may be their legal and equitable proportion of the same, according to the assessment values of the taxable property which shall be made therein." It was further ordered "that the sheriff of Dubuque county is hereby authorized and shall proceed to collect the taxes now due and assessed in the original county of Dubuque, in the same manner as if the county had not been divided—anything in any other law to the contrary notwithstanding." All suits which had been commenced were required to be prosecuted to judgment as if no such division had been made.

Each of the following fractional townships was declared by the registrar and receiver at Dubuque entitled to a quarter section of land for school purposes: Township 91 north, range 1 east; township 88 north, range 4 east, both in Dubuque county and now parts of Jefferson and Mosalem townships, respectively.

In March, 1839, William Smith was appointed to superintend the procuring of materials for a new court house. Samuel Walker drew the plans. Permission to vend merchandise in all parts of the county was granted in 1838-9 to numerous persons. A road was ordered surveyed from Dubuque to Center Grove, to William Snodgrass, to McDowell's, to Henry Gardens', on section 7, township 89 north, range 2 west; eighteen persons signed this petition. A road from Parsons' ferry to Sage's mill was also surveyed. In 1839 there were in the county seven election precincts, as follows: Dubuque, Peru, Scarce's (formerly Durango), Paul, Hewitt, White Water and Ryan's. No special boundaries were fixed for these precincts and hence it was possible, and no doubt was practiced, to vote at more than one precinct.

The county commissioners' report for the year 1839 showed total expenditures to be \$10,996.94. The receipts were the same, less \$1,000. Among the receipts was \$120 from William Hale for

eight months' hire of convicts. Among the items of expense were \$8 to Samuel Walker for a draught of the court house; \$22 to Mrs. Dudley for boarding pauper; \$9 to Edward O'Hair for room rent; \$7 to T. Mason for room rent for jury; \$5 to Samuel L. Clifton for chains for prisoners; \$7.50 to Young & Schullenberger for ironing prisoners; \$38 to Henry Potser for boarding prisoners; \$12 to James V. Campton for ironing prisoners; sums to Patrick Finn for boarding paupers; \$175 to Rogus & Anson for work done on the new court house, etc. The total receipts in the county treasury for 1839 were \$4,128.87, total expenses \$4,089.52, balance on hand \$39.35. Rogers & Anson completed their contract on the new court house and were paid \$1,047.32³/₄. Mr. Ogilby, the architect, was paid \$150.

The county, in 1838-9, was laid out into road districts and supervisors for each were appointed. The Schwarts precinct was established in May, 1839, the polling place being the house of Mr. Schwarts. Liquor license in the county was fixed at \$100 per annum. John V. Berry was district attorney in 1839. James L. Langworthy furnished brick for the court house in 1839. Burton's precinct was established in July; the house of Mr. Burton was the polling place. Timothy Mason became clerk of the board in August, 1839. In August the board borrowed \$1,000 of Horace Smead and gave him a bond for that sum. Huldah Deane was supported by the county.

In December, 1839, the board ordered the following sums to be apportioned to the several counties cut off from Dubuque: Cedar \$133, Scott & Clinton \$727.33, Jackson county \$826.66, Clayton \$112.66. The debt of Dubuque county at the time of the separation of these counties was \$2,850; the separation occurred in 1837-8. The above apportionment was in proportion to the assessment. Dubuque's share of this debt was \$1,050.33. Rogers & Anson were allowed, from time to time, considerable sums for building the court house.

After paying all outstanding orders the board had available a balance of \$6,548.90; but of this sum it was estimated that \$2,500 would never be obtained, as the delinquents had left the county. The county tax list for 1839 was \$3,152.82. Patrick Quigley was county treasurer. Mr. Ogilby was architect of the court house. Thomas McCraney furnished lumber for the new court house. M. W. Powers furnished lime. In February, 1840, George W. Ames was sent to the other counties to secure a settlement of the sums due Dubuque county. An insane person, not a resident of this county, was ordered taken to his home in Galena at the expense of this county. Young & Newman furnished iron work for the court house. The road from Davenport to Dubuque was laid out in 1839-40. In 1839 the Burton precinct was changed to Durango precinct. The net amount of the county assessment in 1839 was

\$2,604.49. John Sullivan was one of the workmen on the court house in 1840.

A joint resolution of the Iowa Territorial legislature in January, 1840, recommended the establishment of a postoffice at the falls of the Maquoketa in Dubuque county and the appointment of Arthur Thomas as postmaster. The military road was laid out in 1839 and already in 1840 was extensively traveled. Albert G. Ellis was surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa territories in 1839-40. George W. Jones succeeded A. G. Ellis as surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa territories in February, 1840.

On September 7, 1840, the election precincts of the county were named and defined as follows: Ferguson, townships 87 and 88, range 2 east and fractional township 88, range 3 east; Dubuque, township 89, range 2 east; Peru, fractional township 90, range 2 east; Durango, township 90, range 1 east, and fractional township 91, range 1 east; Paul, township 89, range 1 east; Regan's, township 88, range 1 east and township 87, range 1 east; Whitewater, township 87, range 1 west, township 87, range 2 west, township 88, range 1 west and township 88, range 2 west; Hewitt, township 89, ranges 1 and 2 west and township 90, ranges 1 and 2 west. These precincts were to be altered when a majority of the inhabitants should petition to that effect. In 1840 the trustees of the Presbyterian church were paid for the use of their meeting house for the spring term of the District court. In September, 1840, W. J. A. Bradford was appointed agent to settle with the counties recently separated from Dubuque. Samuel Walker furnished shingles for the court house. John R. Harvey painted the building. Joseph Ogilby furnished lumber. R. D. Watson, of St. Louis, furnished glass. Emerson & Crider furnished nails. E. M. Birsell furnished shingles. The fall term (1840) of the District court was held in the Presbyterian church. Campton, Dunbar and Kurtsch were confined in jail for several months in the fall of 1840. W. J. A. Bradford, prosecuting attorney, was allowed a yearly salary of \$250 in 1840. A bounty of 50 cents was offered for wolf scalps at this time.

The act of December 30, 1840, formed Dubuque county into three commissioners' districts: (1) Regan's, Dreibelbis' and Whitewater; (2) Dubuque precinct; (3) Peru, Durango, Paul's and Hewitt's.

For the year 1840, paupers cost the county \$337.74; assessing the county, \$60; laying out roads, \$65.60; District court, \$3,583.47; on the court house, \$3,862.69; total county expense, \$10,804.62. Grocery license brought \$1,483.30; merchant license, \$545; court fines, \$110; on hand at the beginning of the year, \$6,548.90; balance against the county at the close of the year, \$722.93. The county expenses in 1840 exceeded those of 1839 by about \$1,700. There were still several outstanding claims against the county.

In April, 1841, the whole county was laid out into road districts and supervisors were appointed; in all, there were ten such districts. Townships were not yet formed. At this time a road from Dubuque to W. H. Morning's on the Little Maquoketa, thence to the junction of the north and middle forks, thence to John Floyd's, thence to the north line of the county was laid out. In 1841 Ead's precinct, in Delaware county, was attached for election purposes to this county. The precincts in 1841 were Ferguson, Regan, Whitewater, Hewitt's, Durango, Peru, Dubuque, Eads, Schwarts and Morland. In 1841, George W. Cummins was county assessor. The note of the county for \$2,160, due in ten years, was given James L. Langworthy in 1841, in final settlement for his court house contract. "Ordered that John Sullivan be charged with this amount, \$10.50, in his account with the county for 3,000 brick bats." Sullivan laid 244,518 bricks in the court house, was paid part by installment and was given three notes of the county for \$1,000 in final settlement in June, 1841. W. J. A. Bradford was still county attorney in June, 1841. W. W. Coriell, of Dubuque, printed the Iowa House journals in 1841 and was paid \$900 for the job.

In 1841, Jacob Dreibelbis became a county commissioner in place of Mr. Ames. In July a road was ordered laid out along the ridge from the head of Dirty Hollow to Lorimier's furnace. While Patterson was confined, \$82.50 was paid for guarding the jail. Washington Hyde and others were prisoners in November and December, 1841, and were boarded and guarded at big expense—\$402.50. A reward of \$2 was offered for wolf scalps in January, 1842. At this time William Smith was appointed superintendent of the jail, to be built at once; contracts were called for. The preëmption law was approved by Congress September 4, 1841, and at once quieted the settlers. The court house was built by the county board. They contracted for so much lumber, shingles, lime, stone, paint, glass, bricks, tinware, iron work, etc., with different concerns, but entered into definite contracts for certain work only.

It was charged by the *Miners' Express*, late in 1842, that General Wilson, the surveyor-general, had not resided at Dubuque since June, 1842, and was neglecting his duty. When, in the spring of 1839, the office was moved from Cincinnati to Dubuque, the Iowa *News* sharply lashed Albert G. Ellis for visiting Dubuque but once in three months, and demanded that the incumbent of the office should reside there and attend to his duties. Now, when Wilson did no better, he was likewise criticised.

On the question of holding a territorial convention to take steps for admission into the Union, Dubuque county, in August, 1842, polled 115 votes for the convention and 477 votes against it.

In 1842, John Frink was mail carrier from Dubuque to Prairie La Porte at \$249; Nelson Plummer, from Dubuque to Davenport (river route), at \$900; Gilbreth & Campbell, from Dubuque to Iowa

City, at \$480; Otto Hinton, Dubuque to Davenport (two-horse coach twice a week), at \$1,000. An act of February, 1842, provided that poorhouses could be built by counties. In the fall of 1842 the county board were William Smith, Jacob Dreibelbis and F. Byerly; Nightingale was still clerk. New road districts were formed throughout the county in April, 1842—thirteen in all. In 1842 the board borrowed in small sums, from more than sixty persons, \$1,175 on which it agreed to pay interest. In June, 1842, William Carter furnished timber for the new county jail being erected. It would seem that the jail was built by private subscription. (See second June term of the board, 1842). Amos Matthews plastered the new court house, finishing in 1842. Two floors in the court house were paved with brick by Rogers & Anson. Small sums were borrowed to be used in building the jail. A tax of \$1 on each \$100 was ordered levied in 1842; also a poll tax of \$1. Samuel L. Clifton furnished rock for the new jail in 1842. Large numbers of Irish were coming to this county at this time. There were the O'Haires, the O'Sheas, the O'Donnells and O'Haras; the O'Sullivans, O'Bleas, O'Flynn's and O'Maras; the O'Briens, O'Rourkes, O'Glasses and O'Darrells; the O'Reagans, O'Kellys, O'Tooles and O'Farralls.

The territorial legislature of 1841-2 passed an act giving the county board authority to divide the county into townships as soon as they were of the opinion that a majority of the people desired it. Accordingly, on February 7, 1843, ten townships were created, as follows: Julien, Jefferson, Concord, Liberty, Iowa, Center, Cascade, Clinton, Washington and Mosalem. Julien township was bounded east by the Mississippi, Dubuque and the prolonged line between ranges 1 and 2 east; north by prolonged line between sections 18 and 7, township 89 north; west by the prolonged line between sections 14 and 15, township 89 north, range 1 east; south by the prolonged line between sections 23 and 26, township 88 north, range 1 east. It embraced parts of the present Julien, Dubuque, Center, Vernon, Table Mound and Mosalem townships. Jefferson was bounded east by the Mississippi; north by the Mississippi; west by the prolonged line between sections 10 and 11, township 89 north, range 1 east; south by the prolonged line between sections 11 and 14, township 89 north, range 1 east. It included all of the present Peru township and parts of the present Jefferson, Center and Dubuque townships. Concord township was bounded east by the prolonged line between sections 10 and 11, township 89 north, range 1 east; south by the prolonged line between sections 10 and 15, township 89 north, range 1 east; west by the prolonged line between sections 8 and 9, township 89 north, range 1 west; north by the county line and the river and the fifth meridian. This embraced parts of the present townships of Jefferson, Concord, Iowa and Center. Liberty was bounded north and west by the

county line, south by the prolonged line between sections 8 and 9, township 89 north, range 1 west, and east by Concord township. Iowa township was bounded north by Liberty, west by the county line, south by the prolonged line between sections 20 and 29, township 88 north, range 1 west, and east by the prolonged line between sections 20 and 21, township 88 north, range 1 west. Center township was bounded east by Julien, north by Jefferson, west by Iowa, and south by the prolonged line between sections 21 and 28, township 88 north, range 1 west. Cascade township was bounded north by Iowa, west by the county line, south by the county line and east by the prolonged line between sections 28 and 29, township 88 north, range 1 west. Clinton township was bounded north by Center, west by Iowa, south by the county line and east by the prolonged line between sections 26 and 27, township 88 north, range 1 east. Washington township was bounded north by Julien, west by Clinton, south by the county line and east by the prolonged line dividing ranges 1 and 2 east. Mosalem township was bounded east by the Mississippi, south by the county line, west by the line between ranges 1 and 2 east, and north by Julien or Dubuque city.

The county clerk notified the citizens of each of the above townships to assemble and organize.

During 1843, the county jail was built. It was constructed by the county board, the materials being secured under special contracts.

Solomon Asby was authorized in April, 1843, to keep a ferry across the Mississippi opposite Potosi, Wisconsin Territory. In 1843 the board viewed and built many roads in all parts of the county. The jail was finished in 1843. The sum of \$5 was charged for use of the court room for all shows for profit. Hiram Welds was authorized to keep a ferry over the Mississippi two miles above Parson's ferry, Dubuque county, in 1844. Jonathan Higgins became county commissioner in 1843; Smith and Byerly were the others.

In 1843, Dr. John O'Brien was paid for holding an inquest on the body of Haw-Kaw-Kaw, a Winnebago Indian. This year George W. Cummins took to the penitentiary the Indian, Wawkon-shon-ne-kaw, who had been convicted here for murder, on a change of venue. Ore of lead on 16th sections was worked on shares under the supervision of the county board.

In February, 1843, a road was ordered surveyed from Cascade to Ohmstead's Mill, in Delaware county. The act of February 17, 1843, definitely fixed the boundaries of the counties which had been severed from Dubuque county. A proclamation of President Van Buren, May 4, 1840, ordered a land sale in the western and southern parts of the county; this sale was postponed. In February, 1843, President Tyler ordered a sale of lands in this county.

The returns of the secretary of state showed a population of

4,059 for Dubuque county in June, 1844. About this time substantial county bridges were constructed over the Catfish, Little Maquoketa and other streams. John Barney, agent of the United States, was at work on the Dubuque harbor. By proclamation of October 8, 1844, President Tyler ordered township 87, range 1 west, (Cascade) thrown into market January 13, 1845; the sale was to be kept open for two weeks.

In 1844, the county commissioners of Dubuque county, Iowa Territory, memorialized Congress to grant to the city certain lands, as follows: "Two lots and a half of ground in the town of Dubuque, on the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Locust streets, upon which the public square was at one time laid off and a temporary jail erected thereon; that said parcel or parcels of land were in the year 1835 donated to the county of Dubuque by Peter A. Lorinier, Esq., the original claimant under the settlers' regulations; but that the said public square has since been removed and more permanent public buildings erected elsewhere in said town. The petitioners now ask that as the county of Dubuque is the equitable claimant of said lots, and is the owner of the beforementioned temporary buildings erected thereon, a law may be passed giving our county a title to the same and authorizing the commissioners, as the constituted authority of the county, to make sale thereof." The senate committee found "that Congress, by its acts of July 2, 1836, and the supplement thereto, passed March 3, 1837, have directed that the quantity of 640 acres of land, embracing the town of Dubuque, be laid off into lots, streets, avenues, etc.; that the lots be classed and preëmption rights granted to all such persons as had, by building or enclosure, improved said lots prior to July 2, 1836, and the residue exposed to public sale. The entire proceeds arising from the sale of these lots, as well from preëmptions as at public sale, after deducting some incidental expenses, would be paid over to the trustees or other authorities of said town, to be expended by them in the improvement of streets, wharves, etc." The committee reported in favor of a bill.—(See House Reports, No. 351, 28th Aug., 1st session, Vol. I.)

On January 1, 1845, the balance against the county was \$10,-410.73. The balance against the county on January 1, 1844, was \$9,134.68, of which \$5,273.66 was in notes given for court house purposes.

On January 1, 1845, there were outstanding \$6,354.58 in county bonds. "The secretary of the treasury has been addressed by the commissioners requesting that the funds heretofore advanced by the county for the pay of jurors, witnesses, fuel, stationery, etc., for the District court during a period of five years, be refunded; it amounts to near \$3,000, and during the past year the department has decided that the pay of jurors, etc., as above are proper charges upon the

United States."—(Statement of county commissioners, February 26, 1845.)

In the spring of 1845, the following mail routes were established: Dubuque to Bloomington via Garryowan, Lodge's Ford, and Thomas Mills; Dubuque to Ft. Atkinson via Ead's settlement and Moreland's colony; Dubuque to Iowa City via Cascade and Marion in two-horse coaches; Dubuque to the county seats of Delaware and Buchanan counties.

The county commissioners, in 1846, were William Smith, Jonathan Higgins and Michael W. Power. James R. Thompson was sheriff. In January, 1846, the board were asked to assist the city of Dubuque to build a hospital, but deferred action until they could learn whether the county sick persons would be admitted and upon what terms.

In 1846 the Fairfield Land District contained 10,396,160 acres and the Dubuque Land District 13,200,000 acres. An additional land district was created with office at Des Moines.—(House Reports, No. 677, 29th Cong. 1st session, Vol. III.)

For the fiscal year commencing February 22, 1847, and ending February 23, 1848, there was against the county at the beginning, \$9,370.24; paupers cost \$2,276.50; boarding the Indian, Kanoga, \$137.25; court fees, \$1,199.08; wolf scalps, \$23; boarding and keeping prisoners, \$179.87; laying out roads, \$116.98; total expenses, \$8,040.75 which, added to the county debt, made a total of \$17,419.99. The county debt increased during the year \$2,603.31. The big expenses had been support of the poor and fitting up the court house. The poorhouse about to be built would reduce, it was estimated, the annual pauper expense. "The county commissioners assure their fellow citizens that not one dollar is allowed by them but what is unavoidably necessary and that they have left and will leave no means untried to extricate the county from debt. It is believed that our financial affairs (taking into consideration the fact that our court house is built, and fitted up in a manner superior to any in the state) are in a better condition than those of any other county therein. Our county is rapidly filling up with an industrious population which necessarily will increase the amount of taxable property, increasing correspondingly the revenue, for many years to come; little or no taxes have heretofore been derived from the assessment of lands, in consequence of the great portion of the same remaining unentered previous to March, 1847, owing to the claim of the Dubuque heirs; this difficulty is now removed, the land in the county being at this time nearly, if not quite all, entered and subject to taxation."—(Michael W. Power, John G. Shields and Lyman Dillon, commissioners, February, 1848.)

In 1848, Mordecai Mobley was school fund commissioner. There were 11,060 acres in Dubuque county for public schools.

In July, 1848, John G. Shields, who was appointed agent of the

board to buy a poorhouse and lands for a farm, reported that he had bought such a farm of Joseph Evans and had paid him \$417; had paid \$175 for a land warrant, and the total cost was \$594.50. The board called for proposals to build a poorhouse—a hewed log building of two rooms, fourteen feet square in the clear, with a large hall between them. Robert Flanagan leased the county farm in August, 1848. John Carson was the agent of the board to rent the farm.

On February 7, 1849, several petitions, numerously signed, requested the board to alter the boundaries of the townships and to set off each surveyed township of thirty-six sections as near as practicable, with a separate township, whereupon the board, after due consideration, ordered the following townships to be created, the order to take effect April 1, 1849: Peru, townships 90 and 91, range 2 east; Julien, township 89 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; Mosalem, fractional township 88 north, ranges 3 and 4 east; Washington, township 87 north, range 2 east; Table Mound, township 88 north, range 2 east; Jefferson, township 90 and fractional township 91 north, range 1 east; Center, township 89 north, range 1 east; Mount Pisgah, township 88 north, range 1 east; Prairie Creek, township 87 north, range 1 east; Whitewater, township 87 north, range 1 west; Taylor, township 88 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; Iowa, township 89 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; Concord, township 90 north, range 1 west; Liberty, township 90 north, range 2 west; Cascade, township 87 north, range 2 west. New Wine and Dodge were not yet provided for. In the above named townships elections were ordered held for the necessary township officers.

Michael W. Power, John G. Shields and Lyman Dillon were county commissioners in 1847-8. The state census of 1847 gave Dubuque county a population of 7,440. In 1847 the proclamation of President Polk threw much land west of Dubuque into market, the sales to take place at the land office in Dubuque.

The county assessment for 1847 amounted to \$972,010, and for 1848, \$1,368,401.

In 1847 the county tax list was \$5,437.44; in 1848, \$7,712.16; in 1849, \$8,260.10. Of these three amounts, by February 19, 1850, there was delinquent \$5,836.56. The county assessment in 1847 was \$972,010; in 1848, \$1,368,401; number of polls in 1847, 1,151; 1848, 1,758.

Early in 1849 proposals for a poorhouse were called for and the following bids were received: Robert Flanagan, \$650; Frederick Walters, \$584; Ralph Reynolds, \$488; the bid of Walters was accepted; he received \$50 additional for extra work. Timothy Mason, William Gilliam and Edward Langworthy were the first directors of the poorhouse, appointed April, 1849. John H. Thedinga became county commissioner in 1849.

In 1849 the name of Pisgah township was changed to Vernon.

On January 11, 1850, Iowa township was divided and New Wine was formed out of the western half; elections were ordered held in New Wine at the house of Henry Schemmel. Taylor township was also divided and Dodge created out of the western half; elections were ordered at the house of Peter Melinguer.

In March, 1849, the county commissioners, in their report, regretted that during 1848 they had been unable to reduce the county debt. The poor expense was large, but now would no doubt be less, as they had bought a poor farm on the northwest quarter of section 28, township 88 north, range 3 east, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, same township and range, making in all 240 acres, with timber and water and enough fencing to enclose twenty to forty acres. The poorhouse was a double log cabin, each half fourteen feet square, with a hall eighteen feet wide between them; there was a cellar under one of the sections. Frederick Walters erected the building. The county formerly had many transients, but now the settlements were permanent, because in 1847 the mineral lands had been offered to the highest bidder and substantial settlers had come. The mineral lands could now be assessed by lot numbers. There was yet due the county from Cedar, Jackson and Clayton counties \$1,072.32 as their proportion when stricken off of Dubuque. Suit had been instituted against these counties. In addition, Clayton county owed Dubuque county \$1,589.45 for expenses incurred in trying the Indians charged with murder and brought here on a change of venue. Clayton county had refused for several years to pay these obligations. The county debt in 1849 was \$12,647.35. This was regarded as a large sum at that time; five years later it would scarcely have been noticed. Among the items of county expense in 1847-8 were: Poor, \$2,276.50; District court, \$1,199.08; wolf scalps, \$23; boarding the Indian, Ka-nah-gah, \$137.25; court house repairs, \$937.30; roads, \$116.98; interest on county orders, \$339.35. The wheat harvest of 1849 was the largest and best the county had ever enjoyed up to that date. Mexican war and other land warrants were on sale here, many of them \$150 for 160 acres. The California gold excitement took away 150 settlers of the county in 1848-9. The county spent much to crush cholera in 1849.

In 1850, the official census gave Dubuque county 9,185 population. The commissioners built a fence around the court house. Farming, instead of mining, began to engross attention about 1848-50. The county assessment in 1850 was \$1,608,735; in 1849 it was \$1,464,781. In 1850 there were four pianos in the county. Many new roads and post routes were established. The land sales in Dubuque county were: 1848, 68,856 acres; 1849, 58,374 acres; 1850, 33,172 acres; 1851, 35,361 acres.

In August, 1851, according to law, the county commissioners, Lyman Dillon, J. H. Thedinga and Michael W. Power, turned

over all their duties to William Y. Lovell, judge of the county court. The change was welcomed, because many believed the board had unnecessarily run the county into debt and were incompetent, though both charges were unfounded and unjust. The board had been forced by the taxpayers to run the county on too small a revenue. The county debt on the face was \$18,207.82, but there was \$12,570.73 due the county.

In April, 1852, the people voted down the proposition to borrow \$7,000 with which to erect a county jail; a two mill tax was proposed. The settlement of the Dubuque claim in January, 1854, by the United States Supreme Court made every resident glad; all county lots were put on the market at once.

The urgent necessity for a new county jail was felt by 1852. Judge Lovell endeavored to induce the Dubuque council to assist the county to erect such a building, but did not succeed; the total cost was estimated at \$20,000. By August 1, 1852, Dubuque county had a population of 12,508 and fifty-six colored persons. In the fall of 1852 the Dubuque County Horticultural and Agricultural Society was organized and a fair was held late in 1853. W. Y. Lovell was president, H. S. Hetherington secretary, John Carson treasurer, and a vice president was appointed in every township. An exhibit was made at the court house in July, 1853—informal but creditable. On September 8 and 9, 1853, the first real fair was held in the grove on Couler avenue near Major Langworthy's. There was quite a large exhibit and much interest was shown. Each of the two days 1,500 persons attended. Judge Dyer spoke the first day and Mr. Vandever the second. Jacob Smith took the first premium on spring wheat—42½ bushels per acre. Six fine Durham bulls were exhibited. Hogs of the Byfield and Irish Grazier breeds were shown. The cows and sheep were medium. Mules, oxen and fat cattle were good. There was a fine display of Shanghai poultry. The exhibit of apples, pears, grapes and plums was excellent. But the fair of 1854 was a failure.

One of the first official acts of Judge Lovell was to ascertain the amount of the old debt and settle the same. Up to March 23, 1853, he found the debt to be \$23,456.07. To meet this he caused to be issued \$15,000 in ten year ten per cent bonds, which were sold in New York at par. Further investigation showed the county debt to be \$28,094.08, much of which was interest that had accumulated at a high rate for a dozen years or thereabouts. Of this sum \$13,094.08 was refunded and the balance was paid from the proceeds of the \$15,000 bond sale. To meet all this a four mill tax was levied. In November, 1853, the county assessment was announced as \$4,148,387; there were 2,462 polls. The land office at Dubuque was doing literally a "land office business," employing from ten to twenty clerks. From May 1, 1853, to November 15, 1853, \$850,000 from the sale of lands was sent to the government

depository in St. Louis; Patrick Quigley took \$308,000 on the steamer Lamartine at one time.

In September, 1855, a county fair was held at Centralia, but was not very successful. W. W. Hamilton was president. The state census of 1856 gave the county a population of 25,871; there were thirty-six paupers. The total assessment in 1856 was \$14,190,445, a wonderful increase. At this time there were strong demands for a new jail, poorhouse and hospital—for county as well as city use. Stephen Hempstead was elected county judge in 1855. The question of raising means to make these improvements was submitted to the people and carried and bonds were accordingly sold. There were over 200 persons in the county assessed at over \$10,000 each; the Langworthy brothers were assessed at over \$500,000. In the spring of 1856 the children of school age in the county were 7,760, and the state apportionment was \$4,746.55. The Lambert farm near Caledonia sold for \$45 an acre—a notable occurrence.

The county assessment in 1855 was \$8,203,665. The tax was: County, \$34,331; state, \$10,250; school, \$4,099; road, \$7,698, and enough more to make the total \$56,384.32. This showed an enormous advance over the figures of only three and five years before. County school affairs began to take shape and expand about this time.

There was general complaint by the citizens in November, 1855, that the roads of the county were in wretched condition and the road law inefficient and unheeded. Township supervisors were urged to improve matters.

"Considerable activity was created in the grain market yesterday among wheat speculators. The prices rose from \$1.05 to \$1.15 and \$1.20 per bushel."—(*E. & H.*, December 13, 1855.)

The county jail, built in 1857-8, was the best at that time in the northwest. It was located at Eighth and Clay streets in the rear of the court house. The stone was obtained from the bluffs opposite Dubuque. It was begun about February 1, 1857. David Armstrong was contractor. The total cost of jail and grounds was about \$45,000. The sheriff's dwelling formed the front and the prison proper, about 60x35 feet, was in the rear. It was four stories with tiers of cells rising above each other—thirty-two cells in all.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1858.

Balance in treasury June 30, 1857.....	\$ 38,313.00
Amount of county levy, 1857.....	77,756.26
County bonds sold, less expenses.....	30,185.49
Sale of county poor farm.....	3,000.00
Fees from clerk's office.....	3,602.00
Fees from recorder's office.....	2,678.90

Total\$155,535.65

EXPENSES.

Amount of county warrants receipted.....	\$ 63,321.67
Jail	28,826.55
Poor house	10,863.85
Total	\$103,012.07

Among the items of county warrants were the following: Salaries, \$6,245.30; District court, \$8,961.85; poor, \$6,784.45; jail, \$3,255.14; interest, \$6,452.34; poorhouse building, fences and improvements, \$14,777.82; jail building, \$26,673.25. David Armstrong was the contractor for the county jail at \$36,011. The land at the county poor house consisted of twenty-two acres. The old poor house was located eight miles from Dubuque. The new one was near the city. A portion of the county bonds for the building of the jail and poor house were negotiated at par, but after the financial crisis of 1857, \$9,000 of the issue was sold for 70 cents on the dollar, the best that could be done.

Early in 1859, Michael O'Brien, county treasurer, was shown to be a defaulter to a large amount—\$108,894 on the face of the records, and \$37,277 by his own admissions; he had been treasurer for seven years. He resigned, soon died, but his heirs made good the loss. W. W. Beebe owned the "Dubuque Nurseries;" he lectured over the west on "fruit trees" and other similar subjects. In 1859 the county assessment had fallen to \$9,419,298. Efforts made in 1858 and 1859 to revive the county fair failed, owing mostly to the hard times.

The amount of land in the Dubuque Land District yet unsold, having been reduced below 100,000 acres, the land office was removed from Dubuque to Des Moines in June, 1859.

A large meeting of the farmers and others, friends of agriculture, was held in Dubuque February 23, 1860, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society. The meeting was called to order by W. W. Hamilton and a discussion as to whether the old society should be reorganized or a new one formed was held. It was finally resolved to form a new association. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. Remarks were made by Hamilton, Heath, Chamberlain, Lovell and others. The constitution proposed was adopted. The following officers were elected: John King, president; Mark Miller, secretary; W. C. Chamberlain, treasurer. Every township in the county was represented on the directory.

The county fair at Tivoli Gardens, Dubuque, was a creditable exhibit. Great efforts for its success were made, the leaders in the movement being Doolittle, Chamberlain, Van Pelt, Heyer, Mattox, Lucius Langworthy, Mark Miller, Judge King, Solon Langworthy

and others. It opened September 18; many sheds, pens, etc., were erected.

In 1861, the fair was likewise creditable and a success; the receipts were \$1,922.96 and the disbursements \$1,962.96. The society had \$602.66 in resources and \$150.90 in liabilities.

There were about 1,000 entries from all parts of the county. Omnibuses ran from down town to the grounds. All branches of production were represented. High grade cattle and horses were shown. The grape display was specially fine. Already this county was famed for its grapes and its grape wine. In all features the fair was a credit to the county. The attendance was large. So well pleased were the farmers and fruit growers of the county with the fair that they immediately organized a Farmers' club to meet once a month or oftener. The call for this club was signed by about fifty of the best citizens of the county—townsmen and countrymen. This county was well represented at the state fair, held this fall at Iowa City.

The organization of the County Farmers' club was completed October 6, 1860, and the following officers were elected: H. S. Hetherington, president; J. C. E. Heyer, recording secretary; C. C. Gilman, treasurer. Among the questions discussed were, "Can apples be raised successfully in Iowa?" "Is Hungarian grass worthy of cultivation?"

In 1864 the plan to secure the state fair for two years was adopted, succeeded, and as a result the Society leased 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres for five years, from January 1, 1864, at \$50 per annum, for the first three years and \$100 per annum for the last two years. The yard was enclosed with a good fence; had 194 covered stalls; thirty-five roofed hog pens, twenty-eight sheep pens, one fine art hall, 120x30 feet, two buildings 100x24 feet, one ladies' salon, 40x20 feet, and other buildings. The trotting track was one-third of a mile. The only indebtedness was \$226 to H. L. Stout for lumber.

The fair of 1860 was an experiment and was a success, but that of 1861 was still vastly better in all particulars. It was almost equal to several state fairs. It was shown that over fifty varieties of apples could be grown in this county. Plums, pears and grapes, especially the latter, were very successful here. The trial of horses to show their style and action was a feature. The receipts of the three days were about \$1,400, exceeding by over \$400 the fair of 1860. The expenses were about \$800. The surplus, with \$200 from the state, was to be used toward subsequent fairs.

In 1860, the Little Maquoketa was bridged at Burton's furnace; this had long been needed. The grand jury reported against the management of the poorhouse in February, 1860. On January 1, 1860, it was shown that the delinquent tax for 1857 and 1858 amounted to \$93,533.63; this shows how crushing were the times. It was estimated that farm lands throughout the county would not

sell for more than \$10 an acre on the average. A farmer came to Dubuque in September, 1860, with a wagon load of Pinkeye potatoes from a distance of twenty miles and received \$3.50 for his load and his journey of forty miles. It was estimated that in 1860 10,000 gallons of wild grape wine were made in Dubuque county. The population (official) of the county in 1860, was 31,348.

The statute of 1860 provided for the election of a board of supervisors to take the place of the county court in handling county affairs. The board of supervisors consisted of nineteen members, as follows: Dubuque, J. H. Thedinga, J. H. Stewart and Arthur McCann; New Wine, John Christoph; Washington, C. Denlinger; Prairie Creek, Dennis O'Brien; Whitewater, J. B. Kittler; Cascade, E. Macomber; Table Mound, Dennis Donovan; Vernon, Levi Sparks; Taylor, H. Young; Dodge, Arthur Cox; Center, Wesley Kyle; Iowa, Lawrence Duggan; Peru, F. M. Knoll; Jefferson, Louis Miller; Concord, J. H. Floyd; Liberty, Peter Nichols; Mosalem, Thomas McCallom. J. H. Thedinga was chosen chairman of the board. On January 7, 1861, the new board met in Dubuque for the first time. An important measure before the county board was the construction of a new bridge across the river near Hempstead on the military road. A committee reported the poor farm in good condition, but had not enough land to give the inmates sufficient work. The old county poor farm had been sold for \$6,000 to James Burt, the highest bidder—\$3,000 cash and \$3,000 mortgages, which had been foreclosed at \$3,226, but execution was not yet issued. This land of the present poor farm was bought September 26, 1860, for \$6,791. The cost of building and improvements was \$14,777; other expenses were \$1,576. During 1860 there were maintained in the poorhouse forty-nine paupers. The amount expended for the maintenance of the poor farm for the calendar year, 1860, was \$5,175.97. An addition to the court house had cost \$13,272.16. The number of persons maintained in the county jail during 1860 was 151; expense of keeping them, \$1,682.10.

The farmers' club held regular sessions during the winter of 1860-61; grape culture, threshing, Hungarian grass, fruit trees, preparation of orchards, were several of the many subjects considered. Godfrey Blocklinger lectured on grape culture. Judge King and the Langworthys took much interest in the society. In February, 1861, Richard Bonson became president of the County Agricultural society. Immense quantities of barley were marketed here in 1860-1. The Farmers' club held a horticultural exhibit in the city hall in October, 1861; it was a splendid success. William Langworthy exhibited 180 varieties of apples. Another exhibited eighteen varieties of pears, and C. H. Booth, thirty-three varieties of vegetables. Judge King showed seven varieties of grapes. It was stated at this time that Mathias Lux, in 1859, had raised 6,000 pounds of tobacco on an acre and a half of ground near Dubuque.

War time prices began to stimulate all business by 1862. The Hessian fly appeared in this county this year.

In 1862, the county assessment was down to \$5,943.890. The county began to pay bounty to the soldiers in 1862—\$10,200, and gave the state fair \$300. Bridges cost \$7,219.85. Bridges at Thompson's Mill, English Mill, Whitewater, Flaherty, Maquoketa at Colesburg, over Catfish on O'Brien's road, etc., were built or commenced.

The fairs of the early sixties were events of great importance to the county. In 1861, the County Agricultural Society leased a few acres for annual fairs and tendered the grounds to the state society, which accepted the offer. There were six acres, with many excellent buildings, forty pens for sheep and hogs, seventy-five stalls for horses and cattle, floral building, mechanical building, art building, etc. The county gave \$300 and the citizens raised a large sum to fit the grounds—\$1,800 about. On the first day Hon. G. G. Wright addressed the crowd. The fastest horses of the country were here. There were over 1,000 entries. There were many splendid features and the fair was one of the most successful ever held by the state society.

In January, 1863, the county at one time was assisting about 200 families—a portion those of soldiers. At this time there were large amounts of delinquent taxes from 1857 to 1861, inclusive, and strenuous efforts to collect as much of them as possible were made. The interest alone collected was no insignificant sum. During the year 1863 the county assisted 243 families, of which 113 were those of soldiers. The whole amount of county warrants outstanding in August, 1863, was \$10,000; they were taken at par for taxes. This year county bonds to the amount of \$28,000 were paid to Sampson, Winslow and Clark, Dodge & Co. The special income tax in 1863 amounted to \$23,717.33. The Farmers' Club was active and useful.

The state fair was held here again in 1863. A fine new building for displays was erected; it was 120x30x20 feet. Judge Wright was the orator at the opening; \$4,000 was paid in premiums; it was not so great a success as in 1862.

In 1864, Timothy Davis was president of the Farmers' Club. Many of the best citizens of Dubuque city were members. In March, 1864, the railway bond question was discussed. Three members of the county board—Rugamer, Crawford and Stewart—and two outsiders—D. A. Mahony and W. G. Stewart—were appointed to settle with the Gelpcke Company, who held the bonds. The Gelpcke Company delivered to the county its \$200,000 in bonds, \$48,000 in coupons and interest on the coupons for 2,450 shares in the Dubuque & Sioux City Railway, and for \$65,000 in five equal installments. The county and city of Dubuque paid a large internal revenue on liquors and tobacco in 1864—\$150,000, estimated. On

August 7, 1864, chinch bugs flew in swarms over Dubuque city and county.

The county fair in 1864 was excellent—almost as fine as the state fair. Over thirty fast horses were present. There were many contests—baseball, equestrianism, plowing, etc. Many county roads and bridges were built in 1864-5. The census of 1865 gave the county a population of 33,078. The Farmers' Club met regularly during the cold months. The county fair of 1865 was a success, though not a great one. Paper from the Cascade Mills was exhibited. In October, 1865, county warrants were worth 90 cents and county bonds 65 cents on the dollar.

The total county indebtedness January 1, 1861, was \$279,072.17. Of this sum \$200,000 was for railroad bonds. In 1865-66 the county spent on poorhouse \$6,621.20; poor relief, \$2,551.87; superintendent of poor, \$616; volunteer relief, \$13,621.09. The jail cost \$1,679.45. The total county indebtedness January 1, 1866, was \$238,065.16. The county paid in bounty to volunteers, in 1862, \$11,000, and paid in bounty in 1864, \$127,850.

A trial of reapers and mowers was held on the farm of George Brown, Vernon township, in June, 1866. The Excelsior, Manny, Eagle, Kirby, Dodge's, Ball's, Yankee, Buckeye and McCormick machines were shown. From June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866, Deputy Collector Eighmey collected \$1,200,000 for internal revenue in this district. The county fair of 1866 was good. The county assessment in 1866 was \$9,242,756; the total tax was \$213,982.63; of this sum \$71,140.30 was for school purposes. In 1865, \$18,573.61 was spent on bridges; in 1866 less than one-third of that sum was spent. The county before this date had sent its insane patients to the state asylum; as fast as they were announced cured, they were returned to this county. From September 1, 1851, to May 31, 1867, there were issued in county warrants \$656,250.04, of which \$634,327.40 had been paid, leaving outstanding \$21,422.64. The highest issue in one year was \$71,836.67, in 1865. The paid warrants that had accumulated for twenty-seven years were burned in 1867.

The board was petitioned in 1867 to create the city of Dubuque as Julien township and all outside the old Julien as Dubuque township. The school census of 1868 gave Dubuque county 38,860 people. In February, 1867, many bridges were damaged by a severe storm. In 1868 the county board was increased to twenty-one members, instead of nineteen, as before, owing to the creation of Dubuque township. The law of 1868 permitted counties to compound and rebond their debts. A new poorhouse, two and one-half miles north, became county property in 1868; the house was four stories, 36x70, and built of stone; there were thirty-seven inmates, of whom twelve were insane. The Farmers' Club was still active and suc-

cessful. The county assessment in 1869 was \$9,115.656. An attempt to put the city hospital on the poorhouse grounds was defeated in 1869. The county fair of 1868 was small.

The proposition of building a new court house was broached in 1869; the existing one was spoken of as an "old, inconvenient, ill-shaped affair." The back part had been built in the thirties, at Clay, Seventh and the alley. In 1856 the front part was built, under Governor Hempstead, county judge. In 1853 the jail and sheriff's house were built on the Eighth street side of the court house lot. Now, in 1869, the county had no debt of consequence, and therefore should have a court house and jail in keeping with the improved order of things, it was argued.

The population of the county by the government census of 1870 was 38,969. In 1870 the county board allowed \$2,725 on the construction of two bridges within the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque; the obligation of the city to do this had been in dispute for many years. In 1870 the board sent to the state insane asylum fifteen patients; the newspapers said that "over-excited religious fervor" was the cause of most of the cases. By January, 1870, the county owed yet of the Gelpcke bonds only \$5,275.25, but it yet owed of the county bonds \$107,000. The total assessment this year was \$9,880,165, and the county tax \$73,274.72; the bridge tax was \$29,640.97; total county tax, \$224,921.61. The old red brick court house on Seventh street was still an interesting landmark, but wholly unequal to the demands of a progressive and prosperous county like Dubuque. A new building was talked of. In the old house—second story—were the court, jury and supervisors' rooms; in the first story were the offices of sheriff, treasurer, recorder and collector. Bridge building at this time was extensive and costly.

The poor tax in 1871 was \$28,831.38. County expenses in 1869 were \$71,708.56; in 1870, \$68,022.50; in 1871, \$59,418.59. In February, 1871, county bridge warrants were worth 90 to 95 cents; county bonds, 82 to 84 cents; county warrants, 94 to 98 cents; in May, 1871, county warrants were at par. At this time there was no county debt, except about \$102,000 old county debt and about \$16,000 outstanding warrants. The day (May 19) that county warrants were at par, the treasurer expected a run, and was prepared, but none came; only \$96 was paid that day. The old Karkick diggings were tapped this year to secure pure water for Dubuque. From January 1, 1871, to February 15, 1872, old county bounty bonds to the amount of \$100,447.77 were refunded in new twenty-five-year 6 per cent bonds. The relatives of Thomas S. Hinds, in 1872, sued the county for \$25,000 for the drowning of him, his wife and his boy in May. N. W. Boyes became county superintendent, vice Mr. Norman, killed.

The county assessment in 1857 was \$18,844,190; in 1859 it was

\$6,694,786; in 1862 it was \$5,967,815, the lowest; in 1867 it was \$10,415,960; then dropped and in 1873 was \$9,972,104. The county tax in 1857 was \$136,415; in 1859 it was \$66,212; in 1867, \$242,864; in 1873, \$230,503. In 1873 county warrants and bridge warrants were at par and county bonds were 97 to 98 cents. In 1873 three commissioners took the place of the old board of commissioners: L. Duggan, T. Crawford and W. Coates. The law of 1874 required assessors to assess at the real cash value; the assessment was now about \$18,000,000. The Upper Iowa or Northwestern Fair was held here in 1874—up the Couler. Track, buildings and grounds were put in excellent condition. D. N. Cooley was president; on the third day over 15,000 people were present; the total receipts were over \$20,000; it was a splendid success—just what could be done here when the good people tried.

In 1875 the population of the county was 43,845 by the state census. The fair was again held here and was another exceptional success. President A. S. Welch, of the State Agricultural College, was the speaker at the opening. The races drew immense crowds; Mr. Cooley was still president. The Brothers from Melleray exhibited high grade Shorthorn cattle; the art hall was beautiful and attractive in the extreme; the booths, amphitheater and power hall were features. In November, 1875, the poorhouse was destroyed by fire. At the time the cold was intense, and no water available. Through the efforts of Henry Patterson, no lives were lost and much of the furniture was saved. The inmates (fifty-one) were cared for temporarily elsewhere near.

A new court house was talked of in January, 1876. In March the county board bought of W. H. McNear the farm known as the old Farley place, at Julien station, for a poorfarm; the 200 acres cost \$10,000. Temporary buildings were occupied until a new building could be erected. The new building was planned to be three stories and basement and in size 35x69 feet; material, stone and brick; cost, about \$10,500. Congress passed an act in 1876 giving the county the right to use Washington Square for a court house site. On April 1, 1876, the county was free of debt. This year the county board were: William Coates, Mark Sullivan and Jacob Kessler. Godfrey Blocklinger died this year; he came from Switzerland, about 1844-45, and was a prominent and useful citizen; he was for many years an active member of the Farmers' Club. In 1877 Dennis A. Mahony became county commissioner. There was much objection to the large amount of poor relief supplied by the county. The fair or exposition in 1877 was on a grand scale and a fine success; the total receipts were nearly \$28,000; 15,000 people were present the best day. The expenses about covered the receipts; large prizes and premiums were paid; the appropriation for it was \$500. A petition of the citizens for a new court

house was presented in 1878. The total county expense in 1878 was \$95,204.10; the total county tax was \$240,535.80. In 1879 the Taxpayers' League was formed. In January, 1879, there were eighty-four inmates at the poorhouse; two were ninety-four years old and two others were ninety-two.

In the assessment case of the county against the bridge company, the county lost. The county assessment in 1880 was \$10,144.435, and the total tax \$236,161.25. The fair in the fall of 1879 was well attended and successful; it was the sixth straight success; the receipts were \$19,084.38, less \$77.59 on hand at the beginning. In 1881 there was paid in bounty on wild animals \$957. There were sixty inmates at the poorhouse January 1, 1881; poor expense was over \$30,000. In 1882 a county loan of \$65,000 was taken by the German Bank at 102 per cent. In 1882 the bounty on wild animals was \$1,134, and bridges cost \$23,859.25. The total tax in 1884 was \$264,174.66. The county school population in 1884 was 11,152, the largest in the state. The total assessment in 1886 was \$9,536,934. T. W. Johnson was steward of the poorfarm. The county assessment in 1873 was \$9,142,625; in 1887 it was \$9,353,589. Many argued that the present assessment was too low; the Knights of Labor declared that rich tax dodgers were too numerous. The total county warrants issued in 1887 was \$107,394.53. In 1888 the proposition of the county to the city of Dubuque for the latter to use the county prisoners on the streets was accepted; the county board said that prisoners had been so well treated that they did not want to be released, and when released committed offenses in order to get back again. In 1888 the county debt was \$115,000, and in 1889 it was \$90,000; \$65,000 was bonded. In 1889 the county tax rate was 30 mills on the dollar and about one-half of it was for schools; the assessment was between 30 and 40 per cent of the real value. In 1889 \$90,000 in county bonds sold for \$90,800, to a Cleveland company; they were for ten years. In 1889 the insane cost \$11,953.80; there was too much insanity, alarmingly said the newspapers.

It was decided early in 1890 to build the proposed new court house on the present site and not on Washington Square, as had for years been suggested by not a few citizens. This spring (1890) the citizens of Dubuque, who on the question of erecting a new court house had been denied that privilege and opportunity so long, determined to effect that result if it could possibly be accomplished. They knew that nearly or quite all the county outside of the city of Dubuque would oppose them, and accordingly began a stirring campaign, almost a crusade, to carry the question at the polls, where it was finally submitted. The election was held June 3, and resulted as follows:

PRECINCTS—	For Bonds.	Against Bonds.
Cascade	3	222
Center	28	41
Concord	49	79
Dodge	7	162
Dubuque	44	17
Dyersville	42	184
Iowa	4	101
Jefferson	19	54
Julien, First	256	101
Julien, Second	499	11
Julien, Third	638	35
Julien, Fourth	574	26
Julien, Fifth (East).....	215	41
Julien, Fifth (West).....	357	39
Liberty	20	105
Mosalem	16	13
New Wine	42	72
Peru	38	9
Prairie Creek	27	75
Table Mound	18	69
Taylor	28	255
Vernon	5	95
Washington	7	95
Whitewater	5	197
Totals	2,941	2,098

Dubuque city was overjoyed at the result, and began immediate preparations to build. The total county debt on January 1, 1891, not counting court house bonds, was \$76,426.52. In 1890 the county supervisors were Klauer, Cunningham, Dunn, McNamara, Stewart, Schemmel and Schueller. For the calendar year 1890 the total county expense was \$82,764.17; the insane cost, \$14,366.65; bridges, \$20,971.01, and late in the year there was paid on the new court house the sum of \$4,258.59. Court house bonds to the amount of \$125,000 were sold at par in April, 1891, to P. J. Lee, president of the Citizens' State Bank; they ran for twenty-five years and bore 4 per cent interest. Fred Heer & Sons were the court house architects. The corner-stone was laid with due ceremony on July 11, 1891, a large crowd being present. The Greys and Sharpshooters were out. The leading speakers were Judge D. J. Lenehan, Hon. Alphons Matthews and Hon. F. B. Daniels. Present were the venerable Gen. George W. Jones and Judge Thomas S. Wilson. It was a memorable occasion. The cost of the building proper was \$145,439.22; furnishings and superintending,

\$32,923.78; total, \$178,463. It was completed and occupied in 1893.

The census of 1890 gave Dubuque county 49,848 population; Dubuque city, 30,311; Dyersville, 1,272 (975 in 1880); Epworth, 348; Farley, 582; Cascade (all sections), 1,396. The population of the county in 1880 was 42,996. In 1891, M. Liddy was steward of the poorfarm; he raised during the year \$2,081.82 worth of live stock and hay, and sold in hay and grain \$3,060 worth. The live stock left on the farm was worth \$3,683. For the calendar year 1891 the total county expense was \$186,601.93. In 1892 the county refused to divide its bridge fund with the city of Dubuque.

The county board levied one-fourth of a mill on the dollar in September, 1893, for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief and funeral expenses of honorably discharged and indigent Union soldiers, sailors and marines, and the indigent wives, widows and minor children of such soldiers, etc., having a legal residence in this county.

In August, 1893, the townships of Washington, Prairie Creek, Whitewater, Cascade, Dodge, Vernon and Mosalem complained because they had no representative on the county board.

In 1893 the county assessment was \$12,256,175. By 1892-93 there had been issued of the court house bonds \$125,000; the balance was in warrants. The county smallpox hospital was located near Asbury in 1894; the county and city jointly put up the brick building and bore the expense. In 1895 Dubuque county had twenty-nine butter and cheese factories, with an annual product of about \$255,000. In the nineties telephone lines began to cross the county in various directions. On January 1, 1894, the county debt was \$181,650.55; on January 1, 1895, it was \$163,680.39.

In 1902 the county board was petitioned by 180 members of the Grand Army posts of the county to submit to the voters the question, Shall Dubuque county levy a one mill tax with which to build a soldiers' and sailors' memorial hall? The county tax in 1902 was \$357,273.51, and in 1903 was \$361,724.78. The total assessment in 1903 was \$13,163,678. The number of polls in the county was 12,523; of this number, 8,426 were in Dubuque city.

The poultry show in the city hall at Dubuque in January, 1898, was an important affair; the prizes aggregated \$100. The total county tax in 1897 was \$456,373.33. The county assessment was \$13,783,545. Henry S. Hetherington died in 1898; he came to the county in 1845 and was prominent. In December, 1897, there were 173 saloons in Dubuque county; a tax of \$600 each under the mulct law would yield \$103,800, one-half to the county and one-half to the city or township. In 1898 the corporation tax in Cascade was 5 mills; Dyersville, 10 mills; New Vienna, 10 mills; Epworth, 2 mills, and Farley, 10 mills. In 1898 the county spent \$56,063.70 for its poor. Dubuque County Farmers' Mutual Insur-

ance Association met at Farley in January, 1899; F. N. Simpson was president. By 1900 the Iowa Telephone Company operated 114.5 miles in Dubuque county; Standard, 65.99 miles; Epworth line, 16.98; Bishop line in Dyersville, .57. The third annual exhibition of the Mississippi Valley Poultry Association was held here in January, 1900. The county tax of 1899 was \$330,157.39, and the total assessment \$12,750,301. The Cascade fair and the county fair were held together in October, 1899. The county board about this time was allowed space in the ice harbor for a pesthouse. In 1900 the county tax for all purposes was \$332,271.51, and the total assessment \$13,075,046. The county fair at Cascade in 1900 was unusually good; Cascade deserved and received great praise for its efforts. Henry L. Stout died in July, 1900; he was one of the first and foremost settlers and lived a life of great usefulness and honor.

The total county tax in 1904 was \$385,788.14; the school tax alone was \$153,697.11. The total real estate and personal property in the county was valued at \$12,434,349.

In 1904 Crawford's bill in the legislature provided for four county supervisor's districts outside of the city of Dubuque, and for one of Julien township, which was coextensive with the city, with four supervisors outside of the city and three from the city proper.

In 1905 Dubuque county had the largest corn crop in its history—an average of about fifty-two bushels to the acre; a full average crop had always before been placed at forty-six bushels per acre.

The official papers of the county in 1895 were *Times*, *Herald* and *Telegraph* of Dubuque, *Pioneer of Cascade*, and *Commercial and News Letter* of Dyersville.

The tax under the mulct law brought the county a large revenue in 1896. It was about this time that twenty cows at the county poor-farm were condemned under the tests for tuberculosis.

It was noted about this time that Dubuque county had a total of about 300 bridges, many of which were of iron and steel, and in the aggregate had cost a large sum.

In August, 1907, a terrible storm swept over the county, doing immense damage, especially to bridges and to the town of Bernard. In November, 1907, Dubuque county sold to the State of Iowa five islands in the Mississippi, located above Eagle Point.

COUNTY WARRANTS DRAWN.

1902	.....	\$257,045.11
1903	.....	230,420.87
1904	.....	214,319.86
1905	.....	222,390.30
1906	.....	221,937.78
1907	.....	224,208.45
1908	.....	202,479.88

1909	198,297.75
1910	216,636.10

COUNTY—TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS,

January 1, 1911.

Bonded indebtedness	\$111,000.00
County general fund warrants.....	182,741.00
County bridge fund warrants.....	29,384.30
Auditor holds warrants, 1909-1910.....	3,107.95
Total	<u>\$326,233.25</u>

All taxes in the county were as follows: For 1907, \$416,224.71; 1908, \$443,836.13; 1909, \$462,016.27; 1910, \$468,099.07.

"The era of prohibition in Iowa was the era of the unrestrained liquor traffic in Dubuque, Scott and other river counties in which local sentiment was against the prohibition law. In those days we had over twice as many saloons in Dubuque as we have today. They were open late at night and seven days in the week, and the liquor influence in politics was stronger than at present. It does not follow that conditions would be permanently improved by the repeal of the mulct law. The Democrats would have the support of thousands of Republicans in their demand for the restoration of the open saloon. Besides, the sacrifice of the present revenue from the liquor traffic in the border towns would probably not stop the sale of liquor to any drunkard it was desired to save. Would prohibition help the man who could get liquor by crossing the bridge or patronizing the bootlegger? We fear not."—(*Times-Journal*, January 1, 1911.)

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, ETC.

DR. JOHN B. STODDARD is credited with being the first physician to locate at Dubuque. He must have come quite early in the year 1833, because he was present when the cholera cases raged in July, August and September of that year. He was almost immediately followed by Dr. John Hill, who also administered to the cholera patients. About fifty deaths from cholera occurred in Dubuque County that year. The next year Dr. Frederick Andros arrived. Many years afterward he claimed to have been the first duly registered and licensed physician here, because, according to his statement, the other physicians had not been regularly licensed. He further stated that when he arrived there were here two doctors, both named Stoddard, though not related so far as known. As he makes no mention of Dr. Hill, the latter had probably left the place. Dr. Andros continued to practice here until 1838, when he moved to Clayton County. In the files of the *Dubuque Visitor*, which made its appearance in June, 1836, the advertisement or card of Dr. E. Andros appears. Dr. Frederick Andros does not state who Dr. E. was. Dr. Stoddard's card also appears in the *Visitor*. His charges were, in town, day time, \$1; night time, \$2; ex-officio services, \$1 per hour; consultation with other doctors, \$10. There was an extra charge for mileage for country calls. He kept medicines for sale, and was a surgeon as well as a physician.

In June, 1836, Dr. John W. Finley began practicing here medicine, surgery and midwifery, and became active and prominent at once. In October, 1836, Dr. R. O. Shaw, surgeon-dentist, located in Dubuque.

In 1837 Dr. I. O'Ferrall began to practice. He kept vaccine on hand. Dr. Plumbe began practicing about the same time. He limited his midwifery practice to Dubuque. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Leyden, Holland. Dr. Lurton came in 1838 and devoted his attention to diseases of women and children. At this time a Dr. Crane was associated with Dr. Finley. The two (Finley & Crane) apparently had a large practice in 1838. Dr. Plumbe announced in September, 1838, that he had long adopted the European plan of practice with bilious and intermittent fever and ague, and would undertake to cure in a few hours without the use of calomel.

During the decade of the forties several physicians located in Dubuque. One located at Cascade about 1843. Dr. Charles Hutawa was in Dubuque in 1840.

In three days during November, 1845, the citizens of Dubuque subscribed \$1,000 for a city hospital, owing to a smallpox scare, but as the disease almost immediately disappeared the project was dropped. In 1846 Drs. Charles Koepfle, R. S. Lewis and P. R. Campbell were paid fees by the county board for attendance on the poor. Dr. John B. Henion, dental surgeon, was here in 1847.

In 1847 among the doctors here were Joseph Sprague, Asa Horr, Boone & Whitman, C. Koepfle, D. B. Lee, C. B. Carpenter, J. O'Sullivan and Timothy Mason. Koepfle, O'Sullivan and Mason were county physicians. The latter was a druggist. Drs. Horr and Sprague practiced together medicine and surgery and made a specialty of deformities. Drs. Lee and Carpenter were dentists and partners.

The next year there were here practicing Drs. Harrison Holt, Ambrose Crane, J. B. Henion, Joseph Sprague, Asa Horr, C. Koepfle, D. B. Lee, I. B. Branch, P. P. Berger and Doctor Diefenbacher. Lee, Henion and Branch were dentists. In 1848 the Iowa State Medical Society was organized at Iowa City.

Dr. Berger was a graduate of foreign medical schools and spoke three languages.

In 1849 the cholera again appeared. By May 16 there were many cases in Galena, but none here yet. In June as high as ten deaths a day occurred in Galena. On May 30 there were a few cases here, which proved to be the dreaded cholera. By the last of June there had been from ten to twenty cases, and by July 7 there had been eleven deaths in Dubuque, of which five cases were from steamers. Large quantities of lime were sprinkled in the streets and alleys. Drs. L. T. Boone and R. S. Lewis practiced here in 1849.

In July, 1850, cholera was again threatened and a hospital was again talked of. In 1850 Dr. Horr used chloroform in an operation of tracheotomy on a child of Joseph Sebring.

In 1851 there were here among others Drs. H. T. Whitman, George W. Scott, Thomas Scott, Thomas P. Powell and Asa Horr. George W. Scott was physician, surgeon and accoucheur. He used vegetable remedies and not calomel, opium, antimony, blistering, etc. Dr. Horr finally made a specialty of surgery. He used chloroform when amputating the leg of Ambrose Meeker, who had been injured by a threshing machine. In 1851 he claimed to have already used chloroform here in 300 different cases. Dr. Powell had been a member of the Royal Medical Institute of Weland and had officiated as accoucheur of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He made a specialty of diseases of women and children.

In 1852 the city had a few cases of cholera, perhaps during the

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NEW VIENNA, IOWA

summer 100 cases in all. Ten to twenty died. Drs. George W. Richards and Robert I. Thomas were county physicians in 1852. A building was leased and fitted up for a hospital.

In November, 1852, a meeting of the physicians of Dubuque was held at the office of Dr. Edward Kirkup for the purpose of forming a county medical society. A committee on constitution and bylaws was appointed and the meeting adjourned to a subsequent date. The committee were Asa Horr, G. W. Richards and F. C. Smith. At the second meeting in January, 1853, the constitution prepared was adopted and the following officers of the society were elected: G. W. Richards, president; John F. Ely and Harrison Holt, vice-presidents; Asa Horr, corresponding secretary; F. Coleman Smith, recording secretary; R. S. Lewis, treasurer; Richards, Horr and Ely, censors. The first members were as follows: D. W. Richards, R. E. Lewis, Asa Horr, Thomas Scott, Robert I. Thomas, Harrison Holt, F. C. Smith, J. W. Finley, W. R. McMahan, A. E. Smith and J. F. Ely.

At the first annual meeting the members were: Asa Horr, W. R. McMahan, Harrison Holt, G. W. Richards, Thomas Scott, F. C. Smith, R. S. Lewis, John W. Finley and Robert J. Thomas, of Dubuque; A. E. Smith, of Delaware County, and John F. Ely, of Linn County.

The presidents down to 1879 were: G. W. Richards, F. Andros, R. S. Lewis, Asa Horr, T. O. Edwards, R. J. Thomas, G. A. Staples, C. W. Belden, G. W. Watson, H. Minges, J. C. Lay, Benjamin McCluer, W. Watson, N. B. Matthews, William Hoffbauer, M. E. Connolly, John S. Lewis and M. H. Waples. The Northwestern Sanitarium was established in 1876 by Dr. E. A. Guilbert, and a little earlier the Dubuque Remedial and Surgical Institute was opened on Main street. Dr. Guilbert was a homeopathist.

In April, 1853, the Medical Society met and passed resolutions regretting the death of Dr. G. W. Richards. R. S. Lewis was president of the society at this date and E. Kirkup secretary. Smallpox was here again in 1853. Dr. W. R. McMahan was health officer.

In the spring of 1854 Drs. W. R. McMahan and N. B. Matthews opened a private hospital in a brick house opposite the Court House. They were well patronized and cared for smallpox patients. Their consulting physicians were Drs. F. W. Finley, L. T. Coleman and Smith & Shipman.

"Health of Dubuque.—The health of the city of Dubuque was never better. While neighboring cities have been visited by that enemy of our race, the cholera, Dubuque, with the exception of two or three strangers who died of it, has thus far escaped unharmed."—*Observer*, July 22, 1854.

Dr. Watson was here in 1854; also Dr. E. C. Franklin, a pupil of

Dr. Valentine Mott. A few cases of cholera appeared here in August.

Among the physicians in Dubuque in November, 1855, were Lewis & Watson, Thomas Scott, Edward Dorn, W. W. Woolsey, Mengus & Bengal, and P. L. Hatch, homeopathist.

The new hospital of the Sisters of Charity was opened in 1855. The citizens generally helped defray the expense of erecting the building. Drs. E. A. Guilbert and P. L. Hatch opened a homeopharmacy here in 1856. Drs. E. C. Franklin and W. B. Lillis opened the same kind of a pharmacy a little later.

A medical and surgical clinic was conducted in 1856 at 133 Main street, Dubuque, by W. B. Lillis, M. D. In December nineteen cases were treated. About this time Dr. Iddings inserted an artificial eye in a patient and was complimented highly for his skill.

Dr. McTaggart, eye and ear specialist, was here in 1857. Other members at this time were: Horr, Belden, David, Watson, Pratt, Sprague, Matthews, Edwards, Minges, McCluer, Jennings and Thomas. They were all members of the Dubuque Medical Society. They conducted a clinic in 1857, in which the following cases were treated: Hernia, 1; porrigo favosa, 4; suppressio menses, 2; blennadenitis, 2; haemorrhoides, 1; leucorrhea, 1; icteritious jaundice, 4; psoriasis, 1; ascites, or dropsy, 1; stricture, or urethra, 1; dysentery, 1; total, 19.

The Dubuque County Homeopathic Medical Society was here in February, 1858. Among the members were: E. H. Guilbert, Dr. Williams, E. C. Franklin, C. A. Jaeger, H. P. Gatchell and John Ellis. Belden (G. W. B.) & David (W. G.), W. Lillis, S. H. Guilbert, T. Edwards and others were practicing. Horr & Barker were partners. The two Guilberts were partners and probably brothers.

The annual meeting of the Dubuque Medical Society was held at Dr. Staples' office in January, 1859. The following officers were elected for 1859: George M. Staples, president; William Watson, first vice-president; Joseph Sprague, second vice-president; James C. Lay, corresponding secretary; P. C. Samson, Jr., recording secretary; William Watson, treasurer; R. S. Lewis, chairman; C. W. Belden, E. Dorn and N. B. Matthews, censors; R. I. Thomas, Benjamin McCluer and Thomas O. Edwards, delegates to the American Medical Association. R. I. Thomas had just retired from the presidency of the society.

Dr. Barker was a graduate of Dublin University and the Missouri Medical State College. Dr. T. Edwards was a first-class surgeon. He had been professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio.

Dr. Charles Jennings formed a partnership with Dr. Asa Horr in April, 1859. He was a young man, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was well educated in medicine, ambitious and able.

The Dubuque Medical Society held its annual meeting January

3, 1860, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C. W. Belden, president; Benjamin McCluer, vice-president; J. C. Fay, second vice-president; F. H. Pratt, corresponding secretary; C. B. Jennings, recording secretary; William Watson, treasurer; R. S. Lewis, Ed. Dorn and C. W. Belden, censors. Tom O. Edwards, George M. Staples and Joseph Sprague were elected delegates to the American Medical Association. Drs. Lewis, Sprague, Pratt, McCluer, Minges, Staples and Watson were appointed a committee to arrange for the meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society, which was to assemble here in May, 1860. Reports on several difficult cases were read, and the address of the retiring president, G. M. Staples, was listened to.

On March 19, 1860, Dr. Underwood, of Dubuque, at the Julien House removed a steotomatous tumor from the interior of the ear of Miss Mary A. Morrison, of Jones County. It was about two inches long and varying in thickness. It was removed in about half an hour and was regarded as a very skillful surgical operation.

The Iowa State Medical Society assembled in Dubuque, May 9, 1860. Dr. E. S. Barrows, of Davenport, president, called the meeting to order. It was an interesting meeting throughout. Many valuable papers were read and many subjects discussed. Many physicians from all parts of the state were present.

Dr. Asa Horr was operating and consulting surgeon and had a large practice in 1861. Drs. Henry Smith and C. J. Ford were dentists. Dr. C. B. Jennings was again here practicing in 1862. In war time Dr. G. M. Staples was post surgeon. In 1863 Dr. Rischtach served as county physician. W. Matthews, of Peosta, graduated from the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk about 1864.

The Iowa State Dental Society met here in July, 1865, and was called to order by L. C. Ingersoll, president. About a score of representatives were present from all over the state. Illustrative clinical work was done.

Among the dentists present were Drs. Nichols, Gunckle, Chase, Myers, Tulloss, Hardeman, Severance, Braugh, Sales, Miss Hobbs, Kulp, Taft, of Cincinnati; Dr. Peebles, of St. Louis; Ingersoll and Porter, King, Rogers and Clarke, of Dubuque.

In 1866 the steamer Canada which came here had on board six cases of cholera, of which three proved fatal. The Minnesota also brought here several cases. By prompt action the city prevented its getting a foothold.

In 1867 the Northern Iowa Dental Association held its annual meeting at Dyersville. Dr. A. B. Mason, of Cedar Falls, was president, and Dr. E. L. Clarke, of Dubuque, vice-president.

One acre of ten belonging to the city on the west one-half of the northeast one-half of Section 13, Township 89 north, Range 2 east, was set apart for a hospital site in June, 1869. The building was to be erected by the city and the county jointly.

Dr. Harrison Holt died in 1870. He came to Dubuque in 1847, practiced considerable at first and soon afterward became connected with the *Miners' Express* and remained thus associated until 1852, when he, D. A. Mahony, W. A. Adams and W. M. White established the *Herald*. He died at Maquoketa.

Dr. Casper Koepfle died here in 1870. He settled here in 1844 and had a fair practice.

During the seventies the medical societies met quite regularly, but no event of striking importance occurred. The hospital was completed in 1872 and proved "just what was needed." The grounds comprised fifteen acres and the building was located 500 yards from any residence and contained eleven rooms.

In 1869 the county board made a conditional appropriation of \$2,000 for a city hospital, to be paid to the city when it should deliver to the county a warranty deed of the tract of land. This was done in 1872, when the hospital was erected.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Dubuque Medical Society was held in January, 1872, at Dr. McCluer's office. Dr. G. M. Staples was the retiring president. The new officers were: Dr. William Watson, president; H. Rischatsch and N. B. Matthews, vice-presidents; W. M. Waples, corresponding secretary; Dr. Connolly, recording secretary; Benjamin McCluer, treasurer; J. C. Fay, J. W. Finley and W. McKee, censors; W. Watson, librarian. Dr. Fay read a paper on "Vesico Vaginal Fistula;" Dr. Watson one on "Reflex Nervous Diseases;" Dr. Rischatsch on "Scarlatina Anginosa," and Dr. McCluer one on "Reduction of Dislocation of the Hip by Manipulation." At this time the society had fourteen members, as follows: John W. Finley, Asa Horr, W. Watson, C. W. Belden, N. B. Matthews, G. M. Staples, B. McCluer, J. C. Fay, H. F. Rischatsch, W. McKee, M. H. Waples, M. E. Connelly, J. F. Lewis and E. A. Crepin.

When the yellow fever was at Memphis in 1873, Dubuque raised nearly \$1,500 for relief. In 1873 Dr. James C. Fay became president of the society here. The meetings were usually held at Dr. McCluer's office. The meeting of 1873 was interesting and instructive. Many papers on special subjects were read. Professor Hay, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, was present and took part in the proceedings.

In 1874 there were many cases of smallpox in the southeastern part of the county. The profession united to "wipe it out" and succeeded. The members of the society in January, 1874, were as follows: John W. Finley, Joseph Sprague, B. McCluer, William Watson, George M. Staples, N. B. Matthews, James C. Fay, M. H. Waples, C. N. Belden, M. E. Connolly, Asa Horr, H. Rischatsch, W. McKee, Karl Mesling, H. Smith, of Epworth, and William Bigelow, of Buncombe.

On June 21, 1874, John W. Finley, Joseph Sprague, Asa Horr,

William Watson, C. W. Belden, H. B. Matthews, G. M. Staples, James C. Lay, Benjamin McCluer, H. T. Rischdash, Wiley McKee, M. H. Waples, M. E. Connolly, Carl Misling, H. W. Smith and Silas A. Tremain were incorporated as the Dubuque Medical Society.

Dr. Nicholas B. Matthews died here September 9, 1875. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819, was educated at Maynooth and finished his medical education at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He located in Dubuque in 1853, but for a short time practiced in Cascade. He was a superior physician and was prominent in all worthy public affairs.

In June, 1876, the Northeastern Iowa Homeopathic Medical Society met here at the Lorimier House.

On May 25, 1881, the State Medical Society assembled here. S. B. Chase, of Osage, was president; M. H. Waples, of Dubuque, assistant secretary. Dr. C. W. Belden, of Dubuque, delivered the welcoming address. Almost every county of the state was represented. The proceedings were very interesting. Dr. McCluer, of Dubuque, read a paper on "Injuries to the Orbital Regions;" Dr. Staples, of Dubuque, one on "Chest Drainage and Emphysema." The ethics of the profession was discussed. Receptions were given by the leading citizens and homes thrown open for the comfort of the visiting followers.

In 1883 several cases of smallpox were soon isolated and prevented from spreading. The Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa was in session here in June, 1883. Dr. E. A. Guilbert tendered the society a reception and banquet. In 1886 the Julien Medical Society was organized and monthly meetings were held at the houses of the members. Papers on medical subjects were read at every meeting. Dr. Bready was president; Dr. Fowler, secretary; Dr. Bready, custodian. The homeopaths reorganized in July, 1889, and met at Dr. Jackson's office. Drs. E. A. Guilbert and McCeney were temporarily president and secretary, respectively. Drs. William Bray, N. Bray and Jackson prepared a constitution and bylaws.

In 1886 the health department reported on the necessity of doing away with the numerous sinkholes about the city and recommended the proposed new sewer; the open sewer system was denounced. Dr. Greene was health physician. He was still official physician in 1888. He reported that for the year 1887 there were 620 deaths, of which 355 were males. Twenty-eight had died of scarlet fever; 56 of diphtheria; 13 of chickenpox; 14 of typhoid fever; 4 of erysipelas; 13 of croup, and 492 of measles. In 1889 the officers of the Julien Medical Society were: G. M. Staples, president; Dr. Reynor, of Epworth, vice-president.

In May, 1890, the Iowa State Dental Association met in this city. The Dubuque dentists in attendance were: W. P. Dickinson,

C. J. Peterson (who was chosen president), E. W. Munn, E. L. Clark, J. B. Clark and J. V. Conzett. The Dubuque County Medical Society had a fine banquet at the Lorimier House in 1892. Dr. Brownson was county physician in 1893. The sixth annual meeting of the Cedar Valley Medical Society met here in October, 1893. All were invited to visit Finley Hospital. Retiring President Bigelow read a paper on "Fractures of Elbow Joints." Drs. Heustis and Kinnier conducted a twenty-minute eye clinic. Dr. N. J. J. Muller, of Dyersville, was elected vice-president. In 1893 T. W. Ruete, of Dubuque, was chosen president of the Pharmaceutical Association of Iowa. The Wilson Medical Institute was established at Dubuque in 1893 for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, skin, blood, nerves, etc. Dr. J. W. Fowler became health officer in 1893.

The eighth annual report of Dr. Brownson in 1894 showed he had treated during the year 833 patients; he had served acceptably since 1888. At the June (1894) meeting of the Dubuque Medical Society the following doctors were present: Asa Horr, J. S. Lewis, J. F. McCarthy, F. W. Wieland, F. H. Holland, Cooper Walsh, J. R. Guthrie, J. W. Heustis, M. E. Connolly, J. H. Greene, W. H. Kinnier, I. S. Bigelow, J. E. Maguire, Ben Michel, W. P. Slattery, C. H. Hamilton and George Minges.

The Dubuque Medical Society assembled in January, 1897. There were present among others: J. W. Heustis, president; Ben Michel, first vice-president; J. C. Dennison, second vice-president; F. W. Wieland, secretary; Nancy M. Hill, treasurer; Ben Michel, librarian; William Watson, M. E. Connolly and J. S. Lewis, censors. They discussed a proposed law to stop itinerant practice and aimed particularly at the osteopaths. Drs. Bready, Michel and Heustis were appointed a committee to confer with the legislature in favor of the proposed law.

In 1897 and 1898 Dr. J. E. Maguire served as county physician. In April, 1898, the sixth annual session of the Tri-State Medical Society met here. Dr. George M. Staples died here in 1899. He was educated in Maine, came here in 1856 and served as surgeon of the Fourteenth Iowa Regiment.

In 1900 a new ordinance provided for a board of health, consisting of five members. They were chosen and at once took effective steps to correct many evils. In 1902 an epidemic of typhoid fever showed there was much yet to be done to prevent disease. It was difficult to learn the source of the fever—city water, or well water, or otherwise. This year also smallpox again appeared, but was soon banished by the health board. The Dental Club of Iowa began to hold sessions about this time. Dr. George A. Minges was president of the Dubuque Medical Society in 1904. In 1905 this society was reorganized under the new state constitution. The new officers were: George Minges, president; James Alderson, vice-president;

M. J. A. Muellen, second vice-president; Anna Odell, secretary; Lily Kinnier, treasurer; James R. Guthrie, librarian and delegate to the State Society; John Hancock, I. S. Bigelow and A. H. Blocklinger, trustees; J. R. Guthrie, John S. Lewis and J. H. Greene, censors.

The annual meeting of 1906 was interesting, instructive and largely attended. Many important papers were read. A clinic at Farley Hospital was an interesting feature. Among those present were: H. B. Gratiot, J. R. Guthrie, B. Michel, J. S. Lewis, E. R. Lewis, J. C. Hancock, Nancy Hill, George Minges, C. A. Snyder, I. S. Bigelow, J. H. Greene, C. H. Hamilton, Charles Lenehan, Mary Killeen, J. E. Bready, Dr. Myers, J. W. Heustis, W. L. Becker, Joseph Rowan, T. H. Hefferman, W. P. Slattery, F. W. Wieland, O. E. Haisch, Dr. Schrup, Dr. Pond and Dr. Linehan. Dr. Reynor, of Epworth, and C. A. Kearney, of Farley, were present.

Drs. W. P. Slattery, Mary Killeen and I. S. Bigelow were the committee on arrangements, and much of the success of the meeting was due to their efforts. The new officers were: I. S. Bigelow, president; Mary Killeen, secretary; Lily Kinnier, treasurer.

In 1906 an epidemic of grip afflicted the city. In June, 1907, the most notable array of physicians ever assembled in Dubuque met and the visitors were welcomed by Dr. William P. Slattery. Numerous papers on specialties and successes were read and discussed. Finley Hospital was one of the centers of interest.

At the meeting of June, 1907, there were present: H. B. Gratiot, J. W. Heustis, J. I. Lewis, I. S. Bigelow, J. H. Greene, F. W. Wieland, Ben Michel, J. R. Guthrie, G. W. Minges, C. H. Hamilton, Nancy Hill, Dr. Hefferman, Dr. Cowan, J. F. McCarthy, Dr. Thompson, J. E. Costello, of Zwingle, and F. Reynor, of Epworth.

In 1908 the society endorsed the Visiting Nurses' Association. In March of this year it seemed as if half of the people were unwell with colds and grip at one time. Dr. Alphons Matthews, an old physician of Dubuque, passed away after an active and useful professional career. The Iowa State Association of Nurses held their annual meeting here in 1909. In May of this year the Iowa Medical Woman's Association held a convention in this city. They made a severe attack on osteopathy. Dr. Allen Staples was president of the Dubuque Medical Society in 1909. Dr. C. M. Linehan was county physician. The resident physicians of Dubuque in 1909 were, as follows:

Adams, Omer G. W.
Alderson, James
Becker, William L.
Bigelow, Isaac S.
Blech, G. O.
Blocklinger, A. H.

Boothby, J. M.
Bray, Nicholas
Bready, John E.
Brownson, John J.
Brownson, Orestes A.
Engelken, L. H.

Fowler, John W.
Gratiot, H. B.
Green, Joel H.
Guthrie, James R.
Haisch, Otto E.
Hamilton, C. H.
Hancock, John C.
Harris, R. R.
Hefferman, T. H.
Heles, John B.
Heustis, J. W.
Hilger, Francis J.
Hill, Nancy M.
Jackson, E. R.
Kempf, Otto
Keogh, J. V.
Killeen, Mary
Kinnier, Lily
Kinnier, William H.
Langworthy, Henry G.
Lewis, Eugene R.
Lewis, John S.
Linehan, Charles M.
Linehan, Mathias D.

Lindsay, Samuel S.
Loizeaux, Charles E.
Maguire, John E.
Melhop, C. W.
Merdanian, S. K.
Meyers, Frank W.
Michel, Bernard
Minges, George
Moes, Mathias J.
Nitzsche, Robert E.
Oaks, John F.
Palen, Charles
Pond, A. M.
Reinicke, Edward L.
Rowan, Joseph J. J.
Schrup, Joseph H.
Slattery, William P.
Snyder, Charles A.
Staples, G. Allen.
Sumpmann, H. A.
Walker, John M.
Walker & Walker
Wieland, Frank W.

THE PROTESTANTS.

THE first Protestant sermon delivered in Dubuque was by Rev. A. Kent, a Methodist missionary, in August, 1833. The first house for religious worship in Dubuque was a Methodist chapel, erected in 1834. It was built of hewn logs and was 20x26 feet in size and was used as a church, school house and a court house for several years. The first preacher stationed here was Rev. N. S. Bastion, who was once missionary to Africa. He was soon succeeded by Rev. H. W. Reed. This old house, remodeled and relocated, was still in existence just before the Civil War and was used as a dwelling. Its successor was the Centenary building, commenced in 1839 and named because built 100 years after Wesley's chapel. The Catfish and Cedar Grove churches, about two miles from town, were offshoots of this congregation. The latter was organized in 1852 and the church was dedicated the following year. A German Methodist church was organized in 1848 and worshiped in a house on Clay street.

Rev. Barton Randall, a Methodist clergyman, and Rev. John T. Mitchell, superintendent of missions of the Methodist church, visited Dubuque in the summer of 1834, held a quarterly meeting and administered the sacrament. In the fall of 1834, Rev. Nicholas S. Bastion was appointed by the Methodist conference at a meeting held at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, as the first regular "missionary to Dubuque mission, Dubuque Lead Mines, upper Mississippi river, Michigan Territory." Mr. Bastion remained a year at Dubuque, preaching on the Sabbath and teaching school during the week in the Methodist church building. Mr. Bastion, together with Woodbury Massey, John Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood and others, continued the first Sabbath school in Iowa, it having been organized in 1834 by Rev. Mr. Randall. In the fall of 1835 Mr. Bastion transferred his school to a place about ten miles west of Dubuque. He was thus the first preacher and the first teacher in Dubuque county outside the limits of Dubuque city and in all northern Iowa.—(Cor. *E. & H.*, August 13, 1858.)

Dubuque, Iowa, May 1, 1835.

To Major T. C. Legate,

Agent Upper Mississippi Lead Mines.

The undersigned, on behalf of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Dubuque, hereby apply for permission to occupy the square of ground on which said church is built, said

square having been laid off by a committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the place acting under the authority of the assistant superintendent of the United States Lead Mines for the purposes of church and school houses.

WOODBURY MASSEY,
One of the Trustees of the Methodist
Episcopal Church of Dubuque.

Authority is hereby given to occupy the land above described and for the purposes therein named.

TH. C. LEGATE,
Galena, May 7, 1835. Major U. S. Army, Supt. Lead Mines.

"1834. Subscriptions for chapel for the Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Dubuque. Plan of the house, to be built of hewn logs, 20x26 feet in the clear, one story, ten feet high, lower and upper floors and shingled roof, walls painted with lime and sand, one batten door, four twenty-light and one twelve-light windows; cost estimated for completing in good style, \$225. The above house is built for the Methodist Episcopal church, but when not occupied by said church shall be open for divine service by other Christian denominations and may be used for a common school at the discretion of the trustees. Woodbury Massey, John Johnson, William Hillery, Marcus Atchison and Orin Smith are the board of trustees who are authorized to receive subscriptions and control the interests of the said house for the uses above mentioned."

"Received of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars in full for building a Methodist church in the town of Dubuque, agreeable to contract, this third day of September, 1834.

"P. SMITH
"WILLIAM CLARK."

It was claimed that by verbal promises of the minister and members at the time the subscription was raised the uses were greatly extended, but the documents showed that the church authorities surrendered even more than was promised in the subscription statement.

"I understand that the building in this place, used by the county as a court and by the Methodists as a meeting house, was built by contribution and that it was designed by the contributors to be free to all sects of Christians without distinction. What are the facts in the case?"—(*Inquirer in Iowa News*, August 6, 1837.)

Among the subscribers to the Methodist church fund were the following:

J. Johnson	Walton Baker	H. Gilbert
Jacob Sloven	Samuel Walsh	Mrs. Jordan
E. Lockwood	George Peacock	G. W. Jordon
A. Morgan	J. Durall	L. Wheeler
Mr. Glockler	David Slater	J. Stoddard
Mr. Shun	John Smoker	G. S. Booth
Charles Miller	J. B. Webber	Louis Bleau
W. Massey	Wm. Mattox	N. Morgan
W. Hillery	J. L. Young	J. P. Cobb
M. L. Atchison	Mr. Hickey	A. Wilson
M. L. Prentice	Warner Lewis	Mr. Shadwick
John Levi	H. T. Camp	T. Whitesides
Simeon Clark	J. B. Stoddard	Baker & Cox (order)
Thomas Child	Paid in dishes	Mr. Fanning
Mr. Weggil	S. D. Green	Mr. Ragin
William Vaughan	H. Portzer	Mr. Weir
Caroline Boody	W. Lockwood	Hardin Nowlin
L. Everett	P. O'Mara	Orin Smith
John Wharton	L. E. Jackson	J. B. Smith

"While we were engaged in building a log house Mr. Johnson, an old man who was much respected by the citizens of Dubuque and a Methodist, asked if we would subscribe something towards the building of a church which would also be used for a school-house. One of the young men said he would give one dollar towards building a gambling house, but nothing for a church. Mr. Johnson made a little speech as to the importance of such a building in the community, whereupon the young man, after a pause, said, 'Well, old hoss, here's a dollar.' All the others gave from fifty cents to a dollar. I paid seventy-five cents—all the money I had. This was about the first of August, 1834. The first church quarrel that took place in Iowa occurred at Dubuque about October 1, 1834. A Mormon elder arrived in town and it was noised around that he would not be permitted to preach in the log church. This created some excitement when a crowd of young men started with the Mormon to the church. It was dark, but a number of persons had already collected around the door, which was locked. One man forced his way through the crowd, stuck his bowie knife in the door and said, 'I helped to build this church and I'll be damned if it shan't be free to all denominations.' Just then some person came forward and unlocked the door, when the room was soon filled with listeners to the Mormon's discourse."—(Eliphalet Price in *Herald*, July 13, 1865.)

"Another minister of the gospel is needed among us—one who can reason, preach and sing and enforce the fourth commandment. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."—(*Visitor*, May 11, 1836.)

"Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to advert to the happy effects which have resulted from the passage of our town ordinance in relation to the observance of the Sabbath. It cannot fail of proving a source of high congratulation to every virtuous and well regulated mind when we contemplate the order and decorum which prevails in every part of our community on Sunday, the total abstinence from all secular business, the silence and retirement that reigns throughout the place, and which are so characteristic of the day set apart for devotion and religious contemplation. The willingness with which the citizens of Dubuque acquiesced in the law passed by the trustees and the ready and prompt obedience they yielded to its requirements are worthy of all praise and evince their love of order and decency. The exertions, too, of the trustees thus to improve the moral aspect of our town is not the least important of the many wholesome regulations they have adopted and entitle them to the continued respect and consideration of their fellow citizens."—(Osman, in *Iowa News*, September 30, 1837. The writer was supposed to be Dr. Timothy Mason.) A Sunday school was organized by the ladies of this society in 1836. A singing school was also organized with Mr. Fales conductor.

The Methodists' quarterly meeting was held here in the M. E. chapel in January, 1839, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Weed.

The Methodists of "Du Buque Station, Iowa Territory," assembled on December 9, 1839, for the purpose of making preparations to celebrate the centenary of Methodism. Rev. Mr. Stewart was chosen chairman and James R. Goodrich secretary. A committee of three was appointed to prepare for the event—R. Rogers, J. P. Farley and J. R. Goodrich. It was resolved that the funds raised on that occasion should be used in part toward the erection of a "House of worship for the Methodist Episcopal church, to be called the 'Wesleyan Centenary Church.'" It was resolved that amounts subscribed under \$50 be payable in three months, and over \$50 in three and six months. R. Rogers was made treasurer of the funds thus to be raised.

The cornerstone of the first Presbyterian church in Dubuque and in the state of Iowa was laid July 18, 1836, though no church society was organized until May 12, 1839. During the winter previous to the laying of the corner stone, Rev. Cyrus Watson, a Presbyterian, preached in the Methodist church. But probably the first Presbyterian services held here were by Rev. Mr. Kent, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Galena. The Presbyterian society here was organized in the log meeting house, nineteen being the original membership. The first pastor was Rev. Z. R. Hawley, who remained sixteen months and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Townsend. Rev. J. C. Holbrook, the third pastor, began his labors here March 20, 1842. In December, 1844, the church adopted the Congrega-

tional form of government. The old house was abandoned, owing to a suit for debt. The next building was erected in 1846 and was greatly enlarged four years later. In 1857-8 a new house was erected at Locust and Tenth streets. Mr. E. Lockwood, one of the trustees, reported early in September, 1837, that he had paid out on the Presbyterian church \$2,474.80, had received \$1,330, and that there was still due him \$1,144.80. The church had remained in an unfinished condition a long time and now there was some complaint.

Among the subscribers to the Presbyterian church fund were the following men:

E. Lockwood	H. T. Camp	A. Levi
W. S. Gilman	R. D. Sherman	Mr. Snodgrass
Swan & Webster	Leroy Jackson	Geo. L. Nightingale
Loring Wheeler	W. N. Baker	Thomas Cotten
F. K. O'Ferrall	F. Andross	Solomon Cotten
M. H. Prentice	G. D. Grafford	James R. Lott
L. J. Daniels	H. Loomis	Isaac Lyon
Governor Dodge	G. W. Cummins	M. Dickinson
Augustus Coriell	Charles Miller	A. LaGrave
R. Rupert	Wm. S. Anderson	L. L. Hayden
Davis Gillilan	John W. Markle	A. Cotee
John Smoker	William Guery	E. Wooten
C. H. Gratiot	John O. Graham	E. Mattox
Thomas C. Fassitt	S. Shepherd	H. H. Pease
C. H. Langworthy	Timothy Mason	William McDaniel
David Watson	William Allen	Benj. T. Massey
James Watson	H. N. Sanford	J. E. Miller
Thomas R. Brazier	Daniel C. Boyle	Henry Becket
W. W. Chapman	Benjamin Hughes	Sam'l S. McMaster
Thomas McCraney	Samuel Hulett	J. M. Harrison
David Sleator	D. T. Blythe	and others
Robert C. Bourne		

On Wednesday, July 18, 1836, the corner stone of the Presbyterian church was laid in Dubuque in the presence of Judge Dunn, chief justice of Wisconsin Territory. A procession marched to the building site where prayer was offered by Mr. Rupert and an address was delivered by Dr. Timothy Mason. In October, 1837, the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to be used in completing the Presbyterian church: Warner Lewis, Thomas S. Wilson and John Plumbe, Jr.

In April, 1840, a Baptist congregation was organized in Dubuque and in the winter of 1841 a small house at Clay and Eighth was dedicated. Rev. Burton Carpenter became the first pastor in May, 1841. A new lot was bought in 1850 and a new church

was commenced in 1853. The basement was dedicated July 30, 1854, but the whole church was not dedicated until December 21, 1856.

An Episcopal church was organized in 1843, but languished and did little until 1844. Its house was consecrated April 19, 1851, and was located at Locust and Ninth. In November, 1851, Rev. R. D. Brooke took charge of the parish, though for some reason services were held in the court house. There were then twenty-five communicants.

A congregation of Christians was organized in Dubuque in 1844. They secured the house originally built by the old school Presbyterians. The first pastor was Rev. J. P. Lancaster.

The Baptist church at Dubuque was incorporated July 27, 1840. Among the first members were Benjamin Rupert, Amos Matthews, Jenks Dexter, Joseph T. Fales, Alexander D. Anderson, J. D. Graffort and their families. A Sunday school celebration was held July 4, 1840, in "the grove above the cemetery" (Jackson park). James Crawford was orator. Rev. Z. K. Hawley addressed the children and Rev. J. J. Stewart addressed the parents. Rev. Washington Wilcox was a Methodist of this conference in 1841. On January 15, 1841, the Presbyterian church at Dubuque was incorporated by Henry L. Stout, John W. Finley, Isaac E. Norris, Lewis L. Wood, James H. Warren and Ezekiel Lockwood. In 1844 Rev. H. W. Reed was presiding elder of the Methodists; Rev. George B. Bowman, pastor of Dubuque; Rev. Joel B. Taylor and Rev. William W. Knight, pastors of Dubuque circuit and Delevan mission.

On August 30, 1843, the Rock River Conference of the Methodist church met in Dubuque.

On September 8, 1844, the Christian church at Dubuque was organized by the following individuals: R. O. Anderson, Mordecai Mobley, P. R. Campbell, H. A. Henderson, Caroline Anderson, Martha Campbell, Martha Mobley, Hannah Pierce, Elizabeth Graves and Thomas White. Irregular services were at first held; in 1845 they met in the stone Presbyterian church. It was not until 1877 that they occupied their new church at the corner of Locust and Ninth.

The Methodists completed their church at Cascade in 1844, but the society was organized three years before. The Congregational church at Cascade was built in 1845, with Rev. F. B. Turner in charge. In 1871 the Episcopal church at Cascade was erected.

The ladies of the Protestant congregations of Dubuque united in 1847-8 to devise means to care for the sick and indigent. In 1847 a fair by the ladies of the Episcopal church, held in Emerson & Shields' new block, netted them \$267 for their proposed church.

Rev. Mr. Holbrook lectured as well as preached in the Congregational church during the forties; one lecture was "Capital Pun-

ishment." He was one of the ablest clergymen here in early years. By 1847 the African Baptist Church society had been organized and they were trying to raise means to build or secure a small building of their own. Rev. G. W. Woodward preached at the "stone church" in March, 1848, on which occasion he endeavored to organize a Unitarian church.

The Dubuque County Bible society was organized in 1848 in Dubuque and branches were established at Epworth, Farley, Cascade, Dyersville and elsewhere at later dates.

The Methodist church at Dyersville was organized in 1849 and Rev. William Trick, Sr., preached the first sermon in the place. The first services were held in a house provided by James Dyer, Sr., and here also the first Sunday school was held. These services were held about a mile east of the present town. In 1854 a small church was built at Dewitt and Union streets. Rev. W. H. Reed of Dubuque, was presiding elder and came here to the quarterly meetings. Rev. S. A. Lee was pastor in 1856.

The ladies of the Episcopal church gave another fair late in 1848; they met in Peter Kiene's new building near the court house; an admission fee of twenty cents was charged.

"I wish to notice a habit quite prevalent in this city. It is that of going to church for the purpose of taking a comfortable snooze during divine service. This miserable and sinful practice is quite fashionable and followed extensively by certain ladies and gentlemen, especially some who attend the Methodist and Congregational churches."—(Christian in *Miners' Express*, February 23, 1848.)

At the Methodist Episcopal conference in 1849, Rev. G. B. Bowman became presiding elder; Rev. J. Harris and Rev. L. Taylor, pastors of Dubuque; Rev. S. Farlow, pastor of Dubuque circuit; Rev. J. T. Coleman, pastor at Cascade. Rev. G. Copway, a Chippeway chief, preached twice in the Methodist church in September, 1849. The Congregationalists enlarged their church in 1849. The Dubuque County Bible society was in existence yet and doing good work.

The old school Presbyterian church was organized in 1850 and at first had about a dozen members. They came mostly from the Congregationalists and soon numbered twenty-one. Their church was erected in 1850-1 at Main and Twelfth streets. Joshua Phelps, D. D., the first pastor was installed in 1853. The second (new school) Presbyterian church was organized in 1855 with seventeen members. They first used a hall that was afterward occupied by the city council, but in June, 1856, completed their chapel at Ninth and Locust streets. Rev. J. H. Trowbridge was the first pastor and began his services in June, 1856. A small body of German Presbyterians worshiped at Iowa and Seventeenth streets under Rev. A. Van Vleit.

In 1849, the Methodist ministers for this county were Revs.

A. Young, P. E., J. G. Dimmitt, J. L. Kelley (at Catfish), J. T. Coleman (at Cascade). J. H. W. Hawkins, a famous temperance advocate from Baltimore, lectured on that subject in the Congregational church in October. Lincoln Clark was president of the county bible society. In November, 1850, the Dubuque County Temperance society held a big convention at Dubuque. The Iowa annual conference of the Methodist church met here in 1850; the assignments were: Dubuque district, Rev. Alcinus Young, P. E.; Dubuque Station, Rev. William Hulbert; Catfish, Rev. Alpha J. Kynett; Cascade, J. G. Dimmitt and Isaac Newton; Dubuque circuit, Rev. Joel B. Taylor.

The Sabbath school at Dyersville, on October 8, 1851, celebrated its second anniversary; over 150 persons were present. Rev. Joel Taylor preached; Revs. Isaac Newton and William Frich also spoke. There was singing, recitations by the children, and a supper. In a fair at the city hall, Dubuque, in 1851, the Methodist ladies made \$140. In 1850 the Methodists began their new church. The Methodist camp ground was near Mr. Funston's.

In June, 1850, the ladies of the Congregational church gave a dinner which netted \$80 toward a new residence for Rev. Mr. Holbrook.

The Methodist church at Epworth was organized in 1851 with Thomas G. Briggs and wife, Otis Briggs and wife, Alfred Garner and wife, A. H. Van Anda and wife, Joseph Smith and wife and others as members. The first services were held that year in a schoolhouse on the farm of Otis Briggs with Rev. Joel B. Taylor as pastor. Early in 1853 they built a small frame church at Center and Main at a cost of about \$1,000, which was dedicated by Mr. Taylor in December of that year. At this time the membership was about twenty-five. In 1870-1 their large brick church was built and dedicated in November, 1871, by Elder H. W. Reed; the pastors have been Taylor, Kelly, Reed, Haven, Cameron, Thompson, Ashbaugh, Miller, Isham, Bronson, Ruler, Laverty, Moore, Houghton, Hartsough, Platt, Ferris, Albrook, Swearingen and many others.

Zion Reformed church, on section 16, Cascade township, first held services in May, 1853, with Rev. F. C. Bauman in charge. Spring Valley schoolhouse was used. Regular services were not held until 1863, when Rev. Bauman permanently effected the organization with twenty-three members. In September, 1867, the cornerstone of the brick church was laid and the building was duly dedicated in October, 1868, Rev. J. Riale officiating. Among the pastors have been Revs. Bauman, Rettig, Smith, Bouser and others.

Prairie Presbyterian church stands on Section 11, Washington township; it is a frame structure, erected in 1863; among the original members in 1855, when the society was first organized, were John and Aliza A. F. Crew, Jessie and May Peirson, Alexander and

Margaret Foster, Joseph and Margaret McGregor, Robert and Catherine Kennedy, Thomas and Martha McCurdy, Lucinda Van Kirk, Jane A. Mathers, Christian and Ann Denlinger. The early pastors were Revs. Allen, Vawter, Harmon, LeClere, Gay, Lyons and others.

In 1853 Professor Mathews gave spiritual rappings here and was arrested for showing without a license. He defended himself on the ground that he gave a religious performance and stated that the fee at the door was the contribution solicited by all religious bodies. After a trial he was discharged. Rev. John C. Holbrook edited the *Congregational Herald* in 1853.

A Methodist organization was established at Centralia about 1853 and a schoolhouse, moved from Sharp's farm, was the first church. Elder Reed and others preached to the members. In 1872 fire destroyed the building and scattered the members.

The Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, established by Miss Catherine Beecher, began operations in 1853. The Main Street Methodist church was dedicated April 14, 1853; Rev. W. F. Cowles was in charge.

The Methodists had an organization at what is now Dyersville as early as 1849, when Judge Dyer provided a place for them to assemble. In 1853 a frame church was commenced and completed in the spring of 1854, and Rev. Wm. Trick became first pastor. Their new church was erected in 1856 and cost about \$12,000, a large sum for that day.

In August, 1855, the Second Presbyterian church of Dubuque was organized with seventeen members and belonged to the new school branch of the church. By January 1, 1856, they numbered about forty members and were preached to regularly in Thedinga's hall, over the store of Charles Suffrins, by Rev. J. Guernsey. Early in January, 1856, they purchased a lot at Locust and Ninth streets and made preparations to build a church in 1856.

In 1855 Thanksgiving day services were held by the United Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists at the Main street Methodist church. The Presbyterians held services at their own church. The Presbyterian church at Epworth was organized in 1856 with John V. McCune, Jacob B. Waynant, Joseph Scott and their wives, R. S. Alexander and relatives and others, numbering about twenty-five. They had held services in the Methodist church. The first services in their own church were held in June, 1859, in the basement by Rev. S. T. Wells. The church was dedicated February 19, 1860; among the pastors have been Revs. Wells, Carsons, Potter, Bailey and Fisher.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Dubuque, was organized in June, 1856, and held its first regular session July 7. It started with about thirty members and in a year had nearly 130. It had a reading room and a library was soon started.

Mission Sunday schools, started by the Methodists and old school Presbyterians, were doing well.

On July 24, 1856, the cornerstone of the new Congregational church in Dubuque was laid with great ceremony. On July 7, 1856, the first regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Congregational church; William Mills was chairman and F. J. Harron secretary. In 1856 Rev. Mr. Holbrook and Dennis A. Mahony, editor of the *Express and Herald*, discussed at length in the newspapers the question of slavery, the former denouncing that institution and the latter upholding it. By the last of January, 1856, the Congregationalists had raised, by subscription, \$8,000 of the \$25,000 required for their new church. Rev. J. H. Trowbridge was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Locust and Eighth streets in 1856. Bishop Simpson lectured here on "Christian Unity or Oneness," and "The Invisible," in August, 1856; packed churches heard him.

The Congregational church society sold their church and lot on Main street to C. H. Booth for \$20,000. The church, with \$10,000 additional subscription, designed to erect a new structure at Locust and Tenth streets. Already by March, 1857, the foundation had been laid.

In the fifties the German Lutherans had a small congregation on Clay street near Twelfth. In all there were fifteen religious bodies in Dubuque in the summer of 1857 and all except one had regular or stated pastors.

In the Dubuque district of the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857 the following appointments were made: H. W. Reed, presiding elder; P. E. Brown, Dubuque; E. S. Stout, Dubuque centenary; T. Thompson, Dubuque circuit; J. W. Batter, Rockdale; L. S. Ashbaugh, Epworth; S. A. Lee, Dyersville; J. Newton, Colesburg; H. Taylor, Rockville; J. L. Kelly, Cascade.

The Dubuque district preachers' meeting and the district Sunday school convention of the Methodist church was held at Dyersville in August, 1857. A large increase in the membership of the schools was announced. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. P. E. Brown, and the closing one by Rev. Stout, both of Dubuque. The Baptist church at Cascade was built in 1854. The Baptist state convention was held here in October, 1857. Rev. Elihu Gunn of Keokuk, preached the annual sermon. Rev. John Bates of Cascade, was president pro tem. The Central Baptist church at Epworth had fourteen members in September, 1857. Several of them lived at Centralia. They were supplied by Rev. John Avil, who preached alternatively at Epworth and Centralia.

A union revival was carried on here in April, 1858, when preaching was conducted at the Julien theater, preachers of the different

denominations alternating. At the same time the Catholics held daily services at the cathedral.

"There have been remarkable religious revivals in all the churches in this city during the past few months and the interest in spiritual affairs seems to be still maintained."—(*E. & H.*, April 15, 1858.)

The annual meeting of the Congregational Association was held here in June, 1858. Ministers were here from all parts of the west. Many important questions were considered, among which were slavery, Iowa college, home missions, Christian union, etc. Among those present were Revs. William Anderson, Dr. Badger, Mr. Harper, Mr. Jones, J. P. Kimball, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Magoun, D. Leonard, Mr. Reed, Guernsey, Emerson, Salter, Canfield, Grinnell, Benton, Butter, Radcliffe, Turner and others.

The German Lutheran church at Dyersville was organized in 1858 by Rev. M. Van Vliet. In 1872 their stone church was built. The Congregational church was established here in 1858 by Rev. W. H. Heu de Bourgh, through whose efforts the church was built.

The First Presbyterian church was dedicated June 27, 1858, by Rev. J. P. Phelps, pastor at Locust and Eleventh streets.

Rev. Mr. Avery preached in Dubuque on Universalism in February, 1858, at the Congregational church. By January, 1859, there were two Methodist churches at Dubuque. Miss Martha Hulett, medium of Rockford, Illinois, lectured here on Spiritualism in April, 1859.

The Dubuque Sunday School Union held its annual meeting at the Baptist church in April, 1859. The churches represented were the following: Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Julien Avenue Mission, Third Ward Mission, Eagle Point Mission, Episcopal. The aggregate of children represented was 3,000. Richard Edwards was elected president.

The new Congregational church building was dedicated April 1, 1860, at Tenth and Locust streets. There must have been present between 900 and 1,000 people; it was the largest Protestant gathering ever convened in Dubuque. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. Holbrook. He was assisted by Rev. J. Guernsey and others.

The first Universalist society, on June 30, 1860, gave an excursion in two steamboats, which cost for the occasion \$200 and besides engaged the Germania band. The boats were the Alhambra and Fannie Harris. They were loaded to the guards and ran to Cassville, where they were received with cannon shots. Rev. J. S. Dennis was the orator.

The following were the appointments of the Dubuque district of the Methodist conference in 1860: P. E. Brown, presiding elder; Dubuque Main street, R. L. Collier; Dubuque Centenary

and West Dubuque Mission, I. K. Fuller; Rockdale, I. W. Newton; Dubuque circuit, E. F. Joffries; Epworth, H. W. Reed; Dyersville, S. N. Fellows; Cascade, T. C. Wolf and C. Isam; Epworth Seminary, R. W. Keeler, member of Dubuque quarterly conference.

The Dubuque County Bible society held its annual meeting November 20, 1860. All the Protestant churches closed and assembled in the Congregational church to hear the services. Rev. J. C. Holbrook preached the annual sermon. R. Edwards was chosen president of the society for 1861. The report showed that large numbers of bibles and tracts had been distributed.

In November, 1860, the ladies of the Presbyterian church held a grand fair at Lorimer hall to raise means to pay off the indebtedness on their church. It netted about \$200 for the supper and musical entertainment.

Johns Creek Methodist Episcopal church stands on section 2, Cascade township. It was erected in 1860 and dedicated in June, 1861; it is in the Farley circuit. Among the first members were Richard Baker and wife, William Morgan and wife, Thomas Baker, William Ganfield and wife, and Mrs. H. Rogers.

The Christian church at Epworth was organized about 1861 by John Trowbridge, Francis Rogers and wife, Aaron Wood and family, Ephraim Story and wife and about twenty others. A church was built, but the society disbanded after six years. In 1873 it was reorganized, with Rev. Bennett as pastor; other ministers have been Martin, Crocker, Muller, Applegate and others.

The Presbyterian church at Farley was organized in 1865; previous to this date members of that faith had attended at Epworth. When organized they secured the stone hall at Wood and Thirteenth streets, where services were held by Rev. William Carson of Epworth. In 1868 a better church was secured; Rev. Jewett became pastor; later, Bailey, Agnes and Fisher served the congregation.

The Baptist church at Epworth was organized in March, 1866, with Luther Mason, T. H. Davis and wife, Benjamin Goodrich and wife, Leonard Wright and wife, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Pratt, Daniel Durham and wife and others. In 1872 their church was erected; among the ministers in charge have been Revs. Hill, Johnson, Skemp, Lill, Whiting, Weaver and Hall.

The Methodist church at Farley was incorporated in 1866, but the congregation had been organized before as part of the Epworth charge and occasional services had been held in residences, etc. Revs. R. W. Keeler, H. W. Houghton, Burgess, Dove, Thompson, Smedley, Cowgill, Rogers and others have been pastors. When fully organized the congregation met in Farley hall, which was purchased; a parsonage was built near.

Rev. Dr. C. B. Smith was pastor of the Baptist church, Dubuque, in 1861. On May 29, 1861, the eighth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Iowa met at St. John's church, Dubuque.

Rev. J. S. Dennis resigned from the pastorship of the Universalist society in Dubuque in March, 1863, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Chicago. Their church at Tenth and Main streets was dedicated in 1862. Rev. D. M. Reed was the new pastor.

All the Protestant churches united in a grand musical convention and carnival in January, 1862; it continued a week and was the greatest musical event ever here up to that date. The Jewish synagog was in existence early in the sixties and stood on Locust between Ninth and Tenth; Rev. A. Alexander was rabbi. Later Rev. H. J. Messing was rabbi, and Alexander Levi was president of the synagog. Bishop Lee preached in St. John's church in October, 1863; in February, 1864, a festival given by this church netted over \$500. The Lee Female Seminary, under Miss Julia A. Titus, was in existence in September, 1864. The Universalist fair, in 1864, netted over \$1,500. A fancy dress festival at the city hall in February, 1865, yielded \$1,290 for St. John's Episcopal church.

The Swedenborgians had a small organization in Dubuque in 1866. In 1867 the Baptist church at Worthington was erected; Rev. James Hill was pastor. In June, 1868, three sisters named Whiting were married in succession on the same day in the Congregational church, Dubuque; Rev. Lyman Whiting, father of the brides, officiated. The Second Presbyterian church was dedicated in November, 1869; Rev. Dr. Spees preached the sermon. The new Episcopal church at Main and Fourteenth was commenced in 1869. The new organ in the Congregational church was twenty-two feet wide and thirty-two feet high. In November, 1869, the new Methodist church was dedicated; Rev. Dr. Reid preached the sermon; improvements to the church had cost \$24,113; organ, \$3,000. The fourteenth annual session of the Upper Iowa Conference was held in 1869 in Dubuque.

The new Presbyterian church at Farley was dedicated in 1871 by Rev. W. T. Marshall.

In 1872 the Protestant churches of Dubuque united in a grand revival, one of the most successful ever held here. Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, was the leader, but was assisted by the Dubuque pastors. Saloons were visited and the whole city was stirred to its moral foundations. Revs. Bingham, Raymond, Ostrander, Rebman, Alderson, Young, Marshall and others assisted the evangelist. Of the converts the Methodists secured 110, Congregationalists 86, First Presbyterians 37, Second Presbyterians 37, Primitive Methodists 15, Baptists 1. The *Herald* objected to all

revivalists. Thomas Paine's birthday was often celebrated by the Free Thinkers of Dubuque. The cornerstone of the Episcopal church at Dyersville was laid in September, 1875. Rev. C. H. Seymour and Rev. H. L. Everest conducted the ceremonies; the building cost \$3,600. The Episcopal carnival at the city hall in April, 1875, realized over \$1,000; the representations of Red Riding Hood, Mother Goose, Gulliver, Cinderella, Jack Frost, Mother Hubbard, Bo Peep, etc., were attractive features.

St. George Episcopal church at Farley was organized in 1870 and the next year two lots were secured and the church was erected at Tenth and Langworthy streets, Rev. W. F. Lloyd laying the corner stone. Other early pastors were Phelps, Everest, Magee, Archdeacon and others.

Christ Episcopal church at Dyersville was organized in 1874, the first services being held in the Congregational church by Rev. H. L. Everest.

In 1875 the Spiritualists held a camp meeting on the hill; there were present adepts in spiritualism, clairvoyance, trance medium, mind reading, free love, woman's rights; also short haired women and long haired men. In ridiculing this gathering the *Herald* spoke slightly of Susan B. Anthony. A fair for the Home for the Friendless netted \$804.39 in 1875. In 1862 the Baptists gave up their church at Tenth and Main and in 1875 met in a small frame building near the postoffice. In 1876 they bought a lot at Twelfth and Main and began to increase in size; Rev. Allen Curr was pastor; he became involved in serious trouble. The Eagle Point branch of the Y. M. C. A. was opened in 1877. Another immense union revival was conducted here in 1877.

The old stone First German Presbyterian church, erected in 1856, was undermined by the high waters, was torn down and a better one was built late in the seventies; Rev. E. Schueth was pastor. The Iowa convention of Universalists met in Dubuque in 1883. Rev. Dr. Burrell sharply criticized the people of Dubuque in 1886; he called Dubuque "an utterly, defiantly, confessedly lawless place." In 1886 roughs and hoodlums on the street broke up Salvation Army meetings on the streets; the leaders were arrested. By 1888 the Episcopalians had raised \$132,000 for a new church, grounds, tower and chimes. They secured the old Peabody residence for \$40,000; the church proper cost \$80,000. In 1889 the First Congregational church celebrated its semi-centennial in beautiful fashion.

On September 28, 1893, the Emmanuel German Congregational church celebrated the silver jubilee of Rev. Herman Ficke's pastorate of the church. When he arrived in 1868 he first preached to five adults and two children in a small frame building; the little band owed \$1,200; the society of the year before was scattered; it had been organized by Rev. Jesse Guernsey. By 1891

"Immanuel Kirche," a fine building was the home of the large congregation and well-attended Sunday school; the cornerstone of this building was laid October 16, 1887.

"The Second Presbyterian church of Dubuque is distinguished by a long line of brilliant preachers. Two of its pastors, Dr. D. J. Burrell and Rev. Henry E. Mott, are now supplying churches among the most important and influential in the country. It is now looking for a brilliant preacher and good pastor."—(*New York Evangelist*, 1894.)

In 1894 the Methodists projected a new church on the old site to cost \$60,000. In 1895 the fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Episcopal church was celebrated with splendid ceremonies. In March, 1895, the First Congregational, Second Presbyterian and Main Street Methodist churches united in three weeks of special religious services. The Upper Iowa Conference convened here in 1897; Bishop H. W. Warren conducted the services. In 1897 St. Luke's new Methodist Episcopal church was completed at a cost of about \$80,000.

In 1905 Finley hospital received a bequest of \$100,000 from the Finley estate. In 1906 Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000 or \$15,000 to the German Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

The German Presbyterian Theological school of the northwest has done an immense work in establishing churches of this faith. For many years it struggled alone and with small success to educate the German race coming to America in the gospel of Christ according to this faith: The bible is the fundamental condition of all study. Rev. W. O. Ruston was president. The origin of this school was a new departure to meet new and needed surroundings for religious worship. It is the parent of over 100 churches planted throughout the west. It has a large and able faculty and furnishes a rare education. Its beautiful building back on the bluffs at Dubuque commands a magnificent view up and down the river.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF DUBUQUE, 1909.

Congregational: First at Tenth and Locust; Immanuel at Jackson and Eighteenth; Summit at Delhi and Allison.

Episcopal: St. John's at Main and Fourteenth.

Lutheran: St. John's Evangelical at Thirteenth and White; St. Mark's at Ninth and Locust; St. Mathew's, German, at White and Eighteenth; St. Paul's, Evangelical, at Rhomberg and Jackson; St. Peter's at Lincoln and Eden; Zion's Evangelical at Seventeenth and Jackson.

Hebrew: Congregational Cueses Israel at 1760 Maple.

Methodist: African at 1681 Iowa; Grand View Avenue at Jackson, Grand View and Delhi; St. Luke's at Main and Twelfth.

Presbyterian: First German at Seventeenth and Iowa; Independent German at Seventeenth and 104 West; Third at Garfield and Stafford; Westminster at Thirteenth and Locust.

Scientists: First Church of Christ at Ninth and Bluff.

Others: Cleveland Avenue Mission at 85 Pearl; Eagle Point Sunshine Mission at 1821 Adams; Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army.

BENCH AND BAR.

THE law of Michigan Territory provided that the county court of Dubuque county should be held on the first Monday of April and September of each year. It further provided that "all laws now in force in the county of Iowa (afterward in Wisconsin Territory east of the Mississippi) not locally inapplicable shall be and hereby are extended to the counties of Dubuque and Demoiné and shall be in force therein," and that "processes both civil and criminal issued from the circuit court of the United States for the county of Iowa shall run into all parts of said counties of Dubuque and Demoiné and shall be served by the sheriff or other proper officer within either of said counties." This law took effect October 1, 1834. Previous to this date Dubuque was wholly without law, not having been attached to any organized community. In May, 1834, before the above law took effect, the murder of George O'Keefe by his partner, Patrick O'Connor, occurred. The citizens were called together to consider the case. They appointed as sheriff Mr. Adams, who arrested the murderer; Captain White was appointed prosecutor and D. G. Bates, of Galena, was appointed to defend him. Twelve men were selected, sworn in as jurors, and he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung about twenty days later. This sentence was duly executed—the first hanging in Iowa. The execution took place on a mound a little distance southeast of the present court house. A thousand people gathered to witness the event, the Brazil steamer bringing many from Galena. Among the jury were Woodbury Massy, Hosea T. Camp, John McKensie, Milo H. Prentice, James Smith, Jesse M. Harrison, Thomas McCabe, Nicholas Carroll, James S. Smith and three others. Six were Americans, three Irish, one Scotch, one English and one French. During the trial O'Connor said, "I'll not deny that I shot him, but ye have no laws in the county and cannot try me." He soon learned that he was mistaken. The trial was held in the open air under an elm tree in front of the cabin of Samuel Clifton. Massy was foreman of the jury, which deliberated one hour. Before the execution O'Connor and his friends endeavored to stir up the Irish to rescue him, but as soon as this movement became known the law-abiding citizens called together a force of 163 armed miners and others headed by Lorin Wheeler to serve as a guard and see that the execution was carried into effect.

In 1834, under Michigan Territory, P. A. Lorimier was supreme

court commissioner and Ira Williams, Warner Lewis and Patrick Quigley justices of the peace.

The first regular court held in Dubuque was a probate session convened by Ezekiel Lockwood, judge, January 10, 1835, and the first act was to appoint Susan A. Dean and Daniel A. Parkerson administrators of the estate of Noble F. Dean. This court was one of inferior jurisdiction, and was held twice previous to the opening of the district court in 1837 by Judge Irvin. Thus previous to 1837 Dubuque county had grown rapidly without other courts than the above and those of justices of the peace. The act creating the Territory of Wisconsin took effect July 3, 1836, but court under it was not held until the following May, and even then but for a short term, owing to the ill-health of Judge Irvin.

It is considered certain that William W. Coriell was the first lawyer proper to locate permanently at Dubuque; he probably came in 1835. The *Visitor* of May 25, 1836, said, "A good omen,—We have but one lawyer located at Du Buque." About June several other lawyers arrived, among whom were Stephen Hempstead and William W. Chapman, the first United States district attorney. In this judicial district were the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines, with David Irvin, associate justice of Wisconsin Territory, presiding. The district was not created until November, 1836, and courts were ordered held in May and October of each year. W. W. Chapman secured an interest in the *Visitor* in December, 1836, but continued his legal duties. Peter H. Engle, attorney, arrived in August and became prominent in both law and politics. In December W. W. Coriell became district attorney for Dubuque county. Stephen was attorney for the town of Dubuque. Patrick Quigley was justice of the peace in 1836 and one or two years before that date, probably as early as 1834, when Michigan Territory was created. Late in 1836 Charles Dunn was chief justice of the newly created Wisconsin Territory, and William B. Frazier and David Irvin, associate justices. In November, 1836, Thomas S. Wilson, attorney, arrived and became a permanent resident and prominent in law and all public affairs.

The district court of Dubuque county was held in a two-story log house, at Fourth and Main streets, in May, 1837, Judge David Irvin presiding. His first act was to appoint Warner Lewis clerk of the court. The second was to adopt a seal made by a 25-cent piece pressed upon sealing wax. Thompson Campbell, Joseph Hoge and John Turney, of Galena, were admitted to practice. United States Marshal Francis Gehon had summoned the following grand jury:

Thomas Childs, foreman; Paul Cain, William Smith, John Parker, David Sleator, David Hogan, James L. Langworthy, Chester Sage, Ambrose Kennedy, Augustin Powers, James Smith, Leroy Jackson, J. E. Miller and William Carter. County Sheriff G. W. Cummins had summoned Presley Samuels, M. Patterson, N. Carroll,

Abram Wilson, James Gilham, B. B. Lawless, Jesse Yount and S. Burtiss. The following talesmen were added: Andrew J. Divine, Jacob Hamilton, Reuben Estes, Mathias Ham, Rufus Miller, James Miller, John Wharton, Thos. B. Brasher, Lyman Dillon and Andrew J. Bankston, foreman. Two attachments were the first cases.

George W. Cummins was the first sheriff of Dubuque county under Wisconsin Territory. Owing to the ill-health of Judge Irvin the court session of October, 1837, was very short; nearly the whole docket was continued until the June term of 1838.

A man arrested here for passing counterfeit money left a cash bond for his appearance for trial, but failing to return the money was forfeited. The citizens called a public meeting to determine what should be done with the money.

In 1837 W. W. Chapman and Stephen Hempstead were associated in the practice of law. T. S. Wilson, Peter H. Engle and William W. Coriell were each practicing alone.

Lawyers who practiced here in 1838 were J. W. Parker, R. D. Parker, Richard Farwell and John Turney, of Galena or elsewhere, and W. W. Coriell, Stephen Hempstead, P. H. Engle, T. S. Wilson and James Churchman, of Dubuque, and Edwin Reeves, John V. Berry and Alexander McGregor also attended the courts here.

In February, 1838, Congress passed the law creating Iowa Territory, the same to go into effect July 4, 1838. It was duly provided that all suits instituted before that date should be prosecuted to finality. The United States District Court, Territory of Wisconsin, held a session in June, 1838, Judge Charles Dunn, presiding; there was a large docket which was disposed of rapidly, though many of the cases were continued until the next term.

"Monday next commences the June term (1838) of the District Court of the United States for this county. As no court has been held here for upwards of a year the docket must necessarily be large and suits pending a deep importance to the litigants."—(*Iowa News*, June 2, 1838). Judge Dunn presided and court was in session two or more weeks in June, 1838.

Under the Iowa territorial law no definite time, through oversight, had been set for holding the courts. To remedy this omission W. B. Conway, secretary of the Territory by proclamation, fixed the next term to begin on the second Thursday in September, 1838. Chief Justice Mason decided about this time that there was no October term known to the law—that a recognizance was in the nature of a contract and hence defendants were not bound to appear and stand trial at a day earlier than specified in the recognizance.

Timothy Davis and James Crawford were here practicing in the spring of 1839. In February, 1839, John V. Berry became attorney for the Third district. The counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Scott and Clayton were constituted the Third Judicial district, and Thomas

S. Wilson was chosen judge; sessions were held in April and September of each year.

In about 1836 a negro named Ralph came here from Missouri to work in the mines. He remained until 1839, when his master arrived and claimed him on the ground that he had not paid for himself. After due proceedings the justice delivered him to his master. Several humane citizens took up the matter and asked for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Wilson, and by consent of parties the case was referred to Judge Mason, then presiding in the newly organized Federal District court, who decided that as Ralph had come *with* his master's consent he might remain *without* his consent, and he did so. This case may be seen in Morris' reports of that date. It was often referred to during the slavery period.

In 1841 the Hyde-Murray murder case was tried, all the lawyers here being on one side or the other; Hyde was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

Early in 1841 P. A. Lorimier, Augustus Coriell, Francis K. O'Ferrall, James Langworthy, E. M. Bissell and C. E. Harbeson, who had served at the December term, 1840, as grand jurors and who had not yet been paid for their services, addressed a communication to Thomas Ewing, secretary of the treasury, asking whether the funds for such services had yet been sent to Francis Gehon, late marshal of Iowa Territory, and were answered as follows: "Upon reference to the proper accounting officer I am informed that the late marshal was duly provided with funds and if he fails to pay you must apply to his successor." It was shown upon investigation that General Gehon was slow and not culpable.

It was claimed by the press in 1842 that Iowa Territory for a portion of that year was wholly without a judiciary. It was claimed to be the fault of the Congressional delegate. The offices became vacant and no new appointments were made to fill them. Judge Williams presided after August.

Late in the thirties and early in the forties the lawyers here were kept busy with numerous land and mining suits, contentions growing out of pre-emption claims and rights, horse and cattle stealing and an occasional murder. An important case in the spring of 1843 was the trial of the three Winnebago Indians for murder, the case coming here on a change of venue from Fayette or Delaware county. All the lawyers here were retained on this case. Their chief attorney was Judge Grant. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged; they asked to be shot instead of hanged. The case went to the Supreme court, but the opinion of the lower court was affirmed. Some complications arose and the execution was postponed. About this time two burglars confined in the jail burned a hole in the floor and escaped, taking with them one of the Winnebago Indians; the other two refused to leave the jail.

About 1844 Col. L. A. Thomas began the practice at Dubuque;

in partnership with D. S. Wilson, who founded the *Miners' Express*. He was prominent in politics here as early as 1840; he and wife were active in soldiers' relief work during the Civil War. This year the Prichard divorce case engaged the services of Dubuque lawyers. Frederick E. Bissell began the practice about 1846-7. He studied law with James Crawford and upon his admission to the bar formed a partnership with his instructor. He was afterward associated with Timothy Davis, Lincoln Clark, and in 1855 with William Mills. In 1856 O. P. Shiras joined Mills & Bissell, but Mills withdrew in 1861. Five years later John M. Ballou joined Bissell & Shiras. About this time Mr. Bissell was appointed attorney general and later was continued by election. At his death in 1867 Burt, Cooley, Wilson, Davis, Poor, Barker, Mills, Beach, Beck, Vandever and others at the bar meeting spoke in praise of his eloquence, ability and high character, and referred to his loss with intense feeling and regret.

The case of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque was tried here before Judge Wilson in November, 1845; the best lawyers were engaged at the trial. Judge Wilson decided that the act repealing the charter of the bank was constitutional. The Iowa Supreme court affirmed the decision. Judge Joseph Williams was on the bench of the Second district in 1846. In 1847 the Supreme court consisted of Joseph Williams, Thomas S. Wilson and Judge Kinney. At this time Thomas Rogers and William J. Barney were law partners; so also were Hempstead and Chenoweth. George Madeira practiced here. In the fall of this year Benjamin M. Samuels opened a law office in Dubuque. He was a successful lawyer from the start and became later one of the leaders of the county Democracy. He was one of the most brilliant orators among the old bar; he died in 1863. When Thomas S. Wilson resigned from the Supreme bench in 1847, George Greene, senior editor of the *Miners' Express*, was appointed his successor.

A number of members of the Dubuque bar prepared and signed a petition remonstrating against the appointment of George Greene as a member of the Supreme Bench of Iowa, owing to his alleged lack of qualification for that important post. It was stated that this petition was burned by two members of the Legislature. There were fifteen lawyers in Dubuque at this time, but only five of them remonstrated against the appointment of Mr. Greene—four Whigs and one Democrat.

The act of February 4, 1847, constituted four court districts in Iowa; that of January 22, 1857 made fourteen. The Constitution of 1857 gave the Legislature power to reorganize the districts and increase the number of judges. Accordingly an act of March 20, 1858, reduced the judges to eleven; the twelfth was added in 1864; the thirteenth in 1872, and the fourteenth in 1876. The act of May 3, 1868, established the Circuit court with two judges in each dis-

trict, with exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters and appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals in civil actions and concurrent jurisdiction with the District court in civil actions. This law abolished county judges and greatly facilitated court proceedings. The city court of Dubuque was still in existence until recently, though no judge nor clerk had been elected to it for many years.

Judge Carleton presided in place of Judge Grant in December, 1847. The bar passed resolutions complimenting him on his style and dispatch in conducting court. The lawyers who signed these resolutions were as follows: Platt Smith, Thomas S. Wilson, Stephen Hempstead, William J. Barney, Frederick E. Bissell, Lewis A. Thomas, William Y. Lovell, Thomas Rogers, Lincoln Clark, George L. Nightingale, John V. Berry, James L. Palmer, James Clark and George Madeira.

In January, 1848, the Johnson-Bigger murder case was tried and he was found guilty. A new trial was granted. This case brought out the best legal talent. The act of January 22, 1848, changed the time of holding court to the fourth Monday of April and the third Monday of September of each year. Lewis A. Thomas was prosecuting attorney. In October, 1848, Rogers & Barney were partners; also Lovell & Samuels, Wilson & Smith, while Clark, Hempstead and Madeira practiced singly. About 1848-9 David S. Wilson, brother of Judge T. S. Wilson, began practicing. He came here in 1839 and was one of the founders of the *Miners' Express*. He studied law in his brother's office. In the Civil War he was commissioned colonel by Secretary Stanton, and took the field with his regiment. He did not oppose Lincoln's administration as his brother Thomas S. did. In 1872 he became circuit judge and soon afterward district judge. He died in 1881. Late in life he affiliated with the Republicans. At his death it was said that he was the most popular man ever a resident of Dubuque.

The Supreme court held a session in Dubuque in July, 1850. J. J. Dyer was United States district judge in 1851. The new code went into effect July 1, 1851, and under it William Y. Lovell became the first county judge and held his first session in September. John D. Jennings began practicing this year. He became one of the editors of the *Miners' Express*, but after 1857 devoted his time to his profession. Judge Grant held court in October; there were only seventy-five cases on the docket, one being that of Emerson-Goldsberg. Hempstead & Burt and Thomas S. and David A. Wilson were law firms in 1851; the next year Clark & Bissell and Wiltse & Lovell were prominent. Carson Graham also practiced. In 1852 Judge Wilson succeeded Judge Grant on the district bench. Beginning November 10, 1852, and ending in March, 1853, Judges J. J. Dyer and T. S. Wilson conducted a law school in this city; \$30 was charged for the term of five months; there was general instruction with lectures, moot courts, etc.

In 1853 railway cases began to figure in the local courts; one was Dubuque vs. the Dubuque & Pacific Railway. In May Samuels & Vandever were associated. In November, 1853, the second term of the Dubuque Law School was opened; \$40 was charged for the term of five months; J. J. Dyer, T. S. Wilson and Rev. Joshua Phelps were instructors. It does not appear that as yet the Dubuque bar had been duly organized. In December, 1853, Judge Wilson went to Washington to conduct the Dubuque claims case—Chouteau vs. Maloney. The case went over until January, 1854, when it was decided against the claimant. This was one of the most, if not the most important cases in the history of the county. It removed forever a cloud which had hung over the inhabitants since the earliest settlement. At the bar banquet of January 19, 1885, Judge Wilson said that he received only \$200 for his two years' service in this case—the most momentous in local history.

The ferry case of 1854—Fanning vs. Gregoire and Bogy—was tried in June; the plaintiff was suing for his alleged rights under his twenty-year territorial license.

Among the lawyers practicing in 1855 were A. H. Dillon, A. E. Harmon, Ben. M. Samuels, D. N. Cooley, William Vandever, David S. Wilson, J. S. Blatchley, L. Hand, J. S. Covell, W. M. Crozier, J. M. Griffith, S. Sawyer, H. and E. T. Wilder, William Tripp, S. M. Pollock, William McNall, Colin Clark, F. E. Bissell.

"Hon. T. S. Wilson.—The thanks of the legal fraternity and the public are due to this gentleman for the straightforward, energetic discharge of his duties in the late protracted session of the District court of this county. The cases on the docket embraced 64 chancery cases, 206 civil cases and 28 state cases, all of which were disposed of owing in a great measure to the business tact and address of the judge."—*E. & H.*, December 21, 1855.)

The United States District Court sat here in July, 1855, Judge Dyer presiding; there was a light docket.

In September, 1855, Judge J. J. Dyer died in Virginia of typhoid fever. He was the dean of the law school which expired when he died. "His sudden death has spread a gloom over the whole city," said the *Express and Herald* of September 21, 1855.

M. McLaughlin, attorney of Dubuque, became commissioner of the Court of Claims in December, 1855.

In December, 1855, M. B. Mulkern was admitted to the bar; he was a graduate of Cambridge Law School. He soon became county attorney and afterward was prominent as a lawyer and more so as a politician. He was for a while one of the editors of the *North-west*, a newspaper supposed to be owned by George W. Jones. In January, 1856, Lucius Robinson succeeded J. S. Covell as county attorney. At the February (1856) term there were 242 cases on the docket, twenty-five of which were criminal and fifty-five chancery; Judge Wilson presided. J. M. Griffith and M. B. Mulkern

were partners in 1856. A mayor's court, as provided by the constitution, was demanded in April, 1856, when D. S. Wilson was chosen mayor. On August 7, 1856, Oliver P. Shiras was admitted to the bar upon motion of Ben. M. Samuels. The latter, who had examined the applicant, said the examination was one of the most brilliant he had ever witnessed. A mayor's court was held first in July, 1856; the first case was a fine of \$3 for drunkenness. The Crowley-Gleason murder case was tried about this time.

Late in 1856 the county court was given criminal jurisdiction.

In February, 1857, Franklin T. Goodrich was admitted to the bar. Wilson, Utley & Doud was a strong firm at this time.

On June 27, 1857, the bar met at the court house pursuant to notice for the purpose of revising the rules of practice, of organizing an association of the nature of a law institute and of considering the expediency of taking a pleasure excursion. Messrs. Baker, Bissell and Harvey were appointed a committee to revise the rules. Messrs. Dillon, Cooley and Cram were appointed a committee to report on an attorney's minimum fee bill. The following resolution was adopted: "That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan for an incorporation of a law institute, and that said committee be instructed, after they have prepared such plan and articles, to call a meeting of the bar, at which they shall report." Blatchley, Cram and Griffith were appointed such committee. The committee to revise the rules was instructed to report a rule for making up issues in vacation and to allow parties prevailing in suits a fee on the decision of demurrers and a fee generally. Mulkern, Rupert, Harvey, Cram, Goodrich, Dillon, Lovell, Jennings and Jones were appointed a committee on excursion. On motion of Mr. Crosier the following resolution was adopted: "That the thanks of the members of this bar are due to Benjamin Rupert, the clerk of the District court of this county, for his untiring energy and industry in the faithful discharge of his official duties and the courtesy extended to us all while performing the same." Of this meeting William Mills was chairman and C. S. D. Jones, secretary.—(*Daily Times*, June 30, 1857.)

The *Times* having attacked Judge Wilson, both professionally and politically, the bar of Dubuque, on August 6, 1857, met and passed a resolution of unbounded confidence in that official.

On August 18, 1857, M. B. Mulkern, lawyer, entered the editorial rooms of J. B. Dorr, of the *Express and Herald*, and after demanding that he retract certain statements in Sunday's paper and being conditionally refused opened fire on the latter with a revolver. Three shots were fired, neither of which took effect. The newspaper had charged Mr. Mulkern with a criminal offense.—(*E. & H.*, August 19, 1857.)

The grand jury failing to find a true bill against Mr. Mulkern,

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CATHOLIC CHURCH, DYERSVILLE, IOWA.

the *Express and Herald* of November 18, 1857, denounced that body and Mulkern in withering terms.

"The Circuit Court of Dubuque county has been in session three weeks. The grand jury found a number of indictments, but the criminal cases have not yet been tried. Such cases and about one hundred on the civil calendar will occupy two or three weeks longer. On account of the absence of Judge Wilson for the rest of the November term the court will be held by Hon. Samuel Murdock, judge of the Tenth Judicial district."

Law firms here in October, 1857, were Bissell (P. E.), Mills (William) & Shiras (O. P.); Burt (James), Barker (W. T.) & Pierce (S. T.); Wilson (D. S.), Utley (B. T.) & Doud (John, Jr.); Franklin T. Goodrich, Samuels (B. M.) & Allison (W. B.), Oscar Taylor, D. N. Cooley.

Thomas M. Monroe, a distinguished lawyer, died in February, 1877; he was born in Virginia in 1818 and graduated in law from Front Royal College. He located in Dubuque in 1858 and at once took a prominent place in his profession and maintained it until his health failed a short time before his death.

By 1858 Dubuque had a powerful bar—one of the strongest in all the West. In February, 1858, there were here Bissell, Mills & Shiras, Burt, Barker & Pierce, Wilson, Utley & Doud, Samuels & Allison (Crane joined them a little later), Bancroft & Goodrich, Newberry & Robb, Cooley, Blatchley & Adams, Pollock & Munson, Peckham & Beach, Lovells & Williams, Vandever, Friend & Shiras (George), Chapline & Dillon, Smith, Poor, Adams & Cram, Oscar Taylor, John L. Harvey, Samuel Duncan, A. E. Harmon, Henry S. Jennings, R. Stewart, H. T. McNulty and Frank M. Robinson. Here were lawyers who then and afterward made themselves famous.

The Gullick case was tried here in 1858; he shot his wife with pistol; he was convicted and in the end hung. Many brilliant passages at arms occurred while this case was on trial. The year before John Regan killed a Mr. Goldrick and was bound over for murder. In April three murderers were in the county jail: Ryan, Crowley and Gullick.

In 1858 W. T. Barker began the practice and at once took high rank. He helped to revise the code of 1860, and later was a member of the State Board of Inquiry. In 1860 he became public prosecutor of the Ninth district; he was at times associated with Burt, Pierce, Barney, Chapline, Dillon, Pollock, Shields. In 1869 he became circuit judge; he had much to do with railroad law and legislation.

This year the Johnson-Ostland murder case was tried; also the McGee-Kelly murder case; both cases ran over into 1859 or longer. At this time the Ninth Judicial district embraced the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk and Grundy.

The Gibbons-Donahoe and the Clifford and Mooney-Wood murder cases were tried in 1859-60. Clifford and Mooney were found guilty in December and sentenced to be hung. The former was executed in the jail yard in Dubuque.

Among the attorneys here in May, 1859, were the following: Wiltse (H. A.), Friend (W. C.) & Jennings (H. S.); Wilson (D. S.), Utley (H. T.) & Doud (John, Jr.); Oscar Taylor; Newberry (S. S.) & Robb (Patrick); John D. Jennings; Barker (W. T.), Chapline (J. A.), Barney (W. J.) & Dillon (A. H., Jr.); Clark (Lincoln) & Beach (M. H.); Pollock (S. H.) & Munson (S.); Duncan (Samuel) & Tavenner (G. A.); Charles G. Loeber; O'Neill (J. H.) & McLenan (William); John L. Harvey; Lovells (W. Y. and J. T.) & Williams (J. H.); W. B. Okeson; E. M. Bartholow; Griffith (J. M.) & Knight (W. J.); H. T. McNulty; Smith (Platt), Poor (B. W.), Adams (S. P.) & Cram (D. C.); Rickard & McCeney; R. Stewart; Jeremiah Sheean. James S. Godsden was an attorney located at Dyersville; he had located there the previous November.

On New Year's night, 1857-8, an affray occurred at Western Brewery Hall, during which two or three persons were killed and about twenty injured. It was reported to have been a clash between Irish and Germans. Jacob Roth and Charles Swartz were charged **with murder; a long trial resulted.**

About 1859 John H. O'Neill came here and became the leading criminal lawyer in the state; owing to his brilliant oratory he was in great demand by the Democrats during every important political campaign. He was prosecutor in the Crowley-Gleason murder case, on which occasion his penetration, perspicuity and eloquence were revealed and appreciated. O'Neill and Mulkern were for the state, and Cooley and D. S. Wilson for the defense.

The act of January, 1858, revised and consolidated the laws incorporating the city of Dubuque and established a city court, which was conducted by a judge, clerk and marshal. In 1858 the Republicans of the Ninth Judicial district nominated B. W. Poor for judge.

A big attack was made in the courts against gambling in Dubuque in February, 1860. The grand jury indicted several persons on the charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud with cards, etc. Many were indicted for keeping gambling saloons; all plead guilty and were fined.

Judge Love, of the United States District Court, granted the injunction against the city in favor of Gelpcke, Kentgen & Co., of New York, March 22, 1860.

On April 27, 1860, Francis Gillick was executed for the murder of his wife. The execution was public and order was kept by two companies of militia called out. The place selected was near Eagle Point, and there the scaffold was erected. A large crowd, about

7,000, from far and near saw him pay the penalty of his crime. He was an Irishman, had served in the war between Isabella, queen of Spain, and her Uncle Don Carlos, and in the Mexican War, being present at Molina del Rey, Chapultepec and Contreras.

In the February term (1860) of the District court there were 650 law cases and 200 chancery cases. During 1859 the total number of cases disposed of numbered over 1,200.

In the trial of Mooney for murder in November, 1860, Barker & Utley prosecuted and Bissell, Mills & Shiras defended. During the trial, in spite of the gravity of the occasion, the court room was convulsed with laughter over the manner and answers of a witness—one Mickey McDonald.

Lawyer: What did they do?

Witness: They kim in and shuk two tin dollar bills and two sovrins out of their purses on the counter.

Lawyer: How do you know they were ten dollar bills?

Witness: How do I know? Faith, the same as ye wud yerself, because I seen 'em. Bedad, ye'd bether not ask me so many questions—just quit whar ye are and not be thryin' to pump the guts out o' me.

Lawyer: Well, you said you saw Mooney get your little boy to burn the cap.

Witness (excitedly): And is it me that said that? Don't ye know I didn't say it? Wy d'ye put wurds in me mouth? Och, now, it's a pretty one ye are and it's a pretty lamb's tail ye're makin' of yerself. And so on.

During 1860 the press noticed that there had been a notable cessation of crime in this city and county. "Dubuque, almost from its organization up to within the last year, has been a favorite resort of a horde of scoundrels of every description. Situated at the junction of three states, and on the railroads and river, it gave unequaled facilities for the residence of thieves, burglars, gamblers and swindlers of every hue. Thus it is that until lately there have been more murders, gambling, swindling, prostitution, etc., going on than in any other city of its size in America. Even in the last two years Dubuque has furnished a host of such stars as Borlan, Gallagher, Rocky Ryan, Gillick, Johnson, Clifford, Mooney, Constable, Dr. Granville, Ricard, Thomson and others of lesser note. it was a paradise for such fellows—our laws were lax—our authorities either careless of doing their duty or in direct complicity with the brotherhood of rascality. But things have changed. Now we have as orderly a city as can be found anywhere. Our city within two years, from a depot of distressed scoundrelism from all parts of America, has become a place fit for the residence of Quakers. Let us give thanks."—(*Herald*, November 18, 1860.)

"There are seventy-eight of the present citizens of this county who have been admitted as attorneys at law. Of this number

there are about eight engaged in other business, who do not practice, and three or four who are employed as clerks for some of the other firms. Of those who do not practice at all, one is judge of the District Court, one of the City Court, one is the treasurer and another a trustee of a railroad, one is secretary to the minister to Bogota, one an editor, and two live on the interest of their money. Of those who practice one resides at Cascade, one at Peosta, two at Dyersville; one is a member of the State Senate, two of the House of Representatives and one lately elected a justice of the peace. There are about sixty whose sole business is the pursuit of their profession. One firm is composed of four members, eight firms of three and eleven of two."—(*Herald*, December 9, 1860.)

In January, 1861, O. P. Shiras lectured on "The Man for His Times—Edmund Burke an Illustration." In February there was a large docket—over 300 cases. Col. H. H. Heath was admitted to practice early in 1861. W. W. Mills opened his law office in the Jones block in April. In June Ben. M. Samuels withdrew from the law firm of Samuels, Allison & Crane. Phineas W. Crawford was admitted to the bar this year.

The number of convictions for crime in the District Court for the year ending October 31 was as follows: Murder 2, assault with intent 3, larceny 6, petit larceny 1, gambling houses 3, failure to pay own fines 1, assault and battery 2.

Thomas C. Roberts was born near Rockdale, this county, in 1835, and late in the fifties began the study of law with Coaley, Blatchley & Adams; he was admitted in 1861 and soon made a creditable mark in his profession.

In January, 1862, Barker, Barney & Dillon dissolved partnership. In February the bar adopted new rules for the guidance of the court. In the election contest between Hewitt and Cummings, Knight, Samuels and O'Neill were the attorneys. About this time many law firms dissolved partnership, owing to a large decrease in litigation. Late in the fifties the railroad, criminal and bond and debt cases had kept a large and powerful bar busy, but now it was different. Samuel M. Pollock was judge of the city court in 1861-2; the court was abolished in 1862. "This disposed of an institution which was forced upon the people of this city against their will, which the Supreme Court of the state kept in existence, and which has done more injury to the people of this city than can ever be repaired."—(*Herald*.) In May M. B. Mulkern became United States commissioner. Judge Wilson left the bench in December, 1862.

In 1863 Thomas S. Wilson and M. B. Mulkern were associated as partners; the former had just been beaten for the District bench, mainly by the soldiers' vote, and the latter was one of the best criminal lawyers here. James Burt took the vacant seat on the bench recently occupied by Judge Wilson. P. M. Harrington was

admitted to the bar in May. Among the lawyers here at this time were Thomas M. Monroe, Ben M. Samuels, Hodgdon & Covell, John Deery, Griffith & Knight, Wilson & Mulkern, George B. Edmonds, C. C. Converse, Utley, Doud & Brust, Barker & McNulty, Platt Smith, Bissell & Shiras, J. H. O'Neill, John Thompson, B. B. Richards, Austin Adams, W. Y. Lovell, J. F. Bates, Allison & Crane and others. The Gelpcke case was an important one at this date. The Dyersville mill dam case was another. In December, 1863, the bar met and adopted a new fee bill, raising their prices.

By 1864 hard times had fallen upon the legal profession; litigation was cut down to one-third of its former extent of only a few years before. Monroe & Deery became associated as partners early this year, John S. Covell died in June and W. T. Angell in October.

The McArdle murder case brought out the best legal talent in 1864. The case was taken to Jackson, where Mrs. McArdle was convicted. Several important cases relating to river-front lots were in court this year. In 1865 the Kennedy-Doolin murder case was tried.

On March 2, 1866, the grand jury indicted seventeen out of nineteen members of the board of supervisors "for receiving pay for greater length of time than the law allowed during one year, twenty-five days being the restricted time of the statute. The two men not indicted were sick and absent. Two indictments were found against the board in its separate capacity for letting contracts for amounts in excess of \$500 without being petitioned by 100 voters, as the law provided.

In December, 1866, the Sarah Lee Porter case was in the courts. John H. O'Neill, city attorney, was charged with neglect of duty in that case. It grew out of the purchase of the Central Market ground from Mr. Porter many years before. Mr. O'Neill had no defense, except that he had been having a general jollification. His speech before the City Council was one of the most brilliant he ever delivered. It prevented his immediate dismissal, but he was mildly censured and the office was later declared vacant.

About 1866 Christian Wullweber began practice. He was born in Germany and was a graduate of Cambridge Law School. He was an active member of the bar.

About 1866 H. B. Foulke began practice here and was first associated with T. C. Roberts, then with Smith, Foulke & Chapin and Foulke & Lyon, the latter becoming a very prominent and successful association. In 1878 Mr. Foulke became prosecutor of the Ninth judicial district. It was said at his death in 1892 that as a trial lawyer he had no superior in Iowa.

In 1866-7 R. E. Bishop began the practice. He made a specialty of pensions, bought tax titles and prosecuted liquor dealers. He

made many enemies among the latter and on one occasion was attacked and beaten nearly to death. In the supervisor trials, George Watson prosecuted and Barker, Wilson, Knight & Mulkern defended. Under Judge Burt's instructions the supervisors were cleared. The *Herald* sharply criticised the course of the court. Three important cases were in court this year—Illinois Central Railroad, Richards, Burden and Graves. Gen. H. A. Wiltse moved to Minnesota in 1866. The following lawyers passed suitable resolutions deploring his departure: T. S. Wilson, F. E. Bissell, W. B. Allison, J. H. Shields, T. C. Roberts, Charles McKenzie, D. E. Lyon, P. W. Crawford, George Crane, J. D. Langworthy, Samuel Duncan, John Deery, Thomas M. Monroe, M. B. Mulkern, T. P. Rood, Stephen Hempstead, Frank Jennings, M. Lepper, O. P. Shiras, C. G. Hawthorne, E. McCeney, W. Chandler, B. W. Poor, L. H. Cady, Dewitt C. Cram, J. M. Ballou, William Mills, W. W. Mills and Charles J. Rogers.

In 1866-7 the revenue liquor cases came up and enlisted the skill and ability of the best lawyers. A dozen or more were retained by the various defendants. Breweries were seized, liquors confiscated and the lawyers had much to do. Judge Wilson was appointed assistant district attorney to assist in the prosecution. About this time there was a general jail delivery, one man—Donegan—charged with murder, escaping. Fifteen escaped, but nearly all were recaptured.

In December, 1868, Mr. O'Neill removed to St. Louis and was tendered a farewell banquet by the local bar. Speeches of regret at his departure were made by Judge Burt, H. B. Foulke, M. B. Mulkern, D. B. Henderson, B. W. Poor, Lyon, Trumbull, Roberts and others. Mr. O'Neill replied with much feeling and unusual eloquence. At this meeting the following verse from Don Piatt's *Capital* was recited:

The devil came to the earth one day,
And said in court, where he wended his way:
"If all they have said of each other be true,
The devil has surely been robbed of his due.
I'm satisfied now, 'tis all very well,
These lawyers would ruin the morals of hell.
They have puzzled the court with villainous cavil,
And I'm free to confess they have puzzled the divil.
My agents are right to let lawyers go bail;
If I had them they'd swindle me out of my tail."

—Devil.

In 1870, upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Burt was given a complimentary banquet at the Julien House, on which occasion many eloquent speeches were made and many fine toasts

responded to. The city not having yet paid Judge Wilson fully for his services in the Supreme Court of the United States in conducting the Chouteau-Maloney case, he asked, in August, 1871, to be recompensed for the balance due him. The numerous damage suits against the city gave the lawyers and courts much to do late in the sixties and early in the seventies. In 1872 Judge Wilson was transferred to the District Court and B. W. Poor was appointed to the Circuit bench, to succeed him. In March, 1873, Dennis A. Mahony sued the city for \$10,000 damages. He fell on Main street and broke his arm. Pollock & Shields were his counsel. The Sullivan-Phillips murder case came up in 1873. The defense made by Foulke & Lyon in the trial of Charles Wagner for the murder of Frank Rhomberg was one of the ablest and most adroit ever conducted in Dubuque. The newspapers spoke of it as a marvelous exhibition of legal skill, judgment and eloquence. The jury found Wagner insane. Adams & Robinson were attorneys for the city in the Central Harbor cases about this time. The grain elevator cases were before the court again in 1875; large sums were involved and many of the best lawyers here were employed by the parties. At a bar meeting held in November, 1875, for the purpose of discussing the question of dividing the judicial districts of the state, partly to relieve Judge Love of the United States District Court, much difference of opinion was shown and little definite action was taken. It was in 1875 that the numerous movements against the saloonkeepers culminated in many lawsuits and much ill feeling. R. E. Bishop was the lawyer who fought the liquor men.

It was in 1874 that the suit of the Central Improvement Company against the City of Dubuque came before the court. O. P. Shiras and E. McCheney for the company began suit for \$550,000 on the old, complicated contract. This suit was begun to force a reasonable settlement, which was soon reached.

In 1875 among the lawyers were Shiras, Vanduzee & Henderson, Wilson & O'Donnell, Griffith & Knight, Pollock & Shields, Foulke & Lyon, Smith & Utt, Adams, Robinson & Lacy, Graham & Cody, Beach & Hurd, Wullweber & Brother, Ed. McCeney, George Gray, W. J. Cantillon, George Bingham, Mr. Alsop, F. T. Walker, J. P. Burt, R. E. Bishop, H. T. McNutt and Mr. Mullany. The liquor cases extended to Farley, Dyersville, Cascade and other parts of the county.

In 1876 a moot court was conducted here and legal instruction was given. The law of 1876 provided that upon petition Superior courts could be established in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants. It was given concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit and District courts, except in probate matters and felonies, and was designed to take the place of the police courts in cities. Adams & Robinson, who effected the settlement between the city and the Central Island

Company, charged \$7,500 for their services, were refused, sued and obtained judgment for the full amount and costs.

For the year ending October 1, 1852, there were fifty-two criminal convictions here, of which twenty were for larceny, nine burglary, five forgery, two murder; twenty-five were sent to the penitentiary at Anamosa and ten were confined in the county jail.

In 1878 a splendid banquet was given David S. Wilson, judge of the District court, by the Dubuque bar. Thomas S. Wilson, brother of Daniel S., presided. O. P. Shiras delivered the congratulatory address, to which Judge Wilson responded. An elaborate menu without liquor was served. The lawyers participating were as follows: H. B. Foulke, P. W. Crawford, H. G. Wullweber, H. E. Wilson, Ed. McCeney, J. P. Burt, W. J. Cantillon, John Deery, M. H. Beach, P. J. Quigley, F. T. Walker, George Salot, J. M. Griffith, W. J. Knight, H. T. McNulty, W. H. Utt, O. P. Shiras, B. W. Lacy, L. A. Thomas, T. C. Cole, George Crane, L. G. Hurd, L. Fockler, T. P. Rood, F. M. Robinson, S. M. Pollock, J. M. Ballou, A. J. Vanduzee, B. W. Poor, J. D. Alsop, Fred O'Donnell, J. E. Simpson, William Graham, C. H. Eighmey, T. S. Wilson, D. B. Henderson, B. B. Richards, D. J. Lenehan, G. F. Bogue, W. S. Wright, S. P. Adams, F. B. Daniels, E. V. Hayden, G. Gray, A. Matthews, J. C. Longueville, D. C. Cram, R. W. Stewart, P. Fiering, J. E. Moore, M. M. Trumbull, J. M. Werner, H. H. Ragan, J. B. Utt, Hubert O'Donnell, J. H. Shields, M. M. Cody, A. Hobbs and C. M. Mills.

In the spring of 1886 the Supreme court held its last session here. It came here first in 1870, and here a group of counties in northern Iowa were required to make their cases returnable. Sessions were held in April and October of each year in the Cox and Allison buildings. A bill in 1882 to abolish sessions at Dubuque and Council Bluffs failed to pass the House, and in 1884 a similar bill was defeated.

The forty injunction cases brought by the Citizens' League in the Federal courts in 1885 against the liquor dealers attracted much attention and were fought out in the courts. Foulke & Lyon and McCeney and O'Donnell were attorneys for the saloonkeepers. Judge Shiras presided over the United States District court here. In 1885-6 the entire judiciary system of the state was reorganized by the Legislature. Dubuque, Clayton and Allamakee counties were constituted the fifteenth judicial district. There were nineteen districts and forty-five judges in the state. In 1886 Oliver P. Shiras was granted the degree of LL.D. by Yale College.

In February, 1886, at a bar meeting, a committee was appointed "to represent the interests of litigants in northern Iowa by protesting against the passage of the bill now pending in our Legislature to abolish the present rotary system of the Supreme court in holding argument terms at various places in the state, by which

litigants are saved the expense of sending their attorneys to Des Moines." D. J. Lenehan was elected district judge in 1886. Alphons Matthews was city attorney in 1888.

The death of Judge Austin Adams in 1890 removed one of the ablest and most prominent of the older lawyers. The officers of the bar association in 1893 were as follows: G. W. Lacy, president; J. C. Longueville, first vice-president; Robert Bronson, second vice-president; P. S. Webster, secretary; A. P. Bibbs, treasurer.

The ceremony of dedicating the new courthouse in January, 1893, and the attendant banquet were notable events. Among the speakers at the dedication were Judge O'Donnell, County Supervisor Cunningham, Judge Murdock, Judge Wilson, Judge Lacy, Colonel Lyon, Mayor Saunders, M. M. Walker of the Board of Trade, Judge Couch, Judge Ney, Judge Husted, Judge Utt, Judge Lenehan, Colonel Crawford and others. At the banquet B. W. Lacy was toastmaster and responses as follows were made: "The Judiciary," Judges Shiras and Ney; "Relation Between Bench and Bar," Judge Husted; "The Old Courthouse," J. H. Shields; "The New Courthouse," P. J. Nelson; "Our Old Bar," D. E. Lyon; "The Bar of Today," W. J. Cantillon; "The Profession," D. C. Cram; "Our Clients," G. W. Kiesel.

Late in 1893 it was found necessary to secure additional court-rooms. Delays and overcrowding the dockets had before this date caused much complaint and damage. It was shown at a bar meeting that in Des Moines there were three courts in session the year round, and it was argued there should be at least two here, and the salary of the judges should be increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per annum. The bar here, therefore, at a meeting where Judge Lacy presided late in December, 1893, formally asked for the above improvements, and further that the courts should be permitted to make up issues during vacation, and that the jury law might be amended. This year the judicial district was divided and Dubuque county became the nineteenth, with two judges. It required great effort to secure this result, but a powerful delegation visited the Legislature and in the end secured substantial relief, as above. There were on the docket at this time 213 civil cases. The railroad case of J. P. Farley was very important in 1893.

Judge Thomas S. Wilson died May 16, 1894, aged 80 years. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, and was graduated from Jefferson College in 1833. Soon afterward he studied law and had Edwin M. Stanton for a fellow student, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he married Anna Hoge and soon afterward went to Prairie du Chien, where his brother George was a lieutenant under Col. Zachary Taylor. On October 13, 1836, he and his wife came down the river to Dubuque for permanent residence. He was president of the first board of trustees of Dubuque and in 1838 became judge of the Iowa Territorial court. In 1846 he came within

one vote of the United States Senate. The next year he retired from the bench and resumed the practice. He was associated with many lawyers during his long career. He was interested more or less in nearly all the most important cases adjudicated here. His services before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1853-4 in the Chouteau-Maloney case were never properly recompensed nor suitably appreciated by the subsequent population. He was again on the bench in 1852, but was retired in 1863. He served in the Legislature, was city, county and deputy United States district attorney, and was highly esteemed here, where he was so well known. He was married three times and left five children. At his death the bar held elaborate and imposing ceremonies in his honor. The address of W. J. Knight on this occasion was one of great beauty, sentiment and power.

In February, 1904, Judge O'Donnell held court in the county supervisor's room and continued there during the sessions of that year. In January, 1895, the new second judge—Husted—also held court. The jury cases were tried by Judge O'Donnell and the others by Judge Husted. This year the code commissioners accomplished their duties.

Judge Husted encountered much opposition when he came to this newly created district. His appointment had been opposed by M. M. Ham, James J. Dunn and Senator Shields, the latter fighting him on the floor of the convention. "He ordered the tax provision of the mulct law enforced in Dubuque county and charged the grand jury to indict every dealer who didn't pay. He declared that he would intrust no lawyer with an estate and he ordered a raid on the gamblers." In court he called down a prominent lawyer, declared what he had said was false and ordered him to take his seat. He removed another lawyer from control of an office; ordered the county supervisors investigated; scored the Dubuque council and became very popular with the people, owing to his activity, reforms and undoubted honesty.—(Cor. *Chicago Chronicle*, in *Dubuque Herald*, January 9, 1896.)

In February, 1897, the Supreme court held that the mulct law did not apply to cities operating under a special charter. This decision left Dubuque at the mercy of the prohibitory law.

In January, 1907, the newly elected officers of the bar association were P. S. Webster, president; John Deery, first vice-president; L. G. Hurd, second vice-president; John I. Mullaney, secretary; A. P. Gibbs, treasurer. Colonel Lyon was president in 1906. The code committee were Judge Lenehan, William Graham, J. B. Powers, W. J. Knight and D. E. Lyon.

In December, 1898, there were fifty-one resident members of the Dubuque Bar Association; four were not engaged in practice. N. E. Utt was president. In 1899 the new firm, Matthews, Lindsay & Frantzen was formed.

Bowen (E. E.) & Fitzpatrick (T. J.), one of the strongest law firms here, dissolved partnership in January, 1904; they became associated in the practice in 1896. Mr. Fitzpatrick became county attorney and otherwise prominent.

In November, 1903, Judge Oliver P. Shiras resigned his seat on the Federal bench. President Roosevelt, upon accepting his resignation, said: "It is with great regret that I accept your resignation. I cannot allow the occasion to pass without congratulating you upon the signal success which has marked your labors on the Federal bench, and I trust that the period of retirement, upon which you are about to enter and which you have earned so well, will be as full of usefulness to the nation."

In 1905 the grand jury returned 194 indictments and thereby broke the record; they were slot machine cases mainly. In September, 1905, R. W. Stewart, who had practiced for many years, passed away and was followed by J. B. Powers in October. This year the old proposition to abolish grand juries was discussed pro and con in this county.

Early in 1905 several charges of unprofessional conduct on the part of certain lawyers, presumably in good standing, were circulated in the newspapers. This led to a meeting of the bar to take steps to investigate the charges. Mr. Gibbs was made chairman and G. T. Lyon appointed secretary. W. J. Knight, M. M. Cody and G. W. Kiesel, a committee previously appointed, reported that no tangible evidence to support the charges had been found. "From this we can draw no other conclusion than that the reports heretofore circulated of unprofessional conduct on the part of members of the bar have no foundation in fact," said the committee. At this meeting a motion by Colonel Lyon to continue the custom of the bar to attend funerals of deceased members in a body was voted down. Colonel Lyon said that thirty-six years before there were 1,800 cases on the docket and that he was on one side or the other of nearly all of them. The officers of the association for 1905 were J. P. Frantzen, president; George Barnes, first vice-president; P. J. Nelson, second vice-president; H. C. Kenline, secretary and treasurer.

In February, 1908, William J. Knight, one of the ablest lawyers ever here, passed away. He was born in 1838 and was a native of Ireland. He was closely connected with the most intricate and difficult practice of northern Iowa for many years. He was attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

From 1833 to 1836 the county judges of Dubuque county, Wisconsin Territory were Milo H. Prentice, John King and Lorin Wheeler. David Irwin was district judge in 1836 and Charles Dunn the same until Iowa Territory was formed in 1838. Thomas S. Wilson served as district judge from July 4, 1838 to April 26, 1847; then James Grant served until May, 1852, James Burt to

January 1, 1871, and J. M. Brayton until November, 1872. D. S. Wilson and Sylvester Bagg served also for short periods. The Probate court was created by the Territorial act, but was merged into the County court in 1852, which, in turn, became part of the Circuit court in 1868. Ezekiel Lockwood was probate judge in 1834; Joseph T. Fales from 1838 to 1839; Charles Corkery from 1839 to 1847; Valentine Glenat from 1847 to 1849, and William W. Hamilton from 1849 to 1852. William G. Lovell was first county judge in 1852. Stephen Hempstead the same from 1855 to 1868, when the court was abolished. The Circuit court held its first sessions in January, 1869. William T. Barker was first judge and served until 1872, when he died and David S. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy. He resigned in September of the same year to accept the office of district judge, having just been elected. He was succeeded by B. W. Poor, who served until 1873. He was succeeded by Sylvester Bagg. B. W. Lacy was elected to the same position in 1879 and served until January 1, 1874. The present judges are Fred O'Donnell and Mathew C. Matthews. The City court was organized in 1859 with Samuel Pollock as judge, but was abolished in July, 1862.

In 1909 the Dubuque lawyers were as follows: G. A. Barnes, E. E. Bowen, M. N. Cody, J. G. Chalmers, George Crane, P. W. Crawford, John A. Cunningham, Mathias Czizek, John Deery, T. J. Fitzpatrick, L. J. Flynn, John P. Frantzen, Andrew P. Gibbs, W. & J. B. Graham, John Hawe, Hurd, Lenehan & Riesel, Kenline & Roedell, J. W. Kintzinger, Lacy, Brown & Lacy, S. B. Lattner, W. A. Leathers, Oliver Longueville, Lyon & Lyon, McEnany, D. E. Maguire, Henry Michel, F. L. Muekel, Millany & Stewart, P. C. Murray, Nelson, Duffy & Denison, Fred O'Donnell, Hubert O'Donnell, T. J. Paisley, Wells Rupert, H. F. Salot, James H. Shields, C. M. Thorne, J. B. & S. M. Utt, John R. Waller, E. H. Willging and W. S. Wright.

In 1909 John Glab and H. L. Buckley were judges of the city police court. Both were justices of the peace. At this time M. C. Matthews and Robert Bronson were judges of the District court. The United States Circuit and District courts met in the custom house, Judge Henry T. Reed presiding.

TOWNSHIPS, SETTLEMENT, ETC.

New Wine Township (township 89 north, range 2 west) did not have an early existence as such, but was made a part of the Upper Catfish precinct and voters were required to poll their votes at John Regan's house. In 1839 it became a part of Hewitt's precinct. In 1843 what is now New Wine Township became parts of the townships of Liberty and Iowa, both of which then had much larger extent than in 1911 (see elsewhere herein). In 1849 what is now New Wine was made the western half of Iowa Township. On January 11, 1850, the present New Wine Township was given an independent existence.

The vicinity of Dyersville was first settled about 1837-8 by the Whitesides—Abraham, William, John and Mack. Hewitt, Henry Mouncey, Thomas Riggs and a little later John Christoph, Thomas Finn, Theophilus Crawford and others arrived. Many of the first settlers of this part of the county came almost directly from the counties of Somersetshire and Devonshire, England. Life here then was rude and wild, and privations and hardships were numerous and often appalling.

In 1847 James Dyer bought the land at Dyersville. James Dyer, Jr., came in 1848 and James Dyer, Sr., and William Dyer arrived the following year. Rev. William Trick arrived in June, 1849. He preached the first sermon in the place. In 1850 the Dyers projected a town at the present site of Dyersville, but for some reason delayed definite action. About this time other settlers located near, among whom were Henry Popham, James Plaister, Robert Whiting, John Gould, John Bailey and others, who had previously settled at Dubuque. In the winter of 1850-51 some half dozen of the residents, headed by the Dyers, had the town laid out and at once it began to assume shape and promise. George Hyler, James Plaister and A. Limback built early residences. Judge Dyer, in 1853, resided at Main and Chestnut streets, where he had a store, and at the start the Dyers planned a saw mill and a grist mill, and built both. A Mr. Collins was an early resident. In 1853 the Dyers built a log bridge over the river, which was used until 1869. In 1853 Orsemus F. Foote bought a half interest in the grist mill in course of construction, and at once began to erect a hotel—a two-story brick, which for many years was an immense advantage to the village and a great accommodation to the traveling public—just what was needed.

In 1854 a postoffice was established here, other brick stores were built, shops sprang up and soon the farmers could get here about

all the supplies they required. A little later a Masonic lodge was organized and met over the store of Henry Popham. In 1855 cholera took away several lives and spread terror over the whole community. Six deaths occurred in one day. Doctors Cainer, Warmouth and Jones ministered to the wants of the sick, refusing to leave.

The postal route from Dubuque to Dyersville was established in March, 1853, at which time the latter village contained about 350 or 400 inhabitants. A good saw mill, run by water power, was already in operation. A large flour mill, a church, several stores and about a dozen dwellings were being erected. The *Dubuque Express*, in writing of the founder of this village, used the expression: "Judge James Dyer, an intelligent, temperate, active, enterprising and thoroughgoing business man of English birth." In June, 1853, Mr. Stanton, of Dyersville, exhibited in Dubuque a good specimen of slate from the premises of Judge Dyer, near Dyersville.

In 1855 Caleb C. Chester was postmaster at Dyersville. In October and November, 1855, James Dyer & Company advertised for sale building lots in the village of Dyersville, twenty-six miles west of Dubuque. He said: "We offer for sale building lots in this village, suitable for residences, shops, stores, etc., at very low prices, conditional on early improvements being made on them. Being on the straightest road to Independence, Cedar Falls, Fort Dodge, etc., and containing fine water power mills, hotel, churches, stores, lumber yard, etc., great inducements are presented to those wishing to find a permanent stopping place."

In December, 1856, John Stanton, of Dyersville, advertised that there were wanted in that town 10,000,000 brick, tinnerns' tools and one crocker machine. A brickmaker was wanted to open up business.

In the *Weekly Express and Herald* of December 3, 1856, a correspondent—H. C. K.—gives the following account of Dyersville, the information being furnished by Judge Dyer, T. F. Allen, Dr. Ford and others: "Dyersville is situated near the western edge of Dubuque county, twenty-seven miles from the city of Dubuque, on the banks of the north fork of the Maquoketa river, which winds through the town. Bear creek empties into the river at this place. The country surrounding is the best farming district in Dubuque county; the soil is rich and strong. The town was laid out by Judge Dyer, from whom it derives its name, about four years since, and now numbers over seven hundred inhabitants. It is not yet incorporated, but soon will be. It has thus far labored under the disadvantages of river and railroad facilities, and goods and lumber have been wagoned at a high cost, consequently the population of the place has been seriously kept back by the want of houses and hotel accommodations, and hundreds who have come to settle have thus been compelled to go elsewhere. The prospect of the speedy com-

pletion of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad to this point has given a surprising impetus to all building operations. The town plat is nearly a mile square and contains over 500 acres. The town is owned principally by the Iowa Land Company and Judge Dyer, who offer the most liberal inducements to business concerns and home seekers. The rails for the railroad will be laid to this point by the middle of December or the first of January. As soon as the railroad shall be completed here this town will be made the starting point for all the stage lines to the westward and northward, thus avoiding the heavy grades near Dubuque. At least eight stages will arrive and depart daily, besides many extra vehicles. It is estimated that there is a daily average of four hundred teams on the different roads which converge into Dubuque, and that all must concentrate here. Already a fine brick station and freight depot have been erected here. Two new hotels are being built. The Western and Northwestern Stage companies are building stables. The proposed Northwestern & St. Paul Railroad will likely connect here with the Dubuque & Pacific. Talk of building a branch railroad to Colesburg, about twelve miles away, is indulged in. Among the new buildings recently erected or now under way are the following: Station and freight depot, Dyer's hotel, John Young's hotel, William Dyer's commission house, Dyer's stable for the Western Stage Company, same for the Northwestern Stage Company, same for Pierce & Hannum of Dubuque, F. J. Stanton's planing mill and sash factory, and the following projected buildings: Railroad engine and repair shop, Presbyterian church, Episcopalian church, graded school building to cost \$2,000. There were standing, the Methodist church, Rev. Lee; public school, Mr. Gano, teacher; Young Ladies' Select school, Mrs. B. Douglas; Iowa Land Company, incorporated December, 1855, R. B. Mason, president; T. F. Allen, secretary; offices of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad. Three hotels were in operation, conducted by H. P. Rice, J. Olney and W. Hatch. In operation was a large grist mill, owned by Judge Dyer; it was one of the largest and most complete flouring mills in the state. It was operated by water power from the river. The race was nearly a mile long and cost \$8,000. T. J. Stanton and Bailey & Co. conducted saw mills. Among the stores were the large one with departments, owned by Judge Dyer; D. C. Salisbury, dry goods; D. S. Smith, druggist and deputy postmaster; A. Hoynck, grocery; J. Waldor, grocery; John Young, furniture; Richard Green, furniture; John Dyer, harness; H. Popham, wagons; A. Hoynck, bakery; Bethell, Toogood & Wilkinson, brewery; Page & Day, stores. The physicians were S. L. Lord and E. Covell. The only lawyer was H. B. Allen. There were blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, brick yards and stone quarries. There were many fine residences in the place. Business lots on Main and Union streets were worth from \$5 to \$15 a front foot; lots for private residences were rated from

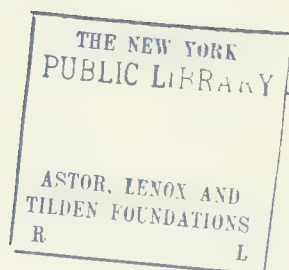
\$50 to \$150 each. About a mile from town was the fine farm of W. L. Randall, who was one of the largest wool growers in Iowa, owning at this time 1,500 sheep.

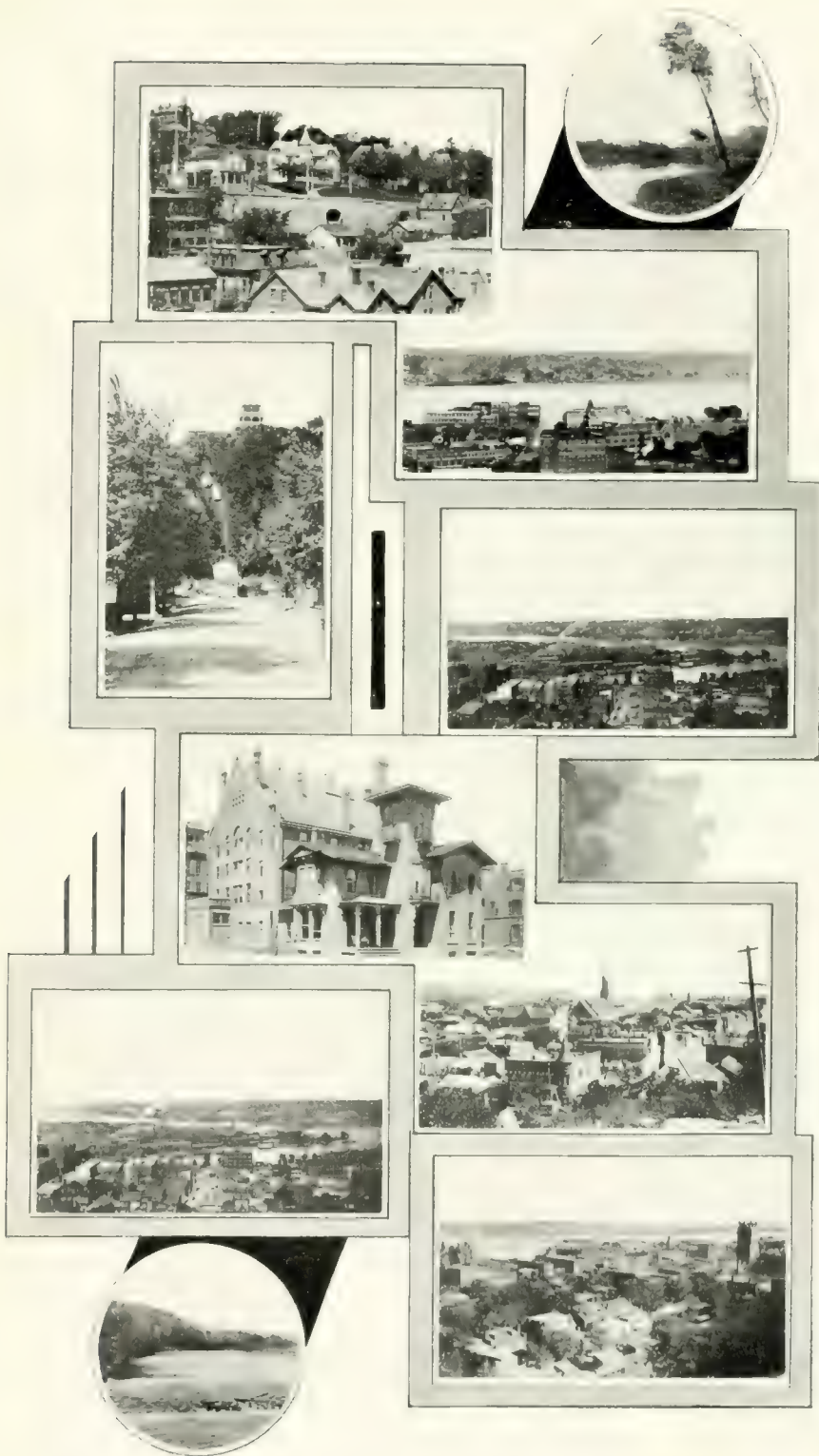
"In addition to my statistics of Dyersville property, I would wish to notice that a large addition has been made about a year since on the east side, which is called East Dyersville. This was laid out by John Stanton, F. Stanton and Miss Green, and plats recorded. On the East Dyersville plat are several fine dwellings, one furniture and general store, one wagon-maker's shop, and contracts are being made for the erection of a dry goods store, turner's shop and a bakery. The railroad and stage roads run through it. The county roads from Rockville, John's Creek, New Wine and Bankson concentrate here. Richard Gadsden and John Stanton have deeded a lot for school district No. 7; it will be ready in the spring. The ladies of Dyersville have established and manage a public library. It is yet in its infancy, but standard works are on its shelves; Miss Green is the president. This addition is laid out in fine sized building lots and are offered to actual settlers on liberal and easy terms."—(H. K. C. in *E. & H.*, December 3, 1856). The Clarendon hotel at Dyersville was kept by Mr. Jackson in 1857. On July 25, 1857, the Jesup lands—2,520 acres—lying near Dyersville, in Delaware county, were offered for sale here at public auction. The sale was for the purpose of closing up the Jesup estate. In October or November, 1857, the *Dyersville Mercury* was first issued by F. J. Stanton. It was neutral in politics and its motto was "Devoted to Iowa, the Union and Ourselves."

In the winter of 1857-8 a lyceum was conducted in Dyersville, and a Masonic lodge was organized there. John Young made an assignment during the panic of that year.

Dyersville was located in a burr-oak opening on the Maquoketa river. In 1856-7 its population doubled. In the summer of 1857 seven stores were going up at one time—also a score or more of dwellings. There were three brick yards there. The Methodists were building a church to cost \$10,000. Their old building was sold to the town and converted into a public school house, with L. Gano teacher. Randall Brothers conducted a banking business there—the only one in the place. There were one drug store, one hardware store, one tin shop, two wagon shops, one harness shop, two furniture stores, three blacksmith shops, three hotels, four dry goods stores and six groceries. The Clarendon House, owned by Judge Dyer, cost \$30,000. A large warehouse was owned by B. P. Power & Co.—(*Times*, August 3, 1857).

The completion of the Dubuque & Pacific railroad to Dyersville in 1857 was an important event and at once caused the village to grow rapidly. The Clarendon hotel was erected about this time by Judge Dyer, and was leased by him. The railroad was continued westward, but the panic of 1857 fell upon this community as upon





DUBUQUE

all else and business was dull and improvement languished. It was about this time that Henry and Barney Holscher and Rev. W. H. Heu di Bourgh located, the latter being a member of the Congregational church. He at once began to secure subscriptions for a church of that faith, and ere long the same was built. In the end he owned a large property near the village.

In April, 1858, the editor of the Dyersville *Mercury* published a strong appeal to the people of that village and vicinity to come forward and assist him to maintain his paper or he would be obliged to move his outfit to some other place. Owen McGee shot and killed Jerry Kelly at Dyersville in September, 1858. The house of Daniel Higgins, near Dyersville, was burned September 25, 1858, and was a total loss.

In March, 1859, Mr. Stanton, editor of the Dyersville *Mercury*, boasted that he had a "smattering knowledge" of the following tongues: Hebrew, Greek, English, Douay, Latin, Italian, French, Flemish and Spanish.

The *Herald* called Stanton "the Douay editor," and rejoiced when he was beaten by a printer named William Corbett.

"Piles on piles of airy nothings, gossamer castles, were upreared on the frail base of the imagination—on the cornerstone of a single isolated but almighty dollar."—(Stanton in Dyersville *Mercury*). "Git eout!"—(*E. & H.*, June 25, 1859).

The Fourth of July, 1859, was publicly celebrated at Dyersville; thirteenguns were fired at daybreak. A procession marched to wooded grounds, where L. M. Gano read the Declaration; B. F. Foterall delivered the oration, and Colonel Rickard, of Dubuque, also addressed the assemblage. There was good music by Professor Flude and others. The military band was a feature. The day ended with a ball at the Clarendon hotel.

In describing the 4th of July (1859) celebration at Dyersville the *Mercury* said: "The anniversary of that glorious day which gave a distinctness to all the energies of the patriots of '76, that gave a soul-stirring earnestness to all the noble deeds which they accomplished; that struck the keynote of the heart-strung sympathies of a people whose children and children's children should hand down to posterity this heirloom and eternally entailed heritage of heaven-directed nobility; at early morn the reverberating echoes of distant hills, where awakened from their apathetic slumber, the vales of the North Maquoketa gave birth to echoes whose like was never heard since Jehovah's thunders called them into being. * * * Here a grand federal salute greeted the ear which, with hundreds of happy throats, swelled the baptismal anthem, making the welkin ring again with its awakening echoes."

In April, 1861, the citizens of Dyersville voted as to who should be postmaster of that town, and John Dyer won by two majority. Dyersville was established in 1861 as an independent

school district under the code. George Rebman's house, near Dyersville, was burned down August 14, 1864. The family was absent. Two farmers, George Kruepfel and Mr. Leopard, were held up and robbed near Dyersville in September, 1865. They were on horseback when two men with pistols held them up. Kruepfel handed over \$100. A boy with them had 10 cents which they took. Jerry Boland built the Dyersville bridge in 1865. In June, 1865, a party of four or five persons were drowned at Dyersville. They had attended a wedding at Colesburg and on their return, while attempting to cross Bear creek, which was greatly swollen, were drowned. They were Mr. Storker, Mr. Adam, Mrs. Adam and child, and perhaps others.

In January, 1866, Dyersville shipped 3,720 hogs, which, at \$10 per hundred, were worth \$93,297.20. A flood, in February, 1867, swept away the wagon bridge at Dyersville.

In April, 1868, Rev. R. Swearingen and Rev. J. W. Hanson debated at Dyersville the question of future state, the former maintaining the doctrine of endless punishment and the latter that of universal salvation; they did not settle the question. In 1868 among the leading business houses of the place were T. D. Hall, store and hotel; Chesterman & Trick, agricultural warehouse and hardware store; Collins & Schennel, an agricultural warehouse; W. Dyer, extension to elevator; Moreland & Kramer, a new store; Halscher Bros., grain elevator, which was previously owned by J. B. Hawley; Limbeck & Co., store; Moreland & Stocker, store; Rohenkohl & Son, store. John Dyer was postmaster about 1865-6, but it then passed to D. L. Smith.

The following is a summing up of Dyersville in 1869: Clarendon hotel, 70 to 80 rooms, built by James Dyer in 1856-7; Congregational church, Rev. H. L. Chase; Methodist church, Rev. J. McCormick; Roman Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Kortencamp; Lutheran, supplied from Dubuque; public graded school, N. W. Boyes, principal; merchants, A. Limbeck & Co.; Halscher & Bro., hardware; J. B. Hawley; Raper & Trum; Collins & Schennel; F. Luthners, woolen factory; Chesterman & Trick, Robelcol & Kramer; John Dyer, etc. There were two grain elevators, two breweries, Doctors Kepler, Tremain, Miller and Menges; J. D. Alson, lawyer; A. Kroffl, Gadsden, Halscher & Co. and Sexton, grain buyers. At this date Dyersville was one of the largest shipping points for its size in the state. Immense quantities of hogs, grain and wild fowl were sent to market. There were three lumber yards, grist mill of J. Schennel & Co., Masonic Lodge No. 132.

In 1870 a new bridge was built to take the place of the one washed away a year or two before.

In 1870-1 Dyersville and Cascade had rival baseball teams that met on more than one desperately fought field; they also had rival billiardists. In one baseball game played at Dyersville April 1, 1871,

the score was Dyersville 50, Cascade 26. In 1873 Rose & Son founded the *Dyersville Commercial*. In 1880 Charles E. Sloop became connected with it; the sheet was Democratic.

Dyersville was incorporated in 1872; the new town started as such with a population of about 1,000; forty-nine persons petitioned to have the place incorporated. William Trick was elected mayor; J. A. Limback, treasurer; John Morley, recorder; A. Limback, C. C. Chesterman, D. S. Smith, A. Kropfl and A. Muehe, council.

The large Howe truss bridge at Dyersville was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$4,500.

The Teutonia band was in existence in 1874. On the question of a new school house to cost \$7,000, in 1874, the vote of the corporation stood—for the house, 115; against it, 87. The building was duly erected; it was of brick and stone, 44 x 56 feet. By 1875 the leading streets were macadamized and put in good condition, sidewalks were built and other needed improvements made from the license fees of the saloons; the license was \$100 annually. The following is a summing up of the town in 1875: Merchants, A. Limback & Co., Holscher Bros., William Trick, John Christoph, the Godsdens, the Schemmels, David Smith, Nick Till, Bunker, Burley, Morley, Rohenkohl, Alsop, Rose and others. In October the new brick school house was nearly finished, at a cost of about \$8,000, and with a capacity of about 400 pupils.

In December, 1895, the Farmers' State Bank of Dyersville organized and prepared to do business on Main street, their building costing \$4,800. The officers were Adolph Lange, president; John B. Utt, vice-president; Ben Schemmel, cashier. Business was begun in January, 1896. In 1904 the city had two banks, six general stores, three hardware stores, four manufacturing plants, three grain elevators, two wholesale liquor houses, two breweries, one creamery, four lawyers, two real estate offices, three physicians, three milliners, excellent graded and parochial schools, and Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal and Lutheran churches.

In 1881 A. Limback & Co. conducted a large creamery. The German State Bank was established in 1886, with a capital of \$25,000, of which \$15,000 was owned by Dubuque capitalists.

In 1889 Dyersville had two newspapers, a bank, was a famous hog market, had 254 business houses of all kinds, and in 1888 had spent a total of \$210,295 in buildings of all sorts. In that year the total business of the German State Bank was \$1,250,000. In business enterprises there was invested about \$1,000,000. The total postoffice business was \$15,695. The Catholic church was one of the finest in Iowa and cost about \$115,000. The *News Letter* was established in 1888-9.

The Hickory Valley Creamery Company was incorporated in 1891, and Richard Barry became president. This year the *News Letter* and the *Commercial* were official organs of the county; Chris

Smith edited the latter. In 1893 the town erected its city hall and engine house, 40 x 112 feet, and duly dedicated it on October 24. Hon. John B. Utt was orator. In 1896 Henry Steffen sued Mayor D. A. Gehrig for \$10,000 damages for assault; upon committing the assault the mayor promptly pleaded guilty before a justice and paid a fine of \$1, but this did not satisfy Mr. Steffen. The Dyersville Canning Company was established in 1900; in 1902 it put up 150,000 cans of corn. The Harvest Home picnic in 1906 brought out a large crowd. A fire in August, 1907, destroyed about \$30,000 worth of property. In 1909 the Waterloo Canning Company leased the establishment of the Dyersville Canning Company. The First National Bank of Dyersville opened its doors in January, 1910, with Frank L. Drexler as president.

Dyersville, in 1910, was lighted by electricity, had fire department, opera house, two or three banks, two weekly newspapers—*Commercial* and *News Letter*—many excellent stores—dry goods, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, jewelry, drugs, groceries, etc., saloons, lumber yards, physicians and surgeons, shops of all sorts, dentists, marble works, lawyers, undertakers, contractors, mills, furniture, photographer, churches for the Catholics, Episcopalians, Lutherans and Methodists, a malting company, etc.

The village of New Vienna was first settled in 1844 by Fred Rohenkohl, H. Tauke, John Fangmann and H. Weichmann. It was first platted as New Wein. Henry Schemmel was first postmaster. About 1846-7 Mr. Fangmann built a saw mill on the river; in 1865 a grist mill was erected near. About 1848 Frederick Rohenkohl started the first store. Henry Schemmel & Brothers established a woolen mill about 1849. John Klosterman taught the first school. The woolen factory and flouring mill were destroyed by fire in November, 1863; nearly 3,000 bushels of wheat were burned; the loss was about \$13,000; a large quantity of wool was destroyed; the property belonged to the estate of Joseph Schemmel. Frank Knippling was interested in the property and lost heavily. New Vienna was incorporated in 1895 in response to a petition signed by thirty-two citizens. There were polled 56 votes, 42 for the incorporation and 14 against it. The officers elected were John Vorwald, mayor; J. W. Schaetzel, recorder; H. Huberty, J. Kerper, John Wessels, Jr., A. Lange, T. B. Boeckensadt and Joseph E. Erdmann, trustees.

In 1904 New Vienna had three general stores, one hotel, one harness shop, one furniture dealer and undertaker, one brewery, one restaurant, one physician, one blacksmith, and two wagon shops.

Taylor Township (township 88 north, range 1 west). This portion of the county was quite early settled—had election precincts and road districts for several years prior to the creation and organization of the township proper. The voters in 1838 went to the house of Jacob Hamilton, on the Great Maquoketa, to vote. The first

settlers had to go to Dubuque to get their mail, but in 1840 received it at what is now Cascade. In September, 1840, it was made a part of White Water election precinct, and in December of the same year was assigned to the first county commissioner's district. As originally created in February, 1843, it was part of four townships, which cornered at sections 20, 21, 28 and 29 (see elsewhere herein). It thus remained until February 7, 1849, when Taylor Township was created and then embraced the present Dodge Township. On January 11, 1850, Taylor was cut down to its present boundaries, and elections were ordered held at the house of Peter Melingner.

This portion of the county contained good citizens. Daniel Hogan arrived in 1837. Other early ones were the Wilmotts, Briggs, Kidders, Johnsons, Youngs, Walkers, McKees, Hatches, Wilsons, Grafforts, Kehoes, Smiths, Dickinsons, Shermans, Kennedys, Grays, Jennings, Greenwoods, Murphys, Tracys, Healeys, McDermotts, Striefs and many others.

In 1854 the famous "boiling springs" of this township first became generally known. There were originally seven large springs flowing into a common outlet and all furnishing enough water power for several mills. Mr. Smith became the owner of them in 1854; later Mr. Sherman became associated with him and soon they had one of the best stock and grain farms of the county.

Epworth originally comprised forty acres and was laid out by Dr. William Johnson and the village was named in honor of the birthplace of John Wesley. The first residents were Hezekiah Young, Otis Briggs and Zephaniah Kidder, who were there in 1855, a short time before the plat was made. Hiram Young was there early also.

The postoffice of Hogansville, named for Daniel Hogan, was established about 1840 at what is now Epworth, but no village grew up there until the survey of the railroad in 1855. In the spring of that year eighty acres were platted and the name of the postoffice was changed from Hogansville to Epworth.

The proposed construction of the Illinois Central railroad (known through this county in 1855 and later as the Dubuque & Pacific railroad) was the cause of the platting, settlement and growth of Epworth. Several years earlier a store at Drake's, about one mile east of Epworth, was opened by Benjamin H. Wilmott; in the spring of 1855 he moved his store to Epworth. Mr. Kidder erected a building and started a store. E. G. French built a small hotel and also opened a small store. After a short time Robert Wilmott succeeded B. H. Wilmott in charge of the store. Otis and Thomas G. Briggs began burning bricks in 1855. The village grew rapidly. David and John Edwards opened the Graffort House the first year. It was well kept and became favorably known. E. G. French taught the first school in 1855-6. Other early residents were J. V. McCune, Silas Moore, William Magill, Philip

Keagy, Jacob Wynant, Rev. S. T. Wells, Frank Richardson, A. S. Atkinson, a blacksmith, Dr. W. B. Fox, W. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Alexander, J. T. Williams, O. J. Metcalf and David Edwards.

J. H. and Edward Dodson conducted an early store; so did Alexander & Company. Edward Tuttle was a painter. Epworth Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., was founded in 1856. In 1857 Dr. E. Jackson, a homeopathist, was here, and Benjamin Goodrick conducted a shoe shop and store.

On July 4, 1857, the Methodist Sunday schools for Dyersville, Bankston's Prairie, Center Grove, Rockdale and the Union met at Epworth with the Sunday school there to celebrate the day. The Epworth school received the others at the station. All marched to Seminary Grove, where the Declaration was read by Dr. William Johnson, of Epworth, and addresses delivered by Rev. P. E. Brown and Rev. E. L. Stout, both of Dubuque.

In September, 1857, the *Times* contained the following account of Epworth: "It now numbers some 350 inhabitants and is daily increasing. There are many inducements to settle here. There are four stores in the place. A tinware and stove depot, owned by S. Young, and a very fine boot and shoe establishment, carried on by Goodrich & Watkins. The Methodist society have a nice church in the place. The Presbyterians are now building a fine house of worship. The new academy, now nearly completed, is a beautiful structure and admirably adopted to the purpose for which it is designed. Its cost, when completed, will be nearly or quite \$8,000, and it must ever be an ornament to Epworth. We are informed the institution will open some time in November. There are two hotels here. One is kept by J. D. Graffort."—(*Cor. Times*, September 5, 1857).

At Epworth in 1858 wheat was reported half a crop; potatoes were infected with rot. A new and fine steam flouring mill was being erected, to which a saw mill with power for lathes and cabinet shop, was attached. The owners were Ridder & Chesterman. The main building was 30x40 feet and cost \$10,000. The seminary was in a flourishing condition, with goodly attendance. Examinations of the public schools were satisfactory.

Bethel cemetery is one and one-half acres, donated by James McGee for burial purposes. Most of the early Protestant settlers of that locality have been buried there, the first interment being that of Joseph Jenkins in 1856. After that it filled up rapidly until about 1875, when the early settlers began to disperse. Bethel church was erected about 1855, opposite the cemetery, on an acre of ground donated by John Hilman, and was used for worshipping purposes most of the time until 1875, while it was left vacant until 1884, when sold to I. L. McGee and removed off the ground and used for a barn. The few members left were transferred to Farley parish.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Epworth, the academy pupils under Rev. Keeler leading. Rev. Robert Collier delivered an address there. Rev. Mr. Brush, president of the Upper Iowa University, also delivered an address. At the celebration in the woods D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, delivered the principal oration.

From 1860 to 1865 the following were at Epworth: Shoe store by Benjamin Goodrich, mill owned by Mr. Kidder, academy, two or three churches, excellent public schools, a moral atmosphere superior to any in the county; the big store of Robert Wilmott, another by Metcalf & Vibber, another by P. Keagy, blacksmiths, carpenters, stone and brick masons, milliner, etc. In 1867 a large co-operative union store was established, owing to the high prices and hard times. In 1861 Silas Moore was postmaster. He conducted a hotel, the Graffort house having been destroyed by fire in 1859. J. D. Graffort, of Dubuque, had owned this house, which was conducted by Mr. Osborn at the time of the burning.

Previous to 1870 the seminary was the property of the Upper Iowa Conference, but in that year it fell to the ownership of the Methodist church. In 1879 Epworth was incorporated upon the petition of thirty-five residents. At this time they claimed not less than 300 population. At the incorporation election eighty-three votes were polled, fifty-six for incorporation and twenty-seven against incorporation. The town has a regular corporation tax. The officers in 1880 were J. M. Kirkpatrick, mayor; Joseph Fogg, recorder; J. B. Albrook, John W. Foster, Timothy French, T. J. Briggs, William McKinlay and Daniel Durham, trustees. Iowa Lodge No. 324, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1875, and Epworth Lodge No. 135, A. O. U. W., in 1877. The Epworth Seminary Association was incorporated in 1880.

Epworth now has Baptist, Catholic and Methodist churches, a bank, excellent schools, several general and special stores, hotels, liverys, physicians, milliners, grocery and hardware stores, contractors, lumber yards, barbers, dressmakers, teachers, stock dealers, drug stores, farm implement shops, etc.

Farley.—It seems that Joseph G. Wilson, in the fall of 1852, was among the first to locate at what is now Farley. He erected a frame house. Lawrence McGuigan located there in 1853. When the railroads were built in 1856-7 he sold out to the Iowa Land Company and the latter at once platted the village. The place was named in honor of Jesse P. Farley, of Dubuque, who was actively and prominently connected with the construction of both railroads. The village at once began to grow, Daniel Hill, E. A. Irwin, Dennis Sullivan, John Kimball, John Lehee, the Walkers and many others being among the first residents. The Sherman house was built early.

The W. G. Long residence was burned in May, 1863. The movement of the Good Templars against the liquor interests in 1868 was

notable. The citizens were determined to keep out the grog shops. In October, 1863, the cornerstone of the Catholic church at Farley was laid; 300 persons were present. Father McGauran celebrated mass and Father Maloney, of Holy Cross, conducted the services of dedication.

In 1872 the Stoll elevator at Farley burned down. It contained sixteen carloads of grain.

By 1869 there were at Farley the following improvements: Norling & Fitzgerald, store; A. C. Walker & Co., store; Vibber & Co., store; McGee Brothers, store; A. Maryatt, store; Catholic and Methodist churches, pastor of the former, Rev. Fr. McGauran, and of the latter, Rev. Mr. Houghton, from Epworth; three hotels; A. Gillespie, teacher; W. B. Dubois and W. H. Tuthill, lumber dealers; Samuel J. Thompson, agricultural implements; H. Stoll, elevator; Smith & Kephart, cheese factory, etc.

In 1871 the Farmers' Harvest Home assemblies commenced. They were held in the woods near town and drew large crowds and were the means of uniting the people in the cause of industry, education, morality and good citizenship. Alexander McKee was president in 1871. The next year Robert Wilmott served as such and A. C. Walker was secretary. The "home" has been held often ever since. In 1886 P. F. Walker was president. As many as 6,000 people have been present at the annual meetings. In 1875 a big fire at Farley destroyed the railway machine shops. In September, 1875, the Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated by Rev. E. K. Young; it cost about \$4,000. In 1879 Farley was incorporated as a town, thirty-six persons signing the petition. At the election seventy-two voted for incorporation and fifty-seven against it. The Ryans, of Dubuque, contemplated a packing plant at Farley, but it did not materialize.

A very destructive fire at Farley in January, 1896, caused the loss of over \$25,000 in property. Among the losers were Loomis, Vibber & Heald, Ransom, Newton, Ewen, Cattron, Plunkett, Asquitt, Bank of Farley and several societies. The Loomis opera house block was almost wholly destroyed.

Farley in 1910 had Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, graded schools, two banks, two newspapers—*Advertiser* and *News*—general stores, and stores of hardware, drugs, jewelry, milliners, etc., resturants, hotels, liveries, doctors, lawyers, dentists, furniture, harness, real estate, lumber yards, shops, water works, undertakers, live stock dealers, etc.

The Farley State Bank was organized June 26, 1906, with a capital of \$25,000. B. E. Loomis and J. B. Cook solicited subscriptions to the stock. There are about seventy stockholders, mainly farmers. On January 1, 1907, the deposits amounted to \$35,436.82; on January 25, 1911, they were \$264,572.65. The first officers were J. P. Sanner, president; B. D. Heald, vice-presi-

dent; F. S. Ferring, cashier, and they still manage the institution. The bank pays $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on time deposits.

Farley was incorporated in 1879, with A. C. Walker, mayor; R. L. Vibber, treasurer; Charles A. Joseph, recorder; J. F. Wilcott, street commissioner and marshal; A. T. Garner, J. J. Wilson, L. N. Arcout, D. Moynihan, S. Goodale and Solomon Carpenter, trustees. The city has a library association. Nearby are the famous Farley quarries of building stone.

Kidder Siding is a small place in the northeast part, and Placid another in the southeast part.

Cascade Township (township 87 north, range 2 west) was organized as road districts and election precincts before the township as such had an official existence.

As an election precinct it was Great Maquoketa in 1838 and elections were held at the house of Jacob Hamilton. It was also called White Water precinct. In August, 1839, elections were held at the house of Joseph Hewitt. Patrick Finn, James H. Kirkpatrick and Willis Thompson were judges of election. The military road was built in 1839 and thereafter Cascade had a postoffice of its own. Arthur Thomas was postmaster at the "Falls" in 1840. In 1840 the township was in the third county commissioners' district. As first created, in 1843, the township embraced parts of the present townships of Cascade, White Water, Taylor and Dodge. It was given its present boundaries in 1849.

Nicholas Delong was the first settler of Cascade township. He first came in 1834, when he plowed a small tract and planted it in corn. The next spring he returned and sowed a field of wheat. In 1836 he brought out his family, consisting of wife, daughter Susan and five sons, William, John, Parley, Jacob and Perry. His cabin was located on the present townsite. John Sherman arrived about 1836 and bought a part of the water power and in partnership with Arthur Thomas about 1837 erected the first flouring mill and began business. At the same time they established a store and built a hotel. The next year the Delong brothers built the first saw mill about two miles above. Previous to his arrival here Nicholas Delong had been a miner, probably at Dubuque and perhaps at Galena. In about 1841 Caleb Bucknam, whose daughter married G. G. Banghart, bought the Delong property, and in 1842 laid out the village. Alvin Burt, Peter Summers, Egbert Macomber, C. O. Freeman, Elan Rafferty, Lyman Dillon, Mahlon Lupton, John Rafferty and Asa Leek were all early settlers of this township. L. A. Styles was postmaster—about 1842. W. W. Hamilton arrived about 1842. G. G. Banghart kept a large general store. Judge Taylor was here early.

Joseph Dean, Caleb Bucknam, Levi A. Styles, Peter Knoop, W. W. Hamilton, Arthur Thomas, Alonzo Meecham, Asa Leek, Nathan W. Dotan, John Gibson were all useful citizens.

The citizens of the North Fork of Maquoketa, on February 17, 1838, assembled and organized for the protection of their pre-emption rights and for the regulation of their claims. They adopted a constitution and assumed the name "North Fork of Maquoketa Association" for the mutual protection of settlers' claims on government lands. No settler could have more than three quarter sections of land. No person under sixteen years could hold a claim. The following were the officers: Charles W. Harris, president; Webster M. Dowell, vice-president; Francis M. Hamilton, secretary; Abraham Daniels, Samuel Groff, John Harley, Victor Braten, James Hoffman, Thomas Owens, E. Richardson, Vincent D. Smith and James B. Powell, grand committee.

The water power was the origin of Cascade, both of the name and the village. The military road, after 1830, was extensively traveled and caused Cascade to grow. Caleb Blackburn bought out the Delongs about 1820 and laid out the west town. Lyman Dillon owned the saw mill and G. G. Banghart opened a store. James Croley was here early, also the Powells, Hamiltons, Smiths and McGintys. Mr. Blackburn donated land to the Catholic and Protestant churches and to their cemeteries. In 1822 the place was called West Cascade in the records of the county. About this time a road was established from Cascade westward to the county seat of Delaware county. The act of February 10, 1822, declared the Big Maquoketa a navigable highway. A large temperance meeting at the house of Arthur Thomas in 1842 organized with twenty persons and with William Collins as president. The Methodists organized in 1821 and erected a church in 1822. The Congregationalists built in 1845.

About fifty Irish families, just over from Europe and now at St. Louis, sent one of their number, a young Irishman, to Dubuque county to select a location for all of them. He selected points along the Maquoketa in the southwestern part of Dubuque county. — *Bloomington Herald*, June 10, 1842.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Cascade was held at the Methodist church in that village on January 29, 1848, to take into consideration the expediency of making Cascade a point upon the contemplated Dubuque & Keokuk railroad, according to the charter granted by the last legislature. William Johnson was chosen president of the meeting; Joseph Dean, vice-president; and N. P. Cook and W. S. Hall, secretaries. The following committee to draft resolutions was appointed: Dr. H. F. Dewey, George Banghart, John McGinty, James S. Hamilton and Joshua Johnson. The meeting was addressed by George Banghart, C. O. Freeman, Dr. H. F. Dewey and Rev. L. H. Windford. The resolutions warmly favored the selection of Cascade as a point on this contemplated railroad line.

In 1847 William Lawther & Co. conducted a large store in Cas-

cade. The leading hotel at this date was managed by Henry Miller. William W. Hamilton, a Scotchman and a lawyer, was here early and became very prominent.

At a large railroad meeting in Cascade in December, 1852, G. G. Banghart served as chairman and Dr. G. W. Trumbull as secretary. W. S. Hall, T. S. Denson, L. Barnett, Lemuel Litton and Alfred Darling were present. The inhabitants here were endeavoring to secure the Dubuque & Pacific railway, or any other. The McGinty-Clark murder and suicide occurred near Cascade in 1855. By August, 1856, the village had a population of about 450 people. McCann was hotelkeeper. At this date there were seven or eight merchants, the big flour mill owned by the Cheves, saw mill, brick yard, private schools, the academy, mechanics, blacksmiths, etc. James Hill laid out a large addition to the village. John Bates resided here.

In an examination before David F. Barr, justice, at Cascade, in June, 1857, Michael Flanigan was given a preliminary trial for the murder of James Newell by striking him on the head with an ax handle. Both resided in Jones county. The defendant was bound over to court in the sum of \$4,000, on the charge of manslaughter. Bail was furnished. The alleged crime was committed at Francis M. McNally's grocery. Charles Winthel, a storekeeper, saw the blow struck. William Bucknam, a sheepkeeper, was a witness. At this date Rutinarp owned a shop, Taylor had a store and Dr. Baker practiced medicine, also Dr. Beman. Frank May's brewery was there in 1856.

A grand mass meeting to be held at Cascade July 25, 1857, was called to consider the proposed new constitution. The best speakers from Dubuque were advertised to be present. Resolutions against the proposed new constitution were passed. In July, 1857, a mob of over 300 men surrounded the dwelling of Jack Parrot, of Cascade, intent on hanging him on the charge of horse stealing. At this time Parrot was constable of the township.

Cascade in 1858 had a population of nearly 1,000. Over seventy-five new buildings, it was claimed, were erected in 1858. They were built on both sides of the river. The falls in the river gave rise to the name Cascade, and were about nine feet high. There were two large mills at the town—a flouring mill on one side of the river and a saw mill on the other. There were four large dry goods stores, one drug store and several grocery stores. There were four churches already up and two more being erected. A large brick academy and a brick public school were in flourishing condition. There were five blacksmith shops, three wagonmaker shops, two cabinet shops, besides carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, etc. —(Ed. Acsac in *Dubuque Herald*; the name reversed spells Cascade.)

In 1858 Cascade Academy was under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wilson, A. M. The fourth session of this school

began Monday, September 7, 1858. Instruction in all branches usually taught in colleges was given. The tuition was from \$4 to \$8. The trustees were Anthony S. Chew, G. W. Trumbull and W. W. Hamilton.

In July, 1858, wheat near Cascade was not over half a crop; oats were injured by rust, but the corn prospect was good. The Cascade Juvenile Vigilance Committee enforced the hog law—they penned up about thirty head at one time and asked owners to pay charges and take them away. The Cascade Philomathean Society held regular meetings; the Masons had just organized, and despite the hard times and uncertain currency about twenty new dwellings were erected in 1858. The Catholics were about to commence on a new church there, the Methodists already had laid the basement of their large brick church in the eastern part.—(Cascade cor. *E. & H.*, July 20, 1858.) A tornado swept through the county about two miles west of Cascade in July, 1858, prostrating crops and timber. Cyrus Goff was a brick manufacturer; Hastings and Scott were at work in the "gold mine" near Cascade; the Irish neighborhood near Cascade was in a prosperous condition.

In 1858 Thomas Palmer was indicted for keeping a gambling house at Cascade. He kept a saloon there. He was found guilty by a jury in the District court before Judge T. S. Wilson.

In 1858 there were three new mail routes extending out from Cascade: from Cascade to Iowa City, from Cascade to Tipton, from Cascade to Wyoming. In August there were eight mail routes coming into or passing through the village.

The academy at Cascade was conducted by Professor Wilson in 1858. During the spring term there were about seventy pupils in attendance. While out hunting with a party of men a Mr. Connelley, of Cascade, accidentally shot a young man named Banghart with a full charge, but did not kill him.

On July 4, 1862, Cascade turned out to celebrate. The Declaration was read by Prof. C. W. Von Coelin and speeches were delivered by M. B. Mulkern, Austin Adams and J. M. King. Washington's farewell address was read by Doctor Trumbull. Simon Chamberlain was postmaster in 1863.

The following citizens of Cascade, in August, 1864, notified the public that the new Cascade Academy, with the ablest and most experienced teachers, would be open for the reception of students September 15: G. W. Trumbull, John Taylor, G. G. Banghart, W. S. Hall, T. J. Chew, T. Litton and L. and L. Benham. Prof. J. Nolan, A. M., was principal. Sixty students were enrolled by November 1.

In 1864 the paper mill two miles from Cascade was established by Mullally, Hutchins & Co. They first made wrapping paper, mainly from rye and oat straw, but later advanced to printing paper. The main building was 30x40 feet and two stories high.

McNulty was connected with the company. He seems to have secured Hutchins' interest. Their paper was on the market in Dubuque in November and was exhibited at the county fair. In October, 1869, the mill was destroyed by fire caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The loss was estimated at \$30,000.

The Spring Valley mills on section 26 were built in about 1870 by F. Gilleger and had three run of stone.

In December, 1866, there was published in the Dubuque *Herald* the following description of Cascade abridged: Cascade is on the Maquoketa river, where there were falls about ten feet high, with power sufficient for forty or fifty pairs of buhrs. The town was in a heavily timbered section and was surrounded with a well settled and prosperous farming community. The Cascade flouring mill, owned by T. Chew, but leased by Crane Brothers, had four run of stone. T. Chew ran a saw mill; Thomas Crawford & Co. ran a cabinet factory; there were several stores and shops; German Catholic church, Rev. M. Lynch; Irish Catholic church, same pastor; a new Catholic church just finished, 100x50 feet, built of stone; new Methodist church, Rev. Wortz; Baptist church, Rev. Reas; New Presbyterian church, Rev. Sawhill; Second Advent church, Rev. Huff; Cascade Academy, R. G. Gislou, principal, and two district schools.

In November, 1867, Cascade had a population of about 1,000, seven dry goods stores, seven groceries, three drug stores, three hotels, three schoolhouses, six churches, a large grist mill, a saw mill, two cabinet and other shops, three wagon and carriage makers, four blacksmiths, four shoe shops, a distillery, doctors, lawyers, etc. In 1868 one span of the Cascade mill, then under construction, fell into the river, carrying down eight men. No lives were lost, but the property loss was about \$2,500. The Cascade *Pioneer* was established early by C. H. Monger and did a great deal to build up the town and improve the community under J. W. Baldwin.

September 19, 1878, was a great day for Cascade. The first ground was turned on the narrow gauge railroad which extended from Bellevue to that town. About 2,500 people were present when John W. Tripp threw the first shovelful of earth. A large procession, under Chief Marshal R. R. Creston, paraded the streets and marched out to the grove, where the speaking took place. Fred O'Donnell was orator of the day, but speeches were also made by Gen. L. A. Wright, Dennis A. Mahony, Dennis O'Brien, Mr. Tripp and others. The first locomotive arrived at Cascade in December, 1879.

The stock fair held at Cascade in 1880 was well attended and a success. Many excellent animals were exhibited. At this date, December, 1880, the village was incorporated as a town. There were 161 votes, of whom 128 favored incorporation and 32 opposed it. In 1881 a squad of people at Cascade tarred and feathered a

man, whereupon he commenced suit against them for damages. In 1886 a new bank was established, with B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, as president.

The fair at Cascade in 1891 was attended by 5,000 people on the best day. It had already given fame to this little town. "No man's land," at Cascade, began to be famous about this time. The five hundred yard law concerning liquor selling was the cause in this town, situated in two townships, in two counties and on the two sides of the river. There was almost open war between the Jones county officials and the saloonkeepers of Cascade. The Cascade opera house was built in the early nineties. The Cascade bank and the Farmers' and Merchants' bank gave much needed accommodation to business men. In 1894 the Cascade water works were put in for \$10,792 by the Smedley Manufacturing Company. Two hose carts and about 1,000 feet of hose were secured. The corporation tax in 1895 was \$1,082.45. The Cascade Light & Power Company was established in 1895 with D. M. Finley president. It began with a capital of \$7,000 and with about twenty-five to thirty lights.

In December, 1895, thirty-six of the heaviest shippers of Cascade—merchants, live stock dealers, foundrymen, mill owners, lumbermen, liquor dealers and other shippers—petitioned the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, asking that the railway service be improved. Twenty-six carloads of corn for Cascade were not forwarded for want of cars. A short crop necessitated the importation of this grain.

In 1896 the Cascade *Courier* was established by Bruce Baldwin. The county joined Cascade in 1897 and both held a joint fair that was a signal success. This was the sixth successful fair held at Cascade. There was a good track and a number of fast horses present. A baseball tournament was scheduled, with prizes of \$100, \$60 and \$40. Five thousand people attended. The fairs of 1898 and 1899 were successful, though interest began to wane.

Cascade in 1904 had a water system, electric light plant, two newspapers—*Pioneer* and *Katholischer*—Cascade mills, two banks, two creameries, one railroad and German Catholic, Irish Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches.

Cascade in 1910 had five churches, public and parochial schools, two banks, two weekly newspapers, many general stores, grocery, hardware, drug, clothing, boot and shoe stores, hotels, restaurants, mills, saw and flour, physicians, lawyers, milliners, shops of various kinds, saloons, builders, band, creamery, electric light plant which cost \$7,000, an insurance institution, lumber dealers, city water works, opera house, telephones, live stock dealers, livery, undertaker, jewelers, marble yards, barbers, real estate dealers, photographers, etc. It is one of the best towns of its size in the state.

White Water Township (township 87 north, range 1 west) was

settled early, among the first residents being Jacob Hamilton, Robert Rogers, Peter Summers, Matthew W. Hutton, John Graham, William C. Olmsted, Christopher Drew, John A. Kennedy, Thomas W. Phatigan, James McDermott and others.

In the fifties considerable gold was found along White Water creek in the black sand and doubtless could be found at this day where the black sand is. Fillmore was established as a postoffice in 1850 and William Heitschew was the first postmaster. Quite a large village grew up there in time and increased in population after the construction of the railroad. It now has a store or two, mechanics, a co-operative creamery, etc.

Gray's mill, in White Water township, one mile from White Water bridge and twenty miles from Dubuque, was offered for sale in July, 1855. It had two run of French burrstones; also a quarter section where the mill was located, 100 acres of adjacent prairie, a tract of timberland, two dwellings and other buildings were offered in lots to suit purchasers.

On September 7, 1860, a miniature tornado swept across White Water, Prairie Creek and Washington townships, leveling fences, stocks, trees and houses. Its course was from northwest to southeast. No lives were lost.

Jacob Hamilton lived at or near Hempstead or, as the postoffice is called, Fillmore. Here in very early times the settlers came from many miles around to vote. Jacob Kitler lived near him. The bridge at Hempstead was built in 1861. This place, no doubt, was named in honor of Governor Hempstead, a Dubuquer.

Vernon Township (township 88 north, range 1 east) was settled at an early date. It was made a part of Catfish precinct in 1838 and voters were obliged to go to the home of John Paul to cast their ballots. In September, 1840, it was made a part of Regan's precinct. In February, 1843, it was divided among four townships (see elsewhere). On February 7, 1849, it was created with its present boundaries and named Mount Pisgah, but late in the same year the name was changed to Vernon.

Among the first settlers were the Grahams, Younts, Newells, Sparks, Sloans, Moores, Jordans, Champenays, Moheisers, McCants, Snodgrass and Averinghams. From 1849 to 1853 many families, attracted by the monastery, came here to reside, among whom were James and Patrick Murray, George Brown, Frank Burns, Peter McLaughlin, Patrick Madigan, Michael Merrigan, John McGrath, Patrick Walsh, Peter French, Edward McDonnell, Thomas Logan, Michael Nolan, Martin McCarthy, James O'Hagen and Thomas Grace.

Peosta was laid out in 1853 by Simeon Clark and Elisha Brady on a tract of thirty acres. Among the first residents were Simon Clark, S. Hildebrand, who opened a store; Milo Burleridge, W. W. Miller, A. W. Beodell, a store; William Oldridge, Mr. Dunn, Mr.

Brasher and others. Methodist, Presbyterian and Campbellite churches were started early. A hotel was built in 1857. During the Civil war the Union Leaguers effected an organization, and previously had organized as a home guard. This was one of the few spots in the county to be loyal to the administration of President Lincoln (see elsewhere). At a loyal flag raising here in 1861 Alfred Thomas addressed the audience. The flag was lowered to half mast as a mark of respect to Senator Douglas. This little village has had at all times a few business houses for the surrounding farmers' convenience, and has a population of about 150.

The monastery of the monks of La Trappe is in this township (see elsewhere for an account of this interesting community). As early as 1853-4 the monks began to raise fine stock, securing several fine animals from Kentucky. They owned and raised Durham and Devon cattle and did much to improve the breeds in this county.

Brother Murphy, of the monastery, was one of the largest hog dealers in the state. He took from near Cascade several thousand head in November, 1867. They were fattened for market. He shipped away about 300 a week for some time.

In 1860 the monks of La Trappe raised upwards of 5,000 bushels of wheat on their farm at Melleray, in Dubuque county.—(*Herald*, August 22, 1860.)

In 1853 William Potts was postmaster at New Melleray, on the Cascade road. His house was a favorite resort for picnic parties from Dubuque.

In Vernon township, eight miles from Dubuque, in April, 1863, was a den of wolves which had multiplied from year to year until they numbered nearly or quite fifty animals. They were fierce and had become very bold, attacking pigs, lambs, calves and even persons. During the winter of 1862-3 they often entered the door yards and barn yards of Mr. Courtney and others and battled with his dogs for domestic animals. A young lady belated was attacked but managed to elude them and reach a place of safety. Sportsmen of Dubuque were asked to go there with dogs and guns and hunt and kill the pack.—(*Herald*, April 22, 1863.)

Peru Township (township 90 north, range 2 east and part of township 91 north, range 2 east) was among the first to be settled. The village of Peru was founded in 1833; in fact, earlier than that year, notwithstanding the occupancy by the Indians. Elections were ordered held at the house of General Gehon in Peru village in 1834, at the time Michigan territory was formed. General Gehon was one of the first county supervisors, in 1836. The village was at first thought to be a rival of Dubuque, and was ordered surveyed under the act of Congress, and elections were held there regularly, but in 1838 were held at the house of Myron Patterson. At this date also Durango was made an election precinct and the polling place was the residence of J. Devin. Both Peru and Durango were

election precincts in 1840. The Peru township created by act of February, 1843, embraced all of the present Peru and parts of the present Jefferson, Center and Dubuque (see elsewhere). The township, as it is at present, was cut down in February, 1849.

Among the first settlers were Francis Gehon, Thomas McKnight, M. Patterson, M. W. Powers, Augustus L. Gregoire, Samuel Morris, Tuck Baker, Samuel W. Barrington, Thomas Carroll, B. B. Bushee, Felix McBride and Mr. Brayton. Chester Sage and B. B. Bushee were at Sageville and there was established in 1833 the first saw mill in the county. The following year buhrs were added and corn was ground. Thomas McKnight operated a hot-air furnace at Peru. Gen. Francis Gehon conducted a large general store at Peru—sold hardware, dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, queensware, etc. M. W. Powers established a large store there about 1834 and sold liquor. Presley Samuels located at Durango (sometimes called "Timber Diggings") in 1834 and about the same time Thomas McCraney, John R. Ewing, Nehemiah Dudley and Richard Marston located near him. When Wisconsin territory was created in 1836, Francis Gehon was appointed marshal. Michael W. Power was postmaster at Peru in 1838. "Kentucky" Anderson died here "with his boots on" about 1838. He was shot under great provocation by Adam Sherill. Ambrose Eagle settled here in 1837. Francis Gehon assisted in taking the territorial census in 1840 and was paid \$350 at one time and \$150 at another for his services. Presley Samuels was postmaster for many years at Durango. J. H. Thedinga settled early at Peru. The hopes of Peru and Durango expired when it was seen by 1836 that Dubuque was the coming city. After that neither advanced beyond a small country hamlet, with a store or two and a few mechanics, though at one time the settlement of many miners at Durango promised large and substantial growth.

It was during the forties that the race track at Peru began to be used by the sporting men of Dubuque, but nothing notable occurred there until the fifties. The races were at their best in 1858. In April, Iowa John beat Roan and Spot in a mile trotting race for a purse of \$25; best time 2:54. In July the horse General Washington beat the horse Bay for \$75. At the same time Lucy Harris defeated the Maid of Pittsburg in a trot, three best in five, for \$50; best time 2:57. Lunkhead defeated Brown Pete and Iowa John. Other horses were Peosta, Curly Jane and Julien. In August, 1858, J. Leyden was killed at the track by William Dailey. In a running race Fox beat Wild Bill in a half mile for a purse of \$200; time, 54 seconds.

The postoffice at Sageville was established in the forties, but was discontinued there during the Civil war. August Heber was postmaster in 1862. Bridges were built at Peru and Sageville from

1859 to 1863. In October, 1865, Samuel T. Whitehead committed suicide at Durango.

Henry Myers, of Peru township, killed a wildcat on his farm in February, 1862. It measured three feet ten inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. It had killed about twenty chickens and several geese.

Thompson's mill, near Sageville, was a prominent industry for many years. The land passed to J. A. Rhomberg many years afterward. The villages of Peru, Durango, Sageville, Zollicoffer Station, Edmore Station, Ainsworth Springs and Specht's Ferry are small centers.

Center Township (township 89 north, range 1 east) was settled in the early thirties. The first settlers voted at Dubuque, but in 1839 this portion of the county was constituted Paul precinct for voting purposes.

In 1843 it was made a part of Julien, Jefferson, Concord and Center townships. In February, 1849, it was given its present boundaries.

Among the first settlers in Center township were William Morrison, John Morgan, Thomas C. Judd, E. McDowell, Martin Haggard, Peter R. Benner, James Kimbrel, John M. Moore, David Haggard, William Stratton, Elisha Brady, Felix W. Flaberty, Thomas B. Wilson, William D. Scott, D. M. Buie, Samuel Wells, Antoine Loire and P. L. Sharp, who arrived before 1845; also Louis Fettgather, C. F. Humke and the Bahls. The township had an abundance of good timber and limestone. Considerable charcoal was burned early. During the fifties there were built three saw mills and two grist mills.

The village of Dacotah was founded early in the fifties as a result of the survey for the Dubuque & Pacific railroad. The first lots offered in March, 1854, sold for \$25 each; in May they were worth \$200. It was to be the first station west of Dubuque and grew rapidly. In 1855 its name was changed to Centralia. The county agricultural society met there in the fall of 1854. In June, 1855, the place had three stores, several mechanics, a postoffice and a population of about 200. "This village now contains 200 inhabitants. The present prospects indicate that in less than ten years the county seat of Dubuque county will be established at Centralia."—"A Citizen," in *E. & H.*, June 6, 1855.) In 1863 the postoffice there was suspended. At an early day, P. Lattner & Brother opened a woolen mill on the Little Maquoketa, three miles north of Peosta. They paid the highest price for wool and carded, spun and wove woolen garments, etc. The residence of James Hood was burned in October, 1852, by an incendiary. In the fifties a big barbecue and harvest home was held at Twin Springs and was attended by 2,000 people. The speakers were Alphons Matthews, Dr. J. P. Quigley, T. J. Paisley, C. J. Rogers and Andrew Bahl.

William Stratton donated the land at Centralia. It has the Catholic church, several stores, hotels and among the business men there have been William Morrison, Mr. Rittenhouse, Antoine Loire, A. D. Anderson, Louis Blew, Felix Flaherty, Mr. Philbrick and others. Lattner and Lora are small hamlets.

Washington Township (township 87 north, range 2 east) was among the first settled. The voters first went to Dubuque to poll their votes, and so continued probably until 1840, when the township became a part of Ferguson precinct. In 1843 the township was duly created and named, but then embraced all of the present Washington and portions of Vernon, Prairie Creek and Table Mound. In February, 1849, it was given its present boundaries.

Early in 1857 a petition signed by twenty-five citizens of Washington township, Dubuque county, was sent to the governor, asking him to withhold his signature to an act dividing three school districts (one in Dubuque county and two in Jackson county) for the purpose of forming a fourth. D. Cort was the author of the act, which was passed near the close of the session.

A boy named Lawrence Conley, aged about 14 years, was killed at Buncombe June 30, 1860, by being hurled by a runaway horse with great violence against a rail fence.

Among the first settlers were Jonathan Higgins, who came about 1833. A little settlement was formed around him and was called Higginsport, and a postoffice was established there. Henry Hunter, Mr. Clark and Mr. McAllister came early. Daniel Cort and John Wallace came in the forties; the former was prominent in politics. Zwingle is located on the Cort place. Three Wallaces served in the Union army. Other settlers were the Carpenters, Gaggarts and Cheenys around Buncombe, Dr. I. S. Bigelow, Robert Kennedy, Ulric Leffert, Martin Denlinger, U. S. Deahl, Jacob Wolfe, Mathew Powers, Daniel DeKoven, William Gaul, the Earlys, Watchs, Cotas, Timmins, Kinsellas, Donahues, Stranes, Henry Hunter, Nathan W. Dobon, Michael Malony, Thomas Hurley, Thomas Donohue, Ambrose Meeker and Walter Baker. Christian Denlinger came with Dr. I. S. Bigelow and Robert Kennedy. George Salot had a store in the township very early.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Washington, held at Buncombe September 29, 1858, the following persons were present: Daniel Cort, Joseph Musey, J. R. Foster, C. Denlinger, William C. Simpson, Dr. I. S. Bigelow, D. Kifer, M. D. Cune, R. Kennedy, Jonathan Higgins, John Dunn and Mathew Powers.

"New Flouring Mills.—We are indebted to Messrs Kifer, Busard & Co. for a sack of very excellent flour of their own manufacture. Their mills are located in Washington township, sixteen miles from here, on Lytle creek. They have experienced workmen and can manufacture just as good flour as can be made anywhere in the Union."—(*E. & H.*, June 21, 1859.)

Buncombe is a discontinued postoffice; a church, school and a business house or two constitute the village. It was discontinued in 1864. Emma is also a discontinued postoffice. A big bridge over Otter creek at Zwingle was built in 1863. In 1864 the residence of Daniel Cort was burned to the ground. St. Joseph's church is in this township. In 1892 a sudden flood nearly carried Zwingle away; stores, elevator, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, etc., were washed away. Considerable live stock was drowned. A serious railroad accident occurred near Zwingle in 1907. Two persons were killed and eleven injured.

In December, 1900, the village petitioned to be incorporated, and the next year was duly made a town, with mayor and other necessary officers.

Bennetsville, Sylva and Washington Mills are small places.

Prairie Creek Township (township 87 north, range 1 east) is one of the best in the county. In 1834 it was made part of the Maquoketa election precinct, the polling place being at the house of Jacob Hamilton. In 1840 the precinct was called White Water, but later in the same year was named Regan's precinct. In 1843 it was made a part of Clinton and Washington townships. In February, 1849, it was limited as it now stands and for the first time was called Prairie Creek.

Among the first settlers were Samuel Litton, James McDermott, Patrick Nagle, Timothy McCarthy, J. D. Dickinson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Maloney, Maurice O'Brien, Jonathan Paul, Samuel Feters, J. Brombaugh, James Larkin and the Lenehan, Delaney, Ogden, Callahan and Donovan families. Still later came the Duffys, Farrells, Dunns, O'Briens and Coxes.

The old Cox schoolhouse stood where Bernard now is. Of this township Dennis O'Brien, John M. Lenehan, J. J. Dunn and T. F. Phillips distinguished themselves.

The first iron bridge in the county was built over Lytle's creek, this township, in 1873. It cost \$1,242. In 1863 Mr. Cox sold in Dubuque twenty-two hogs that averaged over 400 pounds each. He received the highest price then paid—\$4.35. J. D. Dickinson, in 1845, bought of the government the land on which the town of Bernard now stands.

In June, 1858, Thomas Donaghue was killed in Prairie township by James Gibbons. The latter was arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. Donaghue was drunk and threatened Gibbons, who retaliated by kicking the former several times violently, fracturing his skull. Drs. William Watson and B. McCluer made the post-mortem examination.

Patrick McArdle was murdered here in February, 1864. His wife and son were arrested and tried; the son was acquitted but the wife was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but was later pardoned.

The Litton farm in Prairie Creek township had been purchased and was owned in 1860 by Hon. B. N. Huntington. At first it contained but 200 acres, but was added to by Mr. Huntington until it consisted of 1,020 acres at this date. Ten and a half miles of board fence stood on the farm. Mr. L. S. Wood occupied the farm as a tenant of Mr. Huntington, who lived at Rome, New York. He had 170 acres in spring grain. It was well stocked with high-grade animals.

Bernard is a small town on the narrow gauge railroad in this township. Its origin is due to the railroad. The place was platted in 1896. The next year it became incorporated, twenty votes being polled for incorporation and none against it. The first officers were: Matt Donovan, mayor; Joseph Carrigg, recorder; William McCarthy, assessor; P. M. Fortune, treasurer; Michael Slattery, P. H. Russell, William McCullough, Roger Driscoll, William Russell and Alexander Moriarity, trustees. It now has a population of about 150; has a hotel, three general stores, hardware store, saloon, blacksmith shop, physicians and a few other business concerns.

Liberty Township (township 90 north, range 2 west) was early a part of the Upper Catfish election precinct, and in 1838 voters were required to go to the house of John Regan to cast their votes. In 1840 it was constituted a part of Hewitt's precinct. As first created in 1843, Liberty embraced the present Liberty and parts of the present Concord, Iowa and New Wine townships. In February, 1840, it was given its present boundaries.

Among the early settlers of Liberty were Peter Pletsch, Matthew McCullough, Peter Duster, Nicholas Colbert, John Linck, John Heidersheid and Michael Wagner.

Luxemberg is also called Flea Hill and the postoffice Allison. Mat. Enders conducted a store there early. Adjacent are many of the most valuable farms of the county. Nick Gotto began to sell goods there about 1870. From 1865 to 1875 about forty-eight families sold out and left this township, the Germans taking their farms. Now the population is almost wholly German. There are now at Luxemberg a store, creamery, smithy, hotel and shops.

Concord Township (township 90 north, range 1 west) was early settled. In 1834 it was attached to the Camp election precinct; in 1838 to Regan election precinct and in 1840 to the Hewitt election precinct. In 1843 it was created and named Concord for the first time and then embraced parts of Jefferson, Concord, Iowa and Center. In 1849 it was given its present limits.

Among the first settlers were Thomas Cook, John H. Floyd, N. Montgomery, Joseph Glew, Garland W. Gehon, D. R. Anderson, N. Van Meter, W. J. Anderson, William Rooney, John Sweeney, Richard Nichols, John McQuillen, the Henrys, Cooneys and John Floyd. The oldest postmaster in Iowa resigned in 1869; he was

appointed at Pin Oak in 1841. As late as 1860 small herds of deer were to be seen in this township.

Holy Cross is also known as Pin Oak and Georgetown. The Catholic church is in the form of a Roman cross and hence the name. Jack Floyd was postmaster there very early. There has usually been a store or two there and a few mechanics. The place was incorporated in 1898; twenty-five persons signed the petition, twenty-one ballots were cast, all in favor of incorporation. John Cripps was elected mayor; J. P. Sweeney, clerk; Michael Clemens, treasurer; William Koeller, W. Arensdorf, Frank Noerges, P. J. Maiers, H. Foxen and Charles Brady, trustees.

The little place called Plum Creek made great pretensions to future greatness in early years. William Plumbe founded there the paper town of Plumbeola, buying the land in 1836, but not doing anything to establish the village until about 1856, when he had it platted and advertised far and wide lots for sale. Prospective buyers were offered shares in the place somewhat after the fashion of a community. Cottage Hill has two or more churches, several stores and mechanics and a postoffice.

Dodge Township (township 88 north, range 2 west) was early a part of Cascade precinct; voters first went to the house of Jacob Hamilton to cast their votes. In 1840 it became a part of White Water precinct. In 1843 it became portions of Iowa and Cascade. In 1849 it was a part of Taylor; in January, 1850, it was given its present limits and named Dodge for the first time. Settlers came in slowly. Among the first to arrive were Jonas Gallahan, Peter Mellinger, Lucius Kibby, Henry Mounsey, Harrison Post, Thomas Riggs, Oliver Funsen and Patrick Flinn. Kibby was an old man when he came here; he claimed to have seen Washington and to have witnessed, when a boy, the battle of Bunker Hill.

Rockville, in September, 1857, had four mercantile houses, of which D. E. Sawyer & Company conducted one. There was a blacksmith shop, a wagonmaker, a large church, a grist mill and a saw mill. There was excellent water power there. The village was located six miles directly south of Dyersville.

Worthington was established in 1857 by a surveying party and a village was laid out on the farm of David Lovelace. Amos Worthington, for whom the place was named, erected a large store building and opened with a large general stock. Mr. Piersall also built and conducted a store. About 1860 William H. Moore bought out Worthington and became postmaster. Other business men have been L. Tisdale, John Toussaint, J. P. Cousin, W. Lattner, William Lehman, George Welter, John Permantier, B. R. Taylor, C. Nacels, W. W. Cox, C. R. Anderson, M. Kraus, Joseph Dunkle, Peter Baum and many others. The place is now a wide-awake, up-to-date little village. It was incorporated in 1893, thirty-five persons sign-

ing the petition. Of the forty-two votes cast at the election, thirty-two were in favor of corporation and ten against it.

Iowa Township (township 89 north, range 1 west) was attached to Camp's precinct in 1834, to John Regan's precinct in 1838 and to Hewitt's precinct in 1840. In 1843 it was created and named, but then embraced parts of the present townships of Iowa, Center, Taylor and Vernon. In 1849 it was made to embrace the present Iowa and New Wine townships, but in January, 1850, was given its present limits.

Among the early settlers were John O'Connell, Timothy Murray, William Hogarty, Larry Duggan, Michael Ferring, Oliver Funston, Robert Gamble, Theophilus Crawford, Edward Flinn, I. H. Kiskpatrick, John Bauttson, P. B. Hogan, Robert Wilson, A. G. Browning, D. R. Anderson, James Hogan, William Emerson, H. Gillespie, Robert, James and David Gowan, Mr. Solly, Henry Decamp, B. F. Johnson, the Stichlers, Hugh Stott, John Garland, Thomas Salmon, James, Edward, John and Maurice Kirby, the Wedeleines, W. J. Anderson, David Anderson, John Anderson, James and Joseph McGee, James Bankston, A. T. Bankston, Willis Thompson (the elder Bankstons and Thompsons served in the Blackhawk war), P. M. Byerly, Isaac and Miles Simpson, Enoch Jewett and Richard Roach. Bankston Prairie took its name from the Bankston family.

Willis Thompson, in January, 1831, crossed the Mississippi at Dubuque on the ice, and remained at the mines one week; he then went east, but in 1836 returned and located on Bankston's prairie, Iowa township. He had served in the War of 1812 and in the Blackhawk war, participating in the battle of Bad Axe, where he killed an Indian and took his blanket. Edward Flinn offered his place for sale in 1838. He was located on the Little Maquoketa, near Simon Clark's saw mill.

Bankston was founded at an early day by Colonel Bankston. He seems to have spelled his name as above, but other members left out the "t." The place has usually had a store and one or more shops. Tivoli is another small place. At Squire's Mills is a school and a Methodist church. This place was founded about 1855 by John Bruner. Metcalf and Squires were there early. Abel Botsford was an early resident. The water power was the attraction. Bankston now has a general store, one or two mechanics, a saw mill, etc.

Dubuque Township (township 89 north, range 2 east) was settled as soon as Dubuque city was settled. It was originally a part of Julien township, which first embraced parts of the present Dubuque, Center, Vernon and Table Mound townships, but was cut down in 1849, as stated elsewhere herein.

Luther Poole, George Pote, Amster Pote, John La Place and Mr. Rettler were here in 1832.

Jesse Yount settled at Center Grove in the spring of 1833 and there his eldest son Allen was born the same year. Jesse had three sons in the Union army. He died in 1865. Michael Dugan was thrown from his horse while hunting cattle about a mile from Dubuque in 1840 and was instantly killed.

In 1833, as soon as the law allowed, there came to Dubuque W. S. Anderson, H. B. Phillips, H. Smead, L. H. Langworthy, Lemuel Cook, Fred Dixon, John Dougherty, H. Rebman, Mathias Ham, J. M. McCabe, John Paul, S. Lemon, H. Gilbert, Pleasant Ewing, William McDowell, J. L. Langworthy, R. Lamont, Thomas Humes, P. O'Mara, J. O'Regan, W. H. Smith, W. B. Whitesides, E. M. Whitesides, M. Dickerson, J. R. Ewing, J. McPheters, J. O'Mara, H. L. Dodge, John Campbell, J. Curran, J. Whittaker, Antoine Loire, Dr. R. S. Lewis, Thomas Gray, J. B. Jordan, J. Gilmore, H. Egan, E. M. Urn, Owen Reilly, Jesse Yount, A. R. Whitesides, E. M. Urn, S. Streeter, J. Hillis, B. Kilbourne, A. and J. Hurd, J. Wooley, R. Murphy, T. Streeter, M. Dickerson and H. L. Dodge.

Asbury is a discontinued postoffice and has a store. Center Grove is a little hamlet with a few business houses.

The present Dubuque township was, previous to 1878, a part of Julien township. Its settlement was coincident with that of the city of Dubuque. It has two conspicuous groves at the date of the first settlement—Wilson's, later Stewart's, and still later Union park, and Center. From the latter the little village takes its name. The first settlement was almost wholly by miners. A. Balderson was one of the first; he located at Center Grove Spring in 1833 and was at once joined by half a dozen other miners. They explored the old Indian diggings in that vicinity. The natives had worked on the inclines and in a few instances the miners found ladders up which the squaws had brought the ore. George Shannon came early. The township is famous for its mines and caves.

Jefferson Township (township 90, range 1 east, and part of township 91 north, range 1 east) was settled at an early date. The settlers first went to Durango and Peru to poll their votes. In 1840 it was made a part of Durango precinct and so remained until 1843, when it was created and named Jefferson, but at first embraced all of the present Peru and parts of Jefferson, Center and Dubuque townships. No other changes were made until 1849, when it was given its present limits.

Among the first settlers were Adam Sherrill, M. W. Power, S. M. Barrington, John Parker, Clement Cannon, Albert Baker, C. J. Barber, William Hale, Isaac Sherill, Garry White, Milton C. McCraney and others. In 1856 a large steam grist and saw mill was put in operation at Plumbeola. Rickardsville is a smart little place, with stores, school, mechanics, etc. Palltown is a discontinued post-

office. Oak Grove creamery is in this township. Waupeton, Sherill and Balltown are small villages.

Table Mound Township (township 88 north, range 2 east) was first a part of the election precinct of Dubuque, but in 1838 was assigned to Catfish precinct, with polling place at the house of John Paul. The opening of the military road in 1839 assisted in the settlement here. In September, 1840, it was made a part of Ferguson precinct. In February, 1843, it became a part of Julien and Washington townships (see elsewhere) and so remained until February, 1849, when it was given its present boundaries.

Among the first settlers of Table Mound township were James Laughton, John Cunningham, James Fanning, John Sullivan, Daniel Duggan and John O'Regan. Cunningham and O'Regan had an early smelting furnace of the rudest kind. The mines here were very valuable. O'Regan came to the township in 1832—had first come here in 1830—he was thus one of the first settlers of the county. Chauncey Swan was here very early, engaged in mining.

At Rockdale very early were Richard and Robert Waller, Richard Bonson, David Hutton, William Hutton and James Pratt. The Huttons built a grist mill here in 1834—the first in Iowa. It was known by both names—Rockdale mills and Dubuque mills. Thomas Lewis was connected with it in 1838, and it later passed to Pratt, Manson, Watters and Bell. It did an enormous business in the fifties. In 1876, during a flood, Rockdale was washed away and many lives were lost. In 1878 several buildings were destroyed by fire. Table Mound is often called Mt. St. Bernard. Foley's grove was a well known place. James Brennan was killed there by lightning in 1863; he had been plowing and ran under a tree for shelter. The first old Catfish bridge was in this township. Rev. Daniel O'Regan died here in 1869; he was educated in St. Raphael's Academy, of wich Dennis A. Mahony was principal at one time, and possessed unusual powers of mind. In 1860 a Mr. Walter, an old Tyrolese hunter, shot two deer on the military road in this township. They were sold in the market at Dubuque. The Hessian fly appeared here in 1862. Key West and Bally Clough are small places, usually with one or two business men, religious organizations and schools. Among later residents of this township were William Corcoran, Patrick Aylward, William Powers, Dennis Donovan, James Regan, Maurice Noonan, Lawrence Powers and Edward Fitzpatrick.

Mosalem Township (township 88 north, range 3 east, and part of township 88 north, range 4 east) in early times was attached to Dubuque for election purposes. In 1840 it was a part of Ferguson precinct, and in 1843 it was first created and named and then embraced parts of Table Mound, Mosalem and all of Washington. In 1849 it was cut down to its present limits.

Among the first settlers were Thomas R. Brasher, J. J. Johnson, Jacob Dreibelbis, John A. Walter, Louis J. Dreibelbis, E. S. Morey, Francis A. Hill, Martin Dreibelbis, Oscar Morey, Thomas Berry, John H. Pattillo, Allen S. Heacock, Richard Whetter, Harlow Glass, Salmon Richards, Isaac Havens, Austin H. Smith, the Becketts, Barrys, Gilliams, Murrays, Cooks, Dolans, Gaspers, and Longuevilles. Dubuque's grave is in this township. St. Catherine's church and the cemetery and school are well known improvements. King's postoffice and Massy station were established a few years ago.

